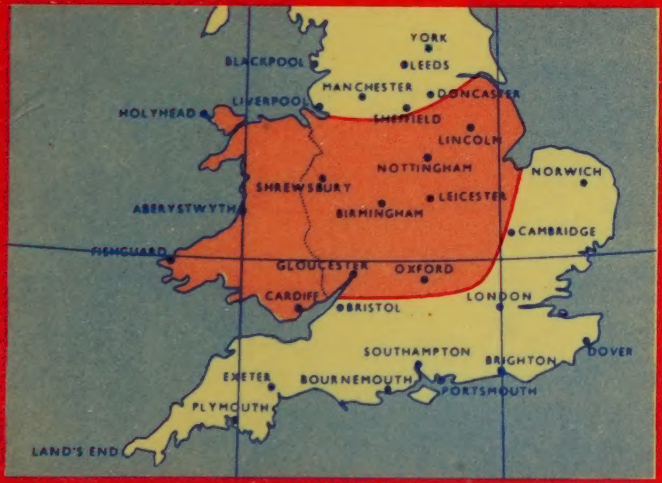
Baedeker's

GREAT BRITAIN II

Central England · Wales



KARL BAEDEKER · FREIBURG

Baedeker's

GREAT BRITAIN

*

A guide-book should be handy but comprehensive, useful both as a travelling companion, of pocket-book size, and as a work of reference. Baedeker, for more than a century, has been striving to produce guide-books that meet these requirements.

Great Britain, which has so much to offer the visitor, is now presented in an edition of three volumes, each of about equal length and each covering an area of about equal size:

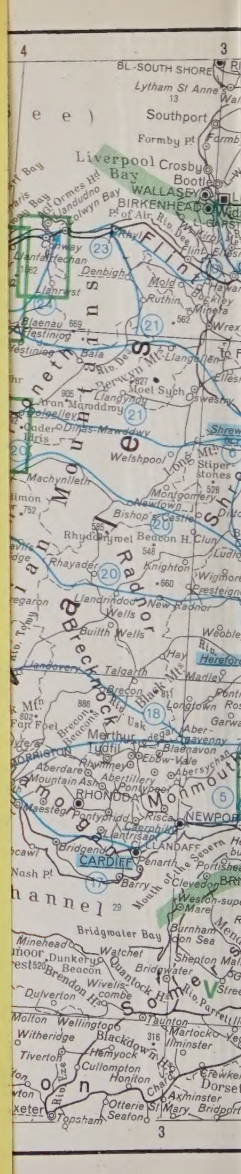
I. Southern England and East Anglia
II. Central England and Wales
III. Northern England and Scotland

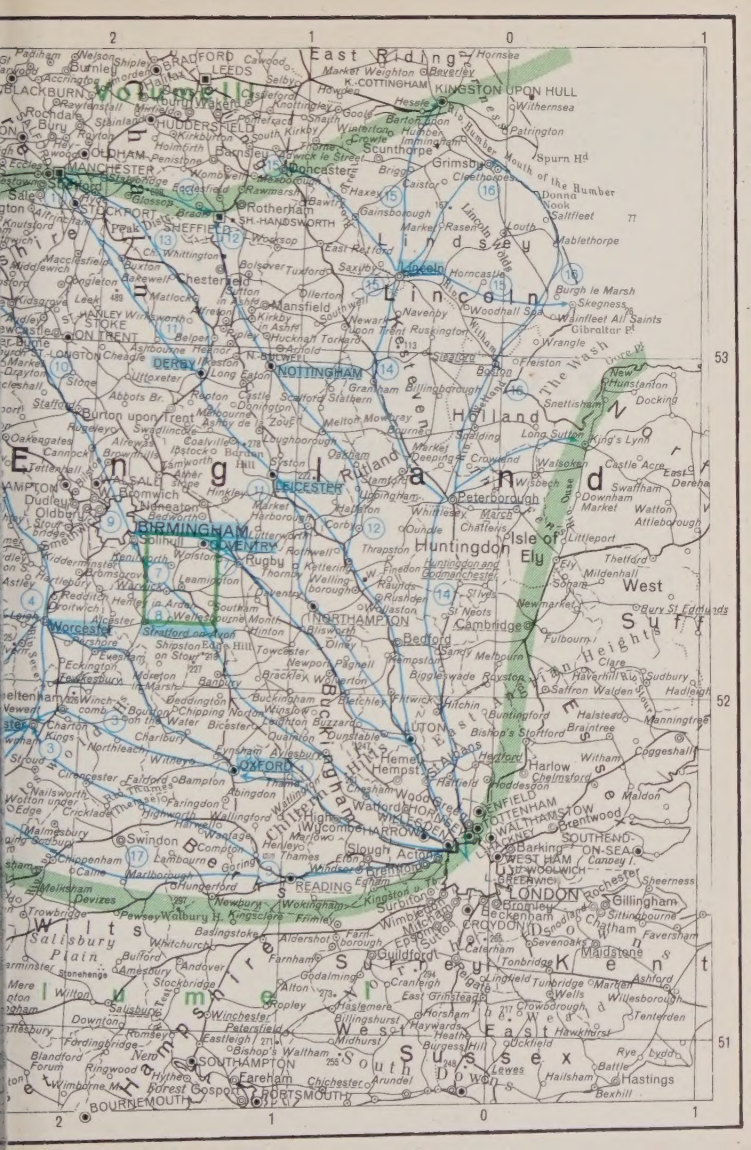
As in all Baedeker's Guides the immense mass of material is arranged in the most advantageous and interesting road routes. The introduction provides a general survey and all the practical hints needed by the tourist. The comprehensive index will facilitate the use of the book for reference purposes.

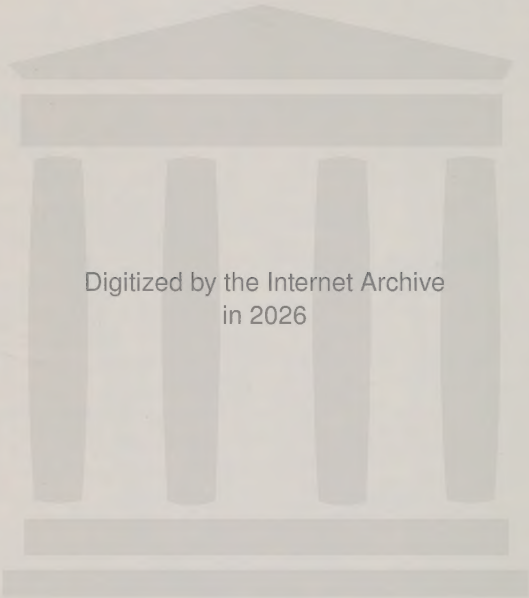
The descriptive text attempts to answer clearly and precisely all questions which the intelligent tourist is likely to ask about buildings and monuments, scenery, history, besides accommodation and meals, both in town and in the country. Detailed town plans, maps, and ground plans will assist him to find what he is looking for.

Those who have used a 'Baedeker' know that in some way linked with the memories of their tour will always be the unobtrusive red companion which has helped them towards a better understanding and appreciation of what they have seen.

KARL BAEDEKER




East Riding
Yorkshire
Lincolnshire
Holland
Lincoln
Rutland
England
Peterborough
Huntingdon
Isle of Ely
West Suffolk
East Suffolk
Cambridge
Bedford
NORTHAMPTON
LEICESTER
DERBY
NOTTINGHAM
BIRMINGHAM
COVENTRY
OXFORD
LUTON
Hemel Hempstead
WATFORD
HARROW
Wycombe
Slough
READING
Windsor
Brentford
Kingston
LONDON
Greenwich
Deptford
Lambeth
Wimbledon
Croydon
Beckenham
Bromley
Dartford
Gravesend
Rochester
Sittingbourne
Maidstone
Ashford
Tenterden
Hastings
Bexhill
Rye
Lydd
Battle
Hailsham
Eastbourne
Lewes
Brighton
Worthing
Chichester
Arundel
Portsmouth
Southampton
Bournemouth
Salisbury
Andover
Basingstoke
Newbury
Swindon
Cirencester
Gloucester
Cheltenham
Worcester
Stratford-on-Avon
Warwick
Leamington
Rugby
Nuneaton
Tamworth
Lichfield
Burton upon Trent
Derby
Matlock
Chesterfield
Mansfield
Worksop
Retford
Gainsborough
Scunthorpe
Grimsby
Cleethorpes
Immingham
Barton-upon-Humber
Hull
Kingston upon Hull
Beverley
Driffield
Bridlington
Scarborough
Whitby
Malton
York
Selby
Doncaster
Rotherham
Sheffield
Barnsley
Wakefield
Huddersfield
Dewsbury
Halifax
Bradford
Leeds
Skipton
Harrogate
Ripon
Northallerton
Darlington
Durham
Newcastle upon Tyne
Sunderland
Middlesbrough
Redcar
Whitby
Scarborough
Manchester
Salford
Stockport
Oldham
Rochdale
Bury
Bolton
Wigan
Warrington
Liverpool
Birkenhead
Chester
Crewe
Stoke-on-Trent
Newcastle-under-Lyme
Shrewsbury
Telford
Wolverhampton
Dudley
Walsall
Wednesbury
Kidderminster
Hereford
Ludlow
Leominster
Aberystwyth
Cardigan
Carmarthen
Swansea
Neath
Port Talbot
Bridgend
Cardiff
Newport
Abergavenny
Monmouth
Chepstow
Gloucester
Cheltenham
Tewkesbury
Evesham
Pershore
Droitwich
Bromsgrove
Redditch
Solihull
Coventry
Nuneaton
Hinckley
Loughborough
Melton Mowbray
Grantham
Sleaford
Boston
Spalding
Peterborough
Stamford
Oakham
Uppingham
Market Harborough
Kettering
Wellingborough
Northampton
Towcester
Brackley
Banbury
Bicester
Thame
Wallingford
Abingdon
Faringdon
Lechlade
Cirencester
Tetbury
Malmesbury
Chippenham
Calne
Devizes
Marlborough
Hungerford
Newbury
Basingstoke
Andover
Romsey
Southampton
Fareham
Portsmouth
Chichester
Arundel
Worthing
Brighton
Lewes
Eastbourne
Hastings
Rye
Ashford
Canterbury
Margate
Ramsgate
Dover
Folkestone
Hythe
Romney Marsh
Tunbridge Wells
Sevenoaks
Orpington
Bromley
Croydon
Kingston
Richmond
Twickenham
Hounslow
Heathrow
Staines
Windsor
Slough
Maidenhead
Henley
Reading
Basingstoke
Aldershot
Farnborough
Guildford
Godalming
Haslemere
Petersfield
Midhurst
Horsham
Crawley
East Grinstead
Tonbridge
Maidstone
Faversham
Whitstable
Herne Bay
Sheerness
Gillingham
Rochester
Dartford
Gravesend
Tilbury
Grays
Basildon
Southend-on-Sea
Canvey I.
Shoeburyness
Foulness I.
Maldon
Chelmsford
Harlow
Bishop's Stortford
Saffron Walden
Braintree
Halstead
Sudbury
Haverhill
Newmarket
Ely
Wisbech
Spalding
Boston
Skegness
Mablethorpe
Louth
Horncastle
Lincoln
Gainsborough
Scunthorpe
Goole
Selby
Tadcaster
Wetherby
Knaresborough
Ripon
Thirsk
Northallerton
Richmond
Scotch Corner
Darlington
Durham
Chester-le-Street
Newcastle upon Tyne
Gateshead
Sunderland
Hartlepool
Stockton-on-Tees
Middlesbrough
Redcar
Whitby
Scarborough
Filey
Bridlington
Hornsea
Withernsea
Patrington
Spurn Hd
Cleethorpes
Grimsby
Immingham
Barton-upon-Humber
Hull
Beverley
Driffield
Market Weighton
Howden
Goole
Selby
Tadcaster
Wetherby
Harrogate



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2026

https://archive.org/details/greatbritainvolu0002karl

GREAT BRITAIN

VOLUME II

"Go lytel boke god sende the good passage . . .
And specyally let this be thy prayere
Unto hem al that the wyl rede or here
Where thou art wronge after her helpe to cal
The to correcte in any parte or al."

Sir Richard Ros

GREAT BRITAIN

VOLUME II

CENTRAL ENGLAND
WALES

HANDBOOK FOR
TRAVELLERS
BY
KARL BAEDEKER

10TH EDITION
WITH 48 MAPS AND PLANS

FREIBURG · KARL BAEDEKER
LONDON · GEORGE ALLEN & UNWIN LTD
NEW YORK · THE MACMILLAN COMPANY
1968

First Edition	1887
Second Edition	1890
Third Edition	1894
Fourth Edition	1897
Fifth Edition	1901
Sixth Edition	1906
Seventh Edition	1910
Eighth Edition	1927
Ninth Edition	1937
Tenth Edition (3 vols.)	1966/68

The publishers will be grateful for offers of the first and third editions, as their file copies of these were lost in the last war.

© KARL BAEDEKER FREIBURG/BR. 1968
Printed in Germany by Rombach & Co GmbH, Freiburg/Br.

PREFACE

The purpose of BAEDEKER'S HANDBOOKS, which were founded in 1827 by *Karl Baedeker* (1801–1859) in Coblenz, has always been to enable the tourist to acquaint himself with the scenery, art treasures, and manners and customs of his own as well as of foreign countries, and to do so with economy of money and, if need be, of time. Their systematic arrangement has proved itself the most acceptable to travellers, and the most flattering testimony to its merits is that it has been adopted by other series. Furthermore, their comprehensiveness has secured them a firm place as books of reference in many libraries and offices.

It was as long ago as 1842 that Karl Baedeker announced that he was preparing a HANDBOOK FOR GREAT BRITAIN and informed John Murray, his correspondent in those years, of his intention to travel through England. It was not, however, till 1887 that the first edition appeared, and this was in English, not in German as originally contemplated. From the outset, therefore, the volume has been the work of the British editors of Baedeker's Handbooks. In nine editions it described England, Wales, and Scotland in one volume of steadily increasing size. Great Britain, like other countries, has vastly increased its tourist attractions in recent years. The many additions – opening of country houses and gardens to the public, establishment of national parks and nature reserves, construction of 'new towns', new universities, and new cathedrals, etc. – have prompted the division of the present tenth edition into three handy volumes of approximately equal length: I. *Southern England and East Anglia;* II. *Central England and Wales;* III. *Northern England and Scotland.*

The handbook embodies the most recent information, based on personal experience and obtained from the most trustworthy sources. The author is *H.A. Piehler*, T.D., B.A. Oxon, who has travelled the country comprehensively and has for many years worked in close cooperation with *Karl* and *Otto Baedeker*. As touring in Great Britain is now based chiefly on road transport — private car, motor bus, motor coach, motor cycle, or bicycle — all routes in this edition are based on the road system. Railway lines, mentioning the chief stations, are given at the head of each route.

On the MAPS AND PLANS the utmost care has been bestowed. The general map will be welcome, as it shows the real face of the country and not just the network of roads. Sectional maps deal with favourite tourist regions. The town plans are detailed, to assist the sightseer on his explorations, and the plans of cathedrals and castles are not only a means of finding one's way around but documents of England's greatness in architecture.

Karl Baedeker, in 1845, was the first to use ASTERISKS, single or double, as marks of commendation for hotels and restaurants, for views and sites of outstanding natural beauty, and for works of architecture and art. His object was to familiarize his readers with the merits, in general esteem, of the things they encountered on their travels; 'starred in Baedeker' became a synonym for high quality. During the last war many buildings in Britain that had a star in Baedeker were damaged by bombs. This gave rise to the expression 'Baedeker raid', now incorporated even in the Concise Oxford Dictionary; but it is hardly necessary to say that Baedeker was in no way associated with a campaign to destroy those buildings and art treasures which he and his forefathers, for nearly a century, had been at such pains to describe and evaluate.

As in the case of previous editions the Editor has received valuable assistance from the officials of many public institutions, from Deans, Rectors and Vicars, and from the Automobile Association, the Royal Automobile Club, the National Parks Commission, the Nature Conservancy, the National Trusts, the Youth Hostels Associations, and the British Travel Association.

The Editor will highly appreciate and acknowledge any *Corrections* or *Suggestions* with which readers may favour him. They may be addressed to Karl Baedeker, Freiburg/Br., Rosastrasse 7, Germany, or to Messrs Allen & Unwin Ltd, 40 Museum Street, London W.C.1.

Karl Baedeker

CONTENTS

Introduction xi

I. West Midlands

1. From London to Oxford 1
A. Via High Wycombe 1 – *B*. Via Henley-on-Thames 3 – *C*. From Oxford to Kingston by River Steamer 5

2. Oxford 8
University System 10 – South of the High Street 11 – Along the High Street 16 – Around the Bodleian Library 19 – North of Broad Street 24 – West of St Giles and Cornmarket 27

3. From London to Gloucester 31
A. Via Oxford and Cheltenham 32 – *B*. Via Reading, Wantage, and Cirencester 34 (from Cirencester to Bristol 37) – *C*. Gloucester 39 (from Gloucester to Bristol 42)

4. From Oxford to Worcester and Hereford 43
A. To Worcester and via Malvern to Hereford 44 – *B*. Worcester 49 (from Worcester to Birmingham 52) – *C*. Hereford 52

5. From Gloucester to Monmouth and Chepstow 54
A. Via Mitcheldean 55 – *B*. Via Cinderford 55 – *C*. Via Ross and the Wye Valley 56

6. From Gloucester to Shrewsbury 58
A. Via Worcester 59 – *B*. Via Hereford 62 – *C*. Shrewsbury 64

7. From London to Birmingham 67
A. By Motorway 68 – *B*. Via Oxford and Stratford-on-Avon 69 – *C*. Via Banbury and Warwick 69 – *D*. Via St Albans and Coventry 73 – *E*. Coventry 78

8. The Shakespeare Country 83
A. Stratford-on-Avon 83 – *B*. Warwick and Leamington 88; Kenilworth 91

9. Birmingham 92
City Museum 94; Museum of Science 95; University 96. – From Birmingham to Shrewsbury 98; from Birmingham to Manchester 100

10. From London to Chester and Liverpool 101
A. By the Motorways (M1 and M6) 102 – *B*. Via Lichfield and Nantwich 102 – *C*. Via Whitchurch 107 – *D*. Via Lichfield and Warrington 107; the Potteries 107 – *E*. Chester 109

II. East Midlands

11. From London to Manchester 114
A. By M 1, Derby, and the Peak District 115 – *B*. By M 1 and M 6 116 – *C*. Via Lichfield and Newcastle-under-Lyme 116 – *D*. Via Northampton, Leicester, and Derby 117 (from Northampton to Peterborough 118; from Leicester to Ashbourne 122) – *E*. Via Bedford, Leicester, and Derby 124

12. From London to Sheffield 127
A. By M 1 and Derby 128 – *B*. Via Nottingham 128 – *C*. By the Great North Road and Sherwood Forest 131 – *D*. Nottingham 137

13. The Peak District 139
A. From Derby to Manchester via Leek and Macclesfield 139 – *B*. From Derby to Manchester via Ashbourne and Buxton 141 – *C*. From Derby to Manchester via Matlock and Buxton 143 – *D*. From Manchester to Sheffield via Chapel-en-le-Frith and Hathersage 147 – *E*. From Manchester to Sheffield via Glossop and the Ashopton Viaduct 149

14. From London to Peterborough and Lincoln 149
A. By the Great North Road 150 – *B*. Via Huntingdon and Sleaford 153

15. Lincoln 156
High Street 156; Cathedral 157; Castle 159 – From Lincoln to Doncaster 160; from Lincoln to Hull 161; from Lincoln to Grimsby 161; from Lincoln to Skegness 161

16. From Peterborough to Boston and Grimsby 162
A. Via Boston and Louth 163 – *B*. Via Boston and the Coast 165 (from Grimsby to Hull 166; from Grimsby to Doncaster 166)

III. South and Central Wales

17. From London or Gloucester to Cardiff and Swansea .. 167
A. From London to Cardiff and Swansea 167 – *B*. From Gloucester to Swansea via Cardiff 168 – *C*. From Gloucester to Swansea via Abergavenny and Merthyr 174 – *D*. Cardiff 175 (Caerphilly 181; from Cardiff to Merthyr Tydfil 182) – *E*. Swansea and the Gower Peninsula 182 (from Swansea to Carmarthen 183)

18. From Gloucester to Pembroke and St David's 185
From Abergavenny to Hereford 188; from Abergavenny to Aberystwyth 189 – From Carmarthen to Pembroke 194 – From Carmarthen to Haverfordwest and St David's 198

19. From St David's to Aberystwyth 203
A. Via Cardigan and Aberayron 203 – *B*. Via Cardigan and Lampeter 205

20. From Worcester to Aberystwyth and Aberdovey 207
A. Via Leominster and Rhayader 208 – *B*. Via Ludlow and Newtown 210

IV. North Wales

21. From Shrewsbury to Caernarvon 212
A. Via Welshpool and Barmouth 213 – *B*. Via Llangollen and Betws-y-Coed 214

22. From Aberystwyth to Caernarvon 220
From Machynlleth to Dolgellau along the Coast 221 – Cader Idris 223 – The Lleyn 227

23. From Chester to Caernarvon and Anglesey 229
Anglesey 237

24. Snowdonia 240
A. From Caernarvon to Betws-y-Coed via Llanberis 241 – *B*. From Caernarvon to Betws-y-Coed via Beddgelert 242 – *C*. Snowdon 244 – *D*. From Bangor to Betws-y-Coed 247

Maps and Plans

1. Key map with routes (1/2,500,000) ..... on the front end-paper
2. Valley of the Wye (1/127,000) 56
3. The Shakespeare Country (1/191,400) 64
4. Cader Idris (1/190,100) 224
5. Valley of the Conway (1/191,400) 225
6. Snowdonia (1/191,400) 240
7. Central England and Wales (1/2,500,000) .... after the index

TOWN PLANS

1. Birmingham (1/35,000) 96
2. — Centre (1/7,000) .. 97
3. Cardiff (1/63,360) ... 176
4. — Centre (1/15,000) . 176
5. Chester (1/10,000) 112/113
6. Coventry (1/13,500) .. 80
7. Derby (1/20,000) 128
8. Gloucester (1/15,000). 40
9. Hereford (1/17,500) .. 52
10. Leicester (1/20,000) .. 128
11. Lincoln (1/15,000) 152/153
12. Nottingham (1/20,000) 129
13. Oxford (1/10,250) ...16/17
14. Shrewsbury (1/7,600). 64
15. Stratford-on-Avon (1/11,600) 88
16. Worcester (1/23,000) . 48

GROUND PLANS

1. Blenheim Palace.... 17
2. Birmingham City Museum 95
3. Caernarvon Castle .. 236
4. Caerphilly Castle ... 181
5. Cardiff, National Museum 179
6. —,Welsh Folk Museum 177
7. Chester Cathedral .. 113
8. Coventry Cathedral . 81
9. Gloucester Cathedral 41
10. Hereford Cathedral . 53
11. Kenilworth Castle .. 89
12. Lichfield Cathedral . 112
13. Lincoln Cathedral ... 153
14. Oxford, Cathedral ... 14
15. —, Ashmolean Museum 28
16. Pembroke Castle 192
17. Peterborough Cathedral 152
18. St Albans Cathedral . 65
19. St David's Cathedral . 193
20. Tewkesbury Abbey Church 57
21. Warwick Castle 89
22. Whipsnade Zoological Park 76
23. Windsor Castle..... 16
24. Worcester Cathedral . 49

Panorama from the top of Snowdon.... 241

Abbreviations

List of abbreviations of the names of counties in the index, see p. 248. – The small figures after the names of hotels refer to the grade of charges (see p. xxi).

AM = Ancient Monument or Historic Building in the care of the Ministry of Public Building and Works
b. = born
BT = hotel of the British Transport Commission
ca. = circa, about
d. = died
Dec. = Decorated style
E.E. = Early English style
ft = feet
l. = left
l., £ = English pound (20 *s.*)
m. = mile
NT = property of National Trust (p. xxxviii)
Perp. = Perpendicular style
pl. = plan
P.O. = post office (on plans)
r. = right
Rte = Route
R. = rooms (hotel bedrooms)
s. = shilling
sq.m. = square mile
TH = Trust House hotel (p. xx)
yds = yards
YH = youth hostel (p. xxi)

INTRODUCTION

I. On the way to Great Britain xi
Passports and Frontier Control. Money. Expenses. Customs. Time.

II. Routes to Great Britain xiv
From the Continent. From the United States or Canada.

III. Means of Transport xv
Railways. Buses and Coaches. Air Services. Steamers. Motoring. Cycling.

IV. Hotels and other Accommodation xx
Hotels. Motels. Lodgings. Youth Hostels. Caravanning and Camping.

V. Restaurants and English Cuisine xxiii
Restaurants. Tea Rooms. Pubs. – English Cuisine. Drinks.

VI. Postal Information xxvi

VII. Outline of English and Welsh History xxix

VIII. Welsh Language xxxvi

IX. Sightseeing in Great Britain xxxvii
Country Houses. National Trust. Ancient Monuments. Cultural Identity Cards. National Parks. Gardens. Nature Reserves. National Forest Parks. Inland Waterways.

X. Touring in Central England and Wales xl
A. Chief points of interest. – B. Suggested Tours.

XI. A Calendar of Events xlvii

XII. Sports and Games l

XIII. Books and Maps lviii

XIV. Information lx

I. On the way to Great Britain

Passports and Frontier Control. Foreign tourists need to produce a passport or travel document for travel to this country and for return abroad. Visas are not required by the nationals of most countries in W Europe, America, etc. Nationals of the following countries wishing to enter this country for social or holiday visits may use their national identity cards, instead of a passport, in conjunction with a special visitor's card obtainable from travel agents in the tourist's own country: Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands,

and Switzerland. Six months is the maximum period normally allowed to foreign nationals staying in the United Kingdom.

Foreign nationals wishing to enter the United Kingdom need to obtain leave to land from the immigration officer at the port of arrival. Leave to land cannot be guaranteed in advance. Tourists need to satisfy the immigration officer as to the purpose of their visit and that they have sufficent funds for their proposed stay.

Foreign tourists do not normally have to register with the police until they have been here for three months. All persons of or over the age of 16, irrespective of nationality, staying at an hotel or similar establishment are required to furnish to the hotel-keeper their name and nationality. Foreign nationals are also required to provide particulars of their police registration certificate (if any), passport or other document establishing identity, their next destination, and their address at the destination if known.

Money. The British monetary unit is the pound sterling (*l.* or £, from Latin libra; about $ 2.80), which is divided into 20 shillings, one shilling (*s.*, from Lat. solidus; about 14 American cents) being subdivided into 12 pence (*d.*, from Lat. denarius). It is planned to change over to the decimal system, beginning in 1970. The pound is to be retained as monetary unit, but it will then be divided into 100 units.

COINAGE. The British gold coins, the sovereign or pound and the half-sovereign (10*s.*), are not now in circulation. The 'silver' coins, now actually cupro-nickel, are the crown (5*s.*), the half-crown (2*s.* 6*d.*), the florin (2*s.*), the shilling (1*s.*), and the sixpence (6*d.*). The threepenny piece (3*d.*) is twelve-sided, of nickel-brass. The 'copper' coinage, actually of bronze, comprises the penny (1*d.*) and the halfpenny (½*d.*; pr. haypenny); the farthing (¼*d.*) is obsolete. The guinea (21*s.*), though still used in reckoning, has been out of circulation since 1820. — BANK NOTES. The Bank of England issues notes for 10*s.*, £ 1, £ 5, and £ 10. Scottish banknotes do not circulate in England.

The words 'shillings' and 'pence' are often omitted in conversation. Thus 1*s.* 6*d.* (1/6) in words is 'one and six' or eighteen pence, 2*s.* 6*d.* (2/6) is 'two and six' or half-a-crown, 5*s.* 3*d.* (5/3) is 'five and three', etc.; but 1*s.* 8½*d.* is 'one and eight pence halfpenny'. – Slang terms: 'tanner', 6*d.*; 'bob', 1*s.*; 'half a dollar', 2*s.* 6*d.*; 'dollar', 5*s.*; 'quid', 'nicker', £ 1; 'pony', £ 25; 'monkey', £ 500; etc.

The safest and most convenient ways of financing a tour in Great Britain are travellers' cheques, letters of credit, or credit cards. Foreign money does not circulate in England, though the larger hotels and shops are often glad to accept US dollars. — There is no restriction on the importation of currency, but foreign visitors may export only £ 25 in sterling, and foreign currency notes not exceeding the value imported or £ 250, whichever is the greater.

Expenses. The cost of a visit to Great Britain depends, of course, on the habits and tastes of the traveller. If he travels by hired car or first-class on the railway, and stays at first-class hotels, he must be prepared to spend £ 5 a day or upwards. Persons of moderate requirements, however, will have little difficulty in travelling comfortably and seeing the principal sights for 50*s.* a day or even less.

SHOPPING. Visitors can avoid the payment of British *Purchase Tax* by asking the shopkeeper to post their purchases to their home address or to send them c/o the airport or seaport from which they intend to leave the country.

Customs. Although almost all articles are liable to import duty and in many cases purchase tax, duty and tax are not normally charged on personal effects (including fur coats, watches, cameras, etc.) which have been in one's ownership and use for a considerable period or which will be re-exported at the conclusion of a visit of not more than six months. If the visit exceeds six months but is for less than twelve months, a refundable deposit to cover the duty and tax may be required for new or little-used articles; but if the visit will exceed twelve months, outright payment of duty and tax may be required.

Dutiable goods (including tobacco, spirits, and perfume) for personal use may be retained free, subject to the following limits, irrespective of the actual quantity carried. Visitors from Europe and returning British residents: ½ lb. of tobacco or 200 cigarettes or equivalent weight of cigars; spirits including liqueurs and cordials up to one bottle (1/6th of a gallon); one bottle of wine (1/6th of a gallon); perfumed spirits and toilet waters up to ½ pint, of which not more than half may be perfumed spirits; £ 5 worth of presents. New articles worth £ 5–30 are charged 25% of their value above £ 5 (12½% on articles from Commonwealth and EFTA countries). — Visitors from outside Europe: 1 lb. of tobacco or 400 cigarettes or equivalent weight of cigars; spirits including liqueurs and cordials up to one bottle (1/6th of a gallon); one bottle of wine (1/6th of a gallon); ½ pint of perfume or toilet waters. — These concessions do not apply to unaccompanied luggage or to anyone under 17 years of age. — A reasonable quantity of unexposed film will be passed free if for personal and private use.

Personal effects not otherwise admissible free may (a) be cleared on payment of a deposit refundable on production of the goods on exportation; (b) placed under seal and sent forward to await you at the place of intended departure; or (c) retained in Customs charge at the port of importation.

Dogs are allowed to land only on permission obtained in advance from the Ministry of Agriculture and on condition that they are detained and isolated for six months in the care of a veterinary surgeon.

Time. *Greenwich Mean Time* (G.M.T.; Great Britain, Ireland, Portugal, West Africa, etc.) is 1 hr behind Mid-European Time (France, Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Scandinavia, Switzerland, Italy, Austria, etc.), 2 hrs behind East European Time, and 5 hrs in advance of the Eastern States of the U.S.A. — *Summer Time*. For the purpose of 'daylight saving', clocks and watches are advanced 1 hr during the summer months. It is planned to extend summer time from 1968 to cover the whole year, thus equating British time with Central European time.

II. Routes to Great Britain

Routes from the Continent. The usual routes from the Continent to practically any part of Great Britain are the mail routes via Dover, Folkestone, Newhaven, and Harwich; but there are longer steamer routes to other ports that offer an agreeable and often cheaper alternative for unhurried travellers. Berths and private cabins, meals, snacks, and drinks, etc., are available; alcoholic liquors and cigarettes are on sale at much lower prices than in the United Kingdom. Car Ferries, see p. xv. Various cross-Channel hovercraft services are in operation, but these are more or less in the experimental stage.

From France. *Calais–Dover*, daily in 1½ hrs. (the shortest sea passage). 'Golden Arrow' rail & steamer service from Paris to London in 7 hrs.

Calais–Folkestone, daily in 1½ hrs.

Boulogne–Folkestone, daily in 1½ hrs, in summer only. From Paris to London in 7 hrs 13 min.

Dieppe–Newhaven, daily in 3¾ hrs.

Dunkirk–Dover, daily in 3¾ hrs.

From Belgium and Holland. *Ostend–Dover*, daily, 3¾–4 hrs.

Hook of Holland–Harwich, daily and nightly in 6–7 hrs.

Rotterdam–Hull, week-days in 14 hrs.

Rotterdam–Felixstowe, four times weekly in 7 hrs.

From Scandinavia. *Esbjerg* (Denmark)–*Harwich*, 3–6 times weekly in 19 hrs.

Copenhagen (Denmark)–*Harwich*, daily in 34½ hrs.

Bergen (Norway)–*Newcastle*, 5–6 times weekly in 19 hrs.

Stavanger (Norway)–*Newcastle*, twice weekly in 17 hrs.

Oslo or *Kristiansand* (Norway)–*Newcastle*, twice weekly in about 40 hrs.

Halmstad (Sweden)–*Harwich*, daily in 38½ hrs.

Gothenburg (Sweden)–*Immingham*, twice weekly in 26 hrs.

Gothenburg (Sweden)–*Hull*, twice or thrice weekly in 36 hrs.

Car Ferries. A car may be transported to and from Great Britain by any of the usual passenger routes (see above). Most convenient are the *Car-Ferry Steamers*, with drive-on drive-off facilities, from Bremerhaven (Germany) to Harwich, from Boulogne, Calais, Dunkirk or Zeebrugge to Dover, from Dieppe to Newhaven, and from Cherbourg or Le Havre to Southampton. More rapid, though somewhat more expensive, are the Air Ferries for cars and their passengers operated by British United Air Ferries: from Calais to Southend (30 min.), from Ostend to Southend (45 min.) and Lydd (40 min.), from Cherbourg to Southampton (40 min.), from Le Touquet to Lydd (20 min.), from Deauville to Lydd (45 min.), from Rotterdam to Southend (60 min.), etc.

From the United States or Canada. The principal companies concerned in the transatlantic passenger services are the Cunard, United States Lines, French Line, Canadian Pacific, Holland-America Line, Anchor Line, Donaldson Line, and Furness Withy Line. The usual ports of departure are New York, Boston, Montreal, and Quebec, and ports of arrival Southampton, London, Liverpool, and Glasgow. Fares vary from $ 150 to $ 400 according to the class of accommodation and are reduced during the winter season. Children between 1 and 10 years of age are charged half-fares. In summer it is essential to book passages (outward and inward) in good time. The duration of the passage is 3½–8 days. It is usual to give gratuities (amounting to about 5% of the passage money in all) to the cabin and table stewards; smaller gratuities are expected by the deck steward, bath steward, etc.

III. Means of Transport

Railways. The railway system of Great Britain was nationalized in 1948 under the title of *British Railways* (changed to *British Rail* in 1965). Generally speaking, British trains enjoy a high reputation for speed, frequency of service, comfort, and up-to-dateness. Nevertheless, with the enormous growth in the number of privately owned motor cars, and of motor bus and motor coach services, the use of the railways is becoming largely restricted to long-distance main line traffic, and to the suburban services used by commuters. (The latter should be avoided in 'rush hours', i.e. 7–9 a.m. and 5–7 p.m.) In consequence, very many branch-lines and wayside stations have been (and are to be) closed. Seats can be reserved (2*s.* each) on main line trains, but from the terminal stations only, or from certain provincial stations to the terminal station in London or elsewhere. A seat is regarded

as 'taken' if a hat, suitcase, or other article is left on it. Smoking is allowed except in carriages labelled 'No Smoking'.

Each region or division of British Rail publishes its own time table. The *ABC Railway Guide* contains the times of trains and fares from London to every station in Great Britain, and back. On many lines the service on Sundays and bank holidays is altered, and on many branch lines suspended. The Saturday service often differs from the week-day service.

TICKETS. The ordinary rate for second-class fares is about 3¼*d.* per mile, for first-class 4½*d.* per mile, both with a slight reduction for distances of over 200 miles. There is no reduction on ordinary return tickets, but there are many types of cheaper tickets available: cheap day returns (outside the rush hours), mid-week returns, excursion tickets, and 'holiday runabout' or 'rail rover' tickets (unlimited travel within certain areas), season tickets, etc. Children travel free up to the age of three, provided they do not occupy separate seats, and at half fares between the ages of three and fourteen. Special tickets are required for dogs, bicycles, and non-folding perambulators. Platform tickets, for those not travelling by train, cost 3*d.* each.

LUGGAGE may be forwarded in advance, provided a passenger ticket is bought previously (5*s.* 6*d.* per package if collected, carried, and delivered, 2*s.* 9*d.* if collected and carried or carried and delivered). Otherwise, each article of luggage that is too bulky to travel in the compartment with the passenger should bear the owner's name and address and destination and must be labelled and placed in the luggage van by a railway official. Holders of ordinary or season tickets can take with them luggage up to 150 lb. on a first-class ticket, and 100 lb. on a second-class ticket. The passenger receives no luggage check (except when travelling to the Continent by a boat train) and must claim his luggage immediately on arrival at his destination. A porter expects a tip of 1*s.* for the first piece of luggage, then 6*d.* per piece. Luggage may be left at the cloak room or left luggage office for a fee of 6*d.*–1*s.* 3*d.* (according to size) for the first two days, then 3*d.*–8*d.* per day.

MEALS. On the longer journeys restaurant cars are usually available (breakfast 6*s.*–10*s.*, tea 4*s.*, luncheon or dinner à la carte), or, more often, buffet cars. On the chief all-night trains there are sleeping cars (30*s.*–40*s.*). The principal stations have refreshment rooms, where packed meals for consumption on the train may be obtained. Meals and refreshments are served at all seats on the 'Pullman cars' (1st and 2nd class) attached to some of the most important trains; a supplementary charge is made for travel on these.

CAR SLEEPERS and CAR CARRIERS ('Motorail Service'), conveying both cars and passengers, are run by the railways in summer from London (Kensington Olympia Station) and various towns in the South to various cities in the North and Scotland.

Buses and **Coaches.** The network of BUS SERVICES in Great Britain is so extensive that there are no towns and few villages in the country that are inaccessible by public transport. There is no general time table, but each operating company publishes a time table of its own services, obtainable at its offices; the ABC Coach and Bus Guide (see below) includes summaries of the principal bus services. Smoking is allowed on single-decker buses and on the upper decks of double-deckers. Children on both buses and coaches are carried at half-fares below the age of fourteen; babies below the age of three are carried free of charge.

Long-distance COACH SERVICES have the advantage over railway travel in that they are cheaper and often offer return tickets at reduced rates. Moreover, coaches usually pick up and set down passengers at more convenient points, and they stop for refreshments and meals. On the other hand, they are slower than trains, they do not carry bulky luggage (one suit-case per passenger is the usual allowance), and, to ensure a seat, it is necessary to book in advance at one of the operating company's offices or agencies. In winter and during mid-week, however, seats are usually available at short notice, and passengers who have not booked in advance will be accepted if accommodation is available. Smoking is allowed.

Excursion coaches start daily, especially in summer, from every holiday resort and many towns, for half or whole day tours to attractive points in the vicinity. Some companies offer a week's or fortnight's tour to favourite holiday districts at rates which include transport, meals, and accommodation. — For coach time tables, see the *ABC Coach and Bus Guide*, published twice annually by Index Publishers Ltd, 69 Victoria Street, London S.W.1.

Air Services. The principal airlines with domestic services within Great Britain are: British European Airways (BEA), British United Airways (BUA), British Eagle, British Midland Airways, B.K.S. Air Transport, Cambrian Airways, Aer Lingus, Channel Airways, and British Westpoint Airlines. Except for the islands, domestic services are not very much used, owing to short distances involved and the time consumed in travel between the city centres and the airports. The principal air services are from London to Birmingham and Manchester; to Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Aberdeen; to Orkney and Shetland; to the Chan-

nel Islands; to the Isle of Man; to the Hebrides; etc. Self-drive cars, meeting the traveller on his arrival at the airport, can be hired through a travel agent.

The following is a list of CIVIL AIRPORTS in Great Britain (name of airport and distance to town centre in brackets).

Aberdeen (5½ m.)
Alderney
Barra
Benbecula
Birmingham (6½ m.)
Bournemouth (Hurn, 5 m.)
Blackpool (Squires Gate, 3 m.)
Bristol (Lulsgate, 7 m.)
Campbeltown (Machrihanish, 3½ m.)
Cardiff (Glamorgan Airport, at Rhoose)
Carlisle (Crosby)
Chester/Hawarden
Gloucester/Cheltenham (Staverton)
Coventry (Baginton, 3½ m.)
East Midlands (Castle Donington), for Derby (9 m.), Nottingham, and Leicester
Edinburgh (Turnhouse)
Exeter (Clyst/Honiton, 4 m.)
Glasgow (Renfrew, 6 m., and Prestwick, 35 m.)
Guernsey (3 m. from St Peter Port)
Inverness (Dalcross, 8 m.)
Ipswich
Islay (Glenegedale, 5 m.)
Isle of Man (Ronaldsway, 7 m. from Douglas)
Isles of Scilly (1 m. from Hugh Town)
Jersey (5 m. from St Helier)
Kirkwall (Grimsetter, 1½ m.)
Leeds/Bradford
Lerwick (Sumburgh, 25 m.)
Liverpool (6 m.)
London (Heathrow, 15 m., and Gatwick, 27 m.)
Luton (1½ m.)
Lydd (Ferryfield)
Lympne
Manchester (10 m.)
Middlesbrough (Teesside, at Middleton, 12 m.)
Newcastle (North-East Regional, 5 m.)
Newquay (St Mawgan)
Penzance (heliport)
Portsmouth
Rochester
Sandown
Southampton (Eastleigh, 4 m.)
Southend (Rochford, 2 m.)
Stornoway (2½ m.)
Swansea (Fairwood Common)
Tiree (Reef)
Wick (1 m.)

Steamers play by no means so important a part in the tourist districts of England and Wales as they do in Scotland. In summer pleasure steamers ply between the principal seaside resorts and the nearest large towns and make numerous short trips and excursions. Small steamers or motor vessels ply on the estuaries of the Dart and the Tamar, the Orwell, the Norfolk Broads, on the upper Thames between Kingston and Oxford, and on Windermere and Ullswater in the Lake District. Cross-Channel steamers, see p. xiv. There are regular steamer services to the Isle of Wight, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man.

Motoring. A foreign motorist bringing his car or motorcycle to Britain should apply to his national automobile association for the necessary papers and advice, and arrange for the transport of his car across the Channel (car-ferries, see p. xv). The motorist must be in possession of a valid insurance policy covering third-party risks. A foreign motorist is entitled to use his car in Britain free of British car tax for a period of twelve months.

Cars (with the advantage of right-hand steering) may be hired either with or without a chauffeur; in the latter case a foreign driving license suffices. Touring motorists should bear in mind that garage accommodation at hotels is generally fully occupied in the holiday season. Petrol (gas) is sold from pumps by the gallon (about 4½ litres). Maps and plans, see p. lvi.

The chief motoring organizations in Great Britain are the *Automobile Association* (A.A.; Fanum House, Leicester Square, London, S.W. 1) and the *Royal Automobile Club* (R.A.C.; Pall Mall, London, S.W. 1), each of which has branch offices in the provinces, port and airport offices, patrol service centres, etc. They provide road patrols, roadside telephones, a free breakdown service, temporary signposting, information as to road and weather conditions, and free legal defence; they plan tours, appoint repairers and hotels, publish annual handbooks, etc. The A.A. publishes excellent road books for England and Wales, and for Scotland. Members of affiliated overseas motoring organizations can become associate members of either of the British organizations at reduced rates.

The Roads in Britain are among the best in the world as regards surface, and the secondary roads are particularly good in this respect. The construction of *Motorways* (M; comp. below) is proceeding as quickly as possible. Every road of any importance is numbered: *Main Roads* are denoted by the letter A preceding the number, *Secondary Roads* by the letter B.

Highway Code. The rule of the road is to keep to the left and overtake on the right. There is a universal speed limit of 70 m. (112 km) an hour and in built-up areas of 30 m. (48 km) an hour, or in some cases 40 or 50 m. (65 or 80 km) an hour. The restricted area is indicated by a figure in a circle at the beginning and a diagonal black line in a circle at the end. No waiting on 'clearways'. Double white lines in the middle of the road must not be crossed. Where there is a single white line and a dotted line beside it, you may cross only from the dotted line side. On the *Motorways* you must not stop on the carriageway, and on the verge only in case of breakdown; no reversing, no learners, no cyclists or pedestrians. To cope with breakdowns there are free telephones every mile. At intervals there are 'service areas', with restaurants (no alcohol), petrol stations, etc.

Cycling is an excellent method of exploring the country, providing you keep as far as possible to the by-roads, with the aid of good maps. Cycles must carry a white light in front and a red lamp and red reflector at the rear. The *Cyclists' Touring Club*

(C.T.C.), 69 Meadrow, Godalming, Surrey, plans tours and publishes a handbook with a list of recommended hotels and lodgings, besides much other information useful to cyclists.

IV. Hotels and other Accommodation

More and more people from abroad are visiting Great Britain every year, and since the introduction of paid holidays for the working classes more and more British families are crowding the popular resorts during the summer season; the result is a general shortage of accommodation. It is therefore advisable either to plan one's tour some weeks ahead and book accommodation at one's intended stopping places by letter well in advance, or (better) to proceed from point to point only after booking rooms by telephone. Some resorts maintain up-to-date accommodation lists. In remote spots it is sometimes possible to find lodgings on inquiry from the post office or local garage. Lists of hotels, restaurants, guest houses, farmhouse lodgings, etc., are published annually by the A.A., the R.A.C., the B.T.A., the C.T.C., and the Scottish Tourist Board.

Hotels. Many large *Country Houses* have been converted into hotels, often of the residential type; these are mostly comfortable but expensive, with spacious grounds and opportunities for riding, fishing, tennis, etc. *Private Hotels*, or *Guest Houses*, abound, especially in seaside and inland holiday resorts; at those with a 'club licence' admittance to the bar is by payment of a small membership fee; at the unlicensed ones alcoholic liquors are usually procurable to order. At *Temperance Hotels* the consumption of alcoholic liquors is forbidden. In both these and *Commercial Hotels* the usual evening meal is 'tea' or 'high tea', with a hot meat or fish dish. At some private hotels and guest houses summer bookings are only accepted from Saturday to Saturday. *Motels*, for motorists, where you pay for the room in advance and need have no further dealings with the management, are gradually increasing in number.

In the text of this handbook, BT means an hotel owned and controlled by the *British Transport Hotels Service* (the former 'railway hotels'); TH means that the hotel is owned by *Trust Houses Ltd*, who maintain a reliable standard at moderate charges. Ind Coope's hotels are similarly recommendable. The new *Skyway* and *Rank Organization* hotels are luxurious and expensive.

The hotels mentioned in this handbook are arranged roughly according to their charges, the most expensive being put first.

They are graded 1–4, *Hotel*[1] indicating an hotel where you are unlikely to obtain a single room and breakfast for less than 40*s*., [2] a charge of between 25*s*. and 35*s*., [3] a charge of between 20*s*. and 25*s*., and [4] a charge of under 20*s*. The charges for the best bedrooms, and for bedrooms with private bath attached, may be much higher, while the charge for two persons occupying the same room is sometimes proportionately a little less. Prices are generally reduced out of the holiday season, and some hotels close down entirely for the winter. At some hotels a service charge of 10–12½% is included in the bill; otherwise gratuities ('tips') of 10–15% should be divided between the waiter, chambermaid, 'boots' (porter), etc., according to services rendered; or a lump sum may be handed in at the office for distribution among the staff.

The charge for luncheon varies according to the grade of the hotel from about 6*s*. to 15*s*., for dinner from 7*s*. 6*d*. to 20*s*.; full weekly terms are from 8 to 25 guineas or more. Hotel residents may obtain alcoholic drinks at any time (comp. above), non-residents during permitted hours (usually 10–2 or 10.30–2.30 and 6–10, Sun. 12–2 and 7–10). Refreshments ordered between meals are paid for on the spot. 'Morning tea', at a small extra charge, is served in the bedroom, if requested, when the visitor is called.

Electrical appliances should not be used in hotel bedrooms without checking the voltage. Shoes put outside the bedroom door at night will be returned cleaned and polished by breakfast time. Money and valuables, which should not be left in the bedroom, may be entrusted to the keeping of the manager in exchange for a receipt. Visitors are usually expected to give up their rooms before noon on the day of departure.

Lodgings. The expenses of a tour are greatly reduced by engaging lodgings instead of frequenting hotels. These, even for a night or two, are easily found (except from mid-July to mid-September) in villages, smaller towns, cathedral cities, and seaside resorts, either by notices ('Apartments' or 'Bed and Breakfast') displayed in the windows or by inquiry at the post office, garage, local shops, etc. Lists of lodgings and farmhouse accommodation are obtainable from the motoring and cycling associations, from the B.T.A. (p. lx), etc.

Youth Hostels, numbering about 270 in England and Wales and about 100 in Scotland, provide cheap dormitory accommodation, camping sites, and cheap meals and/or cooking facilities, besides a small store. They are primarily intended for youths and girls on walking or cycling tours, though there is no age limit. Motorists and motor-cyclists are admitted only if their main

purpose is walking or climbing. All charges are reduced for juniors and juveniles. Some of the hostels provide instruction and facilities for climbing, fishing, skiing, pony-trekking, sailing, canoeing, etc. The use of the hostels is restricted to members of the *Youth Hostels Association* (YHA, Trevelyan House, 8 St Stephen's Hill, St Albans, Herts; sales department, 29 John Adam St., London WC 2), the *Scottish Youth Hostels Association* (SYHA; 7 Bruntsfield Crescent, Edinburgh 10), or an allied foreign association. Most of the hostels are mentioned in this handbook, under the letters YH.

Lonely visitors may find their account in joining the *Holiday Fellowship* (142 Great North Way, London NW 4), which has a large number of guest houses (some reserved for young people) by the sea and in the country, in various parts of Great Britain and the Continent. — *Holiday Camps* attract vast numbers of patrons in summer. The largest are those of *Butlin's Ltd* (439–441 Oxford Street, London W 1), situated by the sea and open June-September. They are noted for their variety of entertainments and an emphasis on communal living. — The *Field Studies Council* (Devereux Buildings, Devereux Court, London WC 2) maintains seven Field Centres for the study of natural history and allied subjects, with residential hostels. — The *Y.M.C.A.* (27 Bedford Square, London WC 1) and the *Y.W.C.A.* (Great Russell St., London WC 1) maintain a large number of cheap holiday hostels.

Caravanning and **Camping.** One of the pleasantest and cheapest ways of touring in Great Britain is by motorized or trailer caravan. Caravans for sale or hire (6–12*l.* per week) are advertised in 'The Caravan', a monthly journal. Members of the *Caravan Club* (46 Brook St., London, W 1) and the *British Caravanners Club* (a section of the Camping Club) receive lists of approved sites and many other advantages and privileges. Campers touring with (or without) car and with a tent can obtain lists of club sites by joining the *Camping Club of Great Britain and Ireland* (11 Lower Grosvenor Place, London, SW 1), which has canoe, caravan, mountaineering, photographic, and cycle-camping sections. A booklet regarding camping in the National Forest Parks (p. xl) is issued by the Forestry Commission (25 Savile Row, London, W 1). In the New Forest there is a fixed site at Holmsley; camping elsewhere in the forest is by permit obtained from a warden or from the Deputy Surveyor, The Queen's House, Lyndhurst. Lists of sites are obtainable also from the A.A., R.A.C., and B.T.A. The average charges per night are: tent only 1*s.* 6*d.*, tent and motor-cycle 4*s.*, caravan or car with tent 6*s.*

V. Restaurants · Cuisine

Restaurants. This handbook mentions, particularly in the larger towns, a number of recommendable restaurants, of many of which we have personal experience. The members' handbooks of the A.A. and R.A.C. also mention recommended restaurants (sometimes with charges), as does the official guide of the British Travel Association, an annual publication. Those who need fuller information should consult Raymond Postgate's 'Good Food Guide', published annually and listing over 1,600 restaurants. Egon Ronay's Guide to Hotels, Restaurants, Pubs and Inns in Great Britain and Ireland (25*s.*) assesses over 600 hotels, 900 restaurants, and 1,300 inns.

In the smaller towns and in the country restaurants are much rarer in Britain than they are on the Continent, and it is customary to take luncheon or dinner at a hotel. Many tourists prefer picnic lunches. Chinese and other exotic restaurants are growing in number in the towns, offering a few English dishes as well as a large variety of foreign ones. — Tea Rooms or 'cafés' (cafés in the Continental sense are almost non-existent in Britain) are a typical English institution, found everywhere. They offer, besides tea (Indian or China), bread or rolls and butter, jam, cakes and pastries, and usually serve simple hot luncheons; but they close about 6 p.m. They are also much patronized for 'morning coffee' ('elevenses') between 11 and noon, but the foreigner will often find that the English do not make coffee as well as they make tea. 'Espresso' coffee, made in Italian machines, is likely to be much better. — Inns or 'pubs' (public houses), open only about 11–2 or 2.30 and 6–10 or 11, are concerned chiefly in the sale of alcoholic liquors and are much frequented for social reasons; some serve only cold 'snacks', a few provide hot lunches also. The 'saloon bar', where the drinks cost slightly more than in the 'public bar', is nowadays patronized by ladies also. — Road Houses are places of entertainment (with restaurants, bars, dancing, swimming pool, etc.) rather than halts for the traveller, and their charges are correspondingly high. — Fried Fish Shops, a characteristic English institution, are vastly popular with the working classes; they sell hot 'fish and chips' (chipped potatoes), usually taken away in newspaper or plastic wrappings to be eaten off the premises.

Meals. The English Breakfast, a three-part meal, begins traditionally with hot *Porridge*, made of ground or crushed oats, to which sugar or (according to the custom of Scotland, its country of origin) salt is added, besides milk or cream. But porridge has partly been displaced by *Cereals* in the American style

(corn flakes, bran, shredded wheat, rice crispies, etc.). Many hotels serve, in addition or instead, a glass of orange or other fruit juice. Then comes the main course, consisting of eggs and bacon, or ham and eggs, or boiled, poached, or fried eggs, or omelette, or sausages, or fried fish. Tea or coffee is served at the same time, and finally comes cold toast with butter and orange marmalade.

LUNCHEON (usually at 1 p.m.) is apt to be a more modest meal than dinner, especially for those who have had an 'English' breakfast. It usually consists of soup or hors d'œuvres, a main course, and sweets or cheese. The evening meal, or DINNER (from 7 or 7.30 p.m.) is the chief meal of the day in hotels, good-class restaurants, and well-to-do households, consisting of several courses and served with some ceremony.

A favourite meal in England is AFTERNOON TEA, at 4–5 p.m., with its accompaniment of bread and butter, jam, cakes, and pastries. In hotels and private houses it is comfortably served in the 'lounge' from a tea trolley. In working-class households, and generally in the Midlands, Northern England, and Scotland, afternoon tea and dinner are replaced by HIGH TEA, which is much the same as afternoon tea, but with the addition of a meat or egg dish, salad, etc.

Cuisine. English cooking, renowned through Europe in the 18th century, has been gradually losing its reputation during the last hundred years. The Englishman himself grumbles as much about his food as about the weather, the former apparently as unchangeable as the latter. Nevertheless, English cooking has at least the merit of simplicity, and the raw materials at the cook's disposal are unsurpassed. It is still possible to obtain meals of inimitable quality in England, at private houses and in certain city restaurants and a few country hotels, at commensurate charges. But middle-grade restaurants with good country dishes at moderate prices are far rarer than in Continental countries. Somerset Maugham said that to eat well in England one must breakfast three times a day.

MEAT. Roast beef is better in England or Scotland than almost anywhere else in the world, and the foreign visitor is often delighted with the high quality of roast lamb. The pork also is excellent, but veal is rarely served. Surrey fowls, Aylesbury ducklings, Scottish grouse (after 12 August), and, at Christmastide, Norfolk turkeys are favourite dishes. Steak-and-kidney puddings and pies, cold veal-and-ham pies, and hot Cornish pasties and other regional dishes should be sampled when available.

FISH. Fish is obtainable throughout the country, including salmon, trout (rarely served in hotels and restaurants), soles ('Dover' sole the best), halibut, hake, cod, plaice, haddock, and herring. Smoked herrings ('kippers', a favourite breakfast dish, and 'bloaters') are not so good as they used to be, owing to mass production. Lobsters are very expensive, as are the oysters from Colchester and Whitstable.

VEGETABLES of the finest quality are grown, but unfortunately too often badly cooked. Too many hotels and restaurants serve tinned or deep-frozen vegetables, which are less troublesome to prepare than fresh.

SWEETS and DESSERT. The characteristic English 'sweets' are fruit or sultana puddings (made with suet) and tarts or pies, often served with a vanilla-flavoured egg-custard. Plum pudding, at Christmas, is the most famous of all English puddings. Fresh fruit is rarely served at the ordinary restaurant, and 'fruit salad' all too often comes out of a tin. The best English cheeses are Stilton, Cheddar, Cheshire, Gloucester, Wensleydale, and (from Wales) Caerphilly. Devonshire cream, i.e. clotted cream from Devon and Cornwall, is an excellent addition to fruit tarts or pastries.

CAKES. The typical English 'cake', which is cut up into slices, is enriched with currants, sultanas, almonds, walnuts, caraway seeds, candied fruits, or icing, and has various names (Dundee, Madeira, etc.). Buns, scones, tea cakes, and crumpets are toasted and buttered. Other favourites are Scottish shortbread, Bath and Chelsea buns, 'maids of honour' from Richmond, Devonshire 'splits', Yorkshire 'parkin' (gingerbread), Scottish baps and bannocks. 'Pastries' are popular, but rarely up to Continental standard.

NATIONAL DISHES. Roast beef, with roast potatoes, a slice of Yorkshire pudding (batter), and horse-radish sauce. – Roast lamb with mint sauce or red currant jelly. – Boiled mutton with caper or onion sauce. – Silverside (salted beef) with carrots and turnips. – Roast pork with apple sauce. – Chicken with a slice of ham, sausage, stuffing, and bread sauce. – Lancashire hot-pot, lamb chops with potatoes, onions, mushrooms, etc. – Irish stew, scrag of mutton, with potatoes, onions, and herbs. – Haggis, a Scottish dish of minced heart, lungs, and liver of sheep, boiled in its maw with suet and oatmeal. – The 'market ordinary' is a plain and substantial meal served at inns to farmers on market day.

Drinks (for restricted hours, see p. xxi). All alcoholic drinks are expensive, because of the heavy tax. *Beer* is the national drink, brewed by Bass, Worthington, Watney, Flower, Courage, Whitbread, and others. Ale is a pale beer, known as 'pale ale' or

'light ale', or, if it comes from the barrel, as 'bitter'. Mild ale is a darker beer, often with a sweetish flavour; it is often mixed with bitter ('mild and bitter'). 'Burton' is a strong, darkish ale originally brewed only in the town of that name. Stout is a black beer with a characteristic flavour; the best is Guinness's, from Dublin. Lager is the name given to the light Continental beers imported in bottles; but it is now brewed also in Britain.

Wine. French wines, red or white, are obtainable in all licensed hotels and restaurants; German wines are more expensive and less frequently available. Sherry is drunk before meals, port usually only after dinner. Cider is brewed in the West Country from apples, perry from pears.

Scotch *Whisky*, or Irish *Whiskey*, is less often drunk 'neat' than with water or soda-water. *Gin* is drunk with 'tonic water', angostura bitters ('pink gin'), vermouth ('gin and French', 'gin and Italian'), or lime juice, or as the basis of various cocktails. *Brandy* (cognac) and liqueurs are drunk 'neat' after dinner.

VI. Postal Information

	Great Britain and Ireland	Commonwealth	Foreign
LETTERS	4*d*. for 2 oz., then 2*d*. per 2 oz. up to 1½ lb, 1½–2 lb 3*s*. 6*d*., then 2*s*. per lb.	4*d*. for 1 oz., then 1½*d*. per oz.	9*d*. for 1 oz., then 5*d*. per oz.
POSTCARDS	3*d*.	3*d*.	5*d*.
PRINTED PAPERS and SAMPLES	3*d*. for 2 oz., 5*d*. for 4 oz., then 1*d*. per 2 oz.	4*d*. for 2 oz., then 2*d*. per 2 oz.	4*d*. for 2 oz., then 2*d*. per 2 oz.
SMALL PACKETS	—	1*s*. 6*d*. for 8 oz., 1*s*. 8*d*. for 10 oz., then 4*d*. per 2 oz.	1*s*. 6*d*. for 8 oz., 1 *s*. 8*d*. for 10 oz., then 4*d*. per 2 oz.
REGISTRATION	3*s*.	3*s*.	3*s*.

Full information in the *Post Office Guide* (2*s*. 6*d*.)

Postage Stamps. The following values are issued by the Post Office: ½*d*., 1*d*., 1½*d*., 2*d*., 2½*d*., 3*d*., 4*d*., 4½*d*., 5*d*., 6*d*., 7*d*., 8*d*., 9*d*., 10*d*., 1*s*., 1*s*. 3*d*., 1*s*. 6*d*., 2*s*. 6*d*., 5*s*., 10*s*., £1. In addition there

are many commemorative issues and regional issues for Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Guernsey, Jersey, and the Isle of Man. These are valid anywhere in Britain.

PHILATELIC BUREAU. Current British postage stamps, in mint condition only, may be obtained by post, or by personal call, from the GPO Philatelic Bureau, 2–4 Waterloo Place, Edinburgh 1. There is also a philatelic counter at the London Chief Office, King Edward St., EC 1. On sale are the general series, plain or with phosphor lines, special issues, the regional series (comp. above), books and rolls of stamps, postage due labels, and air letter forms. A handling charge is made of 6*d.* for orders of less than 10*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.* for orders of 10*s.* and over.

Hours of Business. In London, the Trafalgar Square Branch (24–28 William IV St., WC2) is always open. Otherwise, in London and outside, post offices are open from 8.30 to 6, 6.30, or 7; some close earlier on Saturdays. The smaller offices are open from 9 to 5.30 or 6; most close early on the local half-holiday. Offices are closed on Sundays, Christmas Day, Boxing Day, Good Friday, and bank holidays, but a few head offices are open between 9 and 10 or 10.30 a.m. There is no delivery on Sundays, Good Friday, Boxing Day, or bank holidays, and only one collection on Sundays and bank holidays, in the afternoon.

Picture Postcards may be sent abroad as printed papers for 4*d.*; the word 'postcard' should be altered to 'printed paper' and they must bear no writing except address, date, and a formula of courtesy not exceeding five words. – *Express* letters and other postal packets are delivered by special messenger for an extra fee of 3*s.* a mile from the delivery office. – *Reply Coupons*, International (1s. 6*d.*) or Commonwealth (5*d.*), are exchangeable abroad for a foreign stamp representing the foreign letter rate of the country concerned. — *Money* of any kind must be sent in a 'registered letter envelope' sold by the post office. Valuable packets should be insured. — For a Certificate of Delivery there is an extra charge of 6*d.*

Air Mail. EUROPE. Letters and postcards are sent by air whenever this will result in earlier delivery ('All-up service'). There is no special charge, and air mail labels and air letters should not be used. — OUTSIDE EUROPE. The cheapest form of communication for all countries outside Europe is by *Air Letter* (9*d.*). Otherwise air labels must be used and the charges are as follows. For *Zone A* (N Africa, Middle East, Sudan, etc.): letters 1*s.* per ½ oz., postcards 6*d.*; for *Zone B* (rest of the world except Zone C): letters 1*s.* 6*d.* per ½oz., postcards 9*d.*; for *Zone C* (Australia, New Zealand): 1*s.* 9*d.* per ½ oz., postcards 10*d.*

Parcels must be handed in at a post office. Those weighing over 22 lb. or measuring more than 3½ ft in length or 6 ft in length and girth combined must be sent by railway or by a parcels company.

INLAND. 1½ lb. 2*s*. 6*d*., 2 lb. 3*s*., 6 lb. 4*s*. 6*d*., 10 lb. 6*s*., 14 lb. 7*s*. 6*d*., 18 lb. 9*s*., 22 lb. 10*s*. 6*d*. Local parcels cost 1*s*. less. — ABROAD. The rates for sending parcels abroad vary, and enquiry should be made at a post office. A customs declaration form and, in some cases, a despatch note must be completed.

Poste Restante. Postal packets marked 'Poste Restante' or 'To be called for' may be addressed to travellers at any post office (except town sub-offices) and are handed to applicants on their furnishing evidence of identity. They are kept for two weeks or, if from abroad, for one month. The Poste Restante may be used for three months only in any one town. *Redirection* of postal packets is undertaken by the Post Office, free of charge for three months, if the request is made on an official form.

Money Orders and **Postal Orders.** INLAND. Money may be transmitted by post to any inland address by means of money orders (for any sum up to £50) or postal orders (from 1*s*. to £5). A poundage is charged. — ABROAD. On money orders for abroad the limit of amount is in nearly all cases £40, and the poundage varies from 2*s*. for £2 to 10*s*. for £40. For countries outside the 'Scheduled Territories' (the former sterling area) application must be made on a special application form.

Telegrams are accepted by all post offices, but they may also be tendered by telephone at any time. Telegrams handed in on Sunday, Good Friday, or Christmas Day are charged 2*s*. 6*d*. extra.

INLAND. The standard charge is 5*d*. a word (minimum 5*s*.). Priority rate 2*s*. extra; overnight telegrams at half rates. Replies may be prepaid up to 20*s*. — ABROAD. The charges for overseas telegrams range from 7*d*. a word upwards (minimum as for 7 words). To Canada or the United States 1*s*. 5*d*. a word; to Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, etc., 1*s*. 10*d*. a word. Urgent telegrams at double rates; letter telegrams at half-rates (min. as for 22 words).

Telephone. The telephone system is in process of conversion to automatic working, and most trunk calls as well as calls to many places in Western Europe can now be dialled directly ('Subscriber Trunk Dialling' or STD). Dialled calls are charged in units of 2*d*. (in coin-boxes 3*d*.) for periods of time that depend on the distance. From 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. every night and all day Sunday charges are reduced.

LOCAL CALLS. 2*d*. for a call lasting 6 min. (3*d*. for 3 min. in coin-boxes). From 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. and on Sundays the periods of time are extended to 12 min. and 6 min. respectively. Local calls obtained by the operator cost 2½*d*. from a subscriber's residence, 3*d*. from a business line, and 4*d*. from a coin-box line.

TRUNK CALLS. *With Subscriber Trunk Dialling*. 2*d*. or 3*d*. per 30 seconds for distances up to 35 m., per 15 seconds for 35–50 m., and per 10 seconds for over 50 m. From 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. and on Sundays the periods of time are extended to 45 seconds for up to 35 m., 22½ seconds for 35–50 m., and 15 seconds for over 50 m. — *Calls obtained by the Operator*. The charges are for a period of 3 minutes. 1*s*. up to 35 m. (9*d*. from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. and on Sundays), 2*s*. (1*s*. 3*d*.) for 35–50 m., 3*s*. (2*s*.) for 50–75 m., 3*s*. 6*d*. (2*s*. 3*d*.) for 75–125 m., and 4*s*. (2*s*. 3*d*.) for over 125 m. An additional charge of 3*d*. is made for a trunk call from a call office. Calls to a specified person may be made at an extra cost of 1*s*. 6*d*.

OVERSEAS CALLS. Subscribers *with STD* (comp. above) in the chief cities can dial direct to many exchanges in France, Belgium, Hollands, West Germany, and Switzerland. The charges are reckoned in units of 2*d*. for a number of seconds that varies according to distance (e.g. to France per 4.28 seconds, to Germany per 3 seconds). – For calls *via the Operator* ask for Continental Service or, for extra-European countries, International Service. The charges are for periods of 1 minute (minimum 3 min.). To France 2*s*. 4*d*. per min.; to Germany 3*s*. 4*d*. per min.; to Canada, the United States, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, etc., 20*s*. per minute.

SPECIAL SERVICES. The telephone may be used (at the cost of a single call) to obtain the correct time, a list of the principal events of the day ('Teletourist' service, in English, French, German, or Spanish, available in London and, May–Sept., in Edinburgh), the latest cricket scores in test matches being played in England, the 'dish of the day' (recipe service), information regarding road conditions, and weather forecasts. Subscribers may arrange for the exchange to ring them at a specified time to serve as an alarm or reminder; they can also obtain through the telephone the services of a post office express messenger.

VII. Outline of English History

ROMAN PERIOD

55-54 B.C.	Britain is invaded by *Julius Caesar* 55 B.C. Caesar repeats his invasion in 54 B.C., but makes no permanent settlement.
A.D. 43	*Claudius* undertakes the subjugation of Britain.
78–84	Britain, with part of Caledonia, is overrun by the Roman general *Agricola*, and reduced to the form of a province.
412	Roman legions recalled from Britain by *Honorius*.
449	The Britons, deprived of their Roman protectors, are unable to resist the attacks of the *Picts*, and summon the *Saxons* to their aid.

ANGLO-SAXON PERIOD

449–585	The Saxons, reinforced by the *Angles*, *Jutes*, and other Germanic tribes, gradually overcome Britain on their own account, until the whole country, with trifling exceptions, is divided into the seven kingdoms of the Saxon **Heptarchy** (585). To this period belong the

semi-mythical exploits of *King Arthur* and his knights. Christianity re-introduced by *St Augustine* (597).
The *Venerable Bede* (d. 735). *Caedmon* (ca. 670).

829 **Egbert** unites all England in one kingdom.

835-871 Contests with the *Danes* and *Northmen*, who repeatedly invade England.

871-901 **Alfred the Great** defeats the Danes, and compels them to make peace. Creates navy, establishes militia, revises laws, reorganizes institutions, is a patron of learning and himself an author.

979-1016 **Ethelred the Unready** draws down upon England the vengeance of the Danes by a massacre of those who had settled in England.

1013 The Danish king *Sweyn* conquers England.

1017-1035 *Canute the Great*, the son of Sweyn, reigns over England.

1035-1040 *Harold Harefoot*, illegitimate son of Canute, usurps the throne.

1040-1042 *Hardicanute*, son of Canute. The Saxon line is restored in the person of

1042-1066 **Edward the Confessor**, who makes London the capital of England. His brother-in-law and successor

1066 **Harold** loses his kingdom and his life at the battle of Hastings where he opposed the invasion of the Normans under William the Conqueror.

NORMAN DYNASTY

1066-1087 **William the Conqueror**, Duke of Normandy, establishes himself as King of the English. Introduction of Norman (French) language and customs.

1087-1100 **William II,** surnamed *Rufus*, after a tyrannical reign, is accidentally shot while hunting.

1100-1135 **Henry I,** *Beauclerc*, adds Normandy to the possessions of the English crown. He leaves his kingdom to his daughter *Matilda*, who, however, is unable to wrest it from

1135-1154 **Stephen,** *of Blois*, grandson of the Conqueror. David, King of the Scots and uncle of Matilda, is defeated and captured at the Battle

1138 of the Standard. Stephen appoints as his successor Matilda's son, Henry of Anjou or Plantagenet.

HOUSE OF PLANTAGENET

1154-1189 **Henry II.** Strife with *Thomas à Becket*, Archbishop of Canterbury, over the respective spheres of the civil and ecclesiastical powers. The archbishop excommunicates the king's followers, and is

1170 murdered at Canterbury.

1189-1199 **Richard I,** *Cœur de Lion*, takes a prominent part in the Third Crusade, but is captured and imprisoned in Germany. He carries on war with Philip II of France.

1199-1216 **John**, surnamed *Lackland*, loses Normandy. *Magna Carta*, the

1215 groundwork of the English constitution, is extorted from him by his barons.

1216-1272 **Henry III** becomes involved in a war with his barons, headed by *Simon de Montfort*, and is defeated at Lewes. His son Edward gains the battle of Evesham, where De Montfort is slain. *Roger Bacon*, philosopher.

1272-1307 **Edward I,** *Longshanks*, vanquishes the Welsh under *Llywelyn ab Gruffydd* and completes the conquest of Wales. The heir apparent to the English throne thenceforward bears the title of *Prince of Wales*. *Robert Bruce* and *John Baliol* struggle for the crown of Scotland. Edward espouses the cause of the latter (who swears

1305 fealty to England) and overruns Scotland. *Sir William Wallace*
1295 executed in London. Establishment of the English Parliament in its modern form.

1307-1327 **Edward II** is defeated at Bannockburn by the Scots under *Robert*
1314 *Bruce* the third and retires to England. The queen and her paramour *Mortimer* take up arms against the king, who is deposed and murdered at Berkeley.

1327-1377 **Edward III** defeats the Scots at Halidon Hill and Neville's Cross. Lays claim to the throne of France and invades that country, thus beginning the Hundred Years' War between France and England. Victories of Sluys (naval), Crécy (1346), and Poitiers (1356). John
1364 the Good of France, taken prisoner by the *Black Prince*, dies in captivity. After the death of the Black Prince England loses all her French possessions, except Calais and Gascony. Movement against the corruption of the clergy, headed by *John Wycliffe*. House of Commons holds its meetings apart from the House of Lords.

1377-1399 **Richard II**. Rebellion of *Wat Tyler*, occasioned by increase of taxation. Victory of the Scots at Otterburn or Chevy Chase. *Henry of Bolingbroke, Duke of Lancaster*, leads an army against the king, takes him captive, and according to popular tradition starves him to death in Pontefract Castle. *Geoffrey Chaucer*, father of English poetry.

HOUSE OF LANCASTER

1399-1413 **Henry IV**, *Bolingbroke*, secures his election to the crown, in right of his descent from Henry III. Outbreak of the nobility, under the *Earl of Northumberland* and his son *Hotspur*, is quelled by the
1403 victory of Shrewsbury, at which the latter is slain.

1413-1422 **Henry V** renews the claims of England to the French crown, wins
1415 the battle of Agincourt, and subdues the N of France. Persecution of the *Lollards*, or followers of Wycliffe.

1422-1461 **Henry VI** is proclaimed King of France at Paris. *Joan of Arc* defeats the English and recovers French possessions. Outbreak of the civil contest called the *Wars of the Roses*, between the houses of Lancaster (red rose) and York (white rose). Henry becomes insane, *Richard, Duke of York*, great-grandson of Edward III, lays claim to the throne, joins himself with *Warwick*, the 'king-maker', and wins the battle of Northampton, but is defeated and slain at Wakefield. His son *Edward*, however, becomes king. Rebellion of *Jack Cade*.

HOUSE OF YORK

1461-1483 **Edward IV** wins the battles of Towton and Hexham. Warwick takes the part of *Margaret of Anjou*, wife of Henry VI, and forces Edward to flee to Holland, whence, however, he soon returns and
1471 wins the victories of Barnet and Tewkesbury. Henry VI dies in the Tower of London.

1483 **Edward V**, the youthful son of Edward IV, is murdered in the Tower, along with his brother, reputedly by their uncle, the *Duke of Gloucester*, who takes possession of the throne as

1483-1485 **Richard III**. Defeated and slain at Bosworth by *Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond*, a scion of the House of Lancaster.

HOUSE OF TUDOR

1485-1509 **Henry VII** marries *Elizabeth*, daughter of Edward IV, and so puts an end to the Wars of the Roses. The pretenders *Lambert Simnel* and *Perkin Warbeck*.

1509-1547 **Henry VIII,** married six times (*Catherine of Aragon, Anne Boleyn, Jane Seymour, Anne of Cleves, Catherine Howard,* and *Catherine Parr*). Battle of Flodden. Separation of the Church of England from that of Rome. Dissolution of the monasteries. *Cardinal Wolsey* and *Thomas Cromwell,* all-powerful ministers.

1547-1553 **Edward VI** encourages the Reformed faith.

1553-1558 **Mary I** causes *Lady Jane Grey*, whom Edward had appointed his successor, to be executed and imprisons her own sister *Elizabeth.* Marries *Philip of Spain* and restores Roman Catholicism. Persecution of the Protestants.

1558-1603 **Elizabeth I.** The Reformed faith re-established. Flourishing state
1587 of commerce. *Mary Queen of Scots* executed after a long con-
1588 finement in England. Destruction of the Spanish Armada. *Sir Francis Drake*, circumnavigator. Foundation of the East India Company. Golden age of English literature: *Shakespeare, Bacon, Spenser, Jonson, Beaumont, Fletcher, Marlowe, Drayton.*

HOUSE OF STUART

1603-1625 **James I,** King of Scots and son of Mary Stuart, unites by his accession the two kingdoms of England and Scotland. Persecution of Puritans and Roman Catholics. Gunpowder Plot. Execution of *Sir Walter Raleigh.*

1625-1649 **Charles I** imitates his father in the arbitrary nature of his rule, quarrels with Parliament on questions of taxation, dissolves it repeatedly, and tyrannically attempts to arrest five leading members of the House of Commons (*Hampden, Pym*, etc.). Rise of the *Covenanters* in Scotland. *Long Parliament.* Outbreak of civil war between the king and his adherents (Cavaliers) on the one side, and the Parliament and its friends (Roundheads) on the other. The king defeated by *Oliver Cromwell* at Marston Moor and Naseby. He takes refuge in the Scottish camp, but is given up to the Parliamentary leaders, tried, and executed.

1649-1653 **Commonwealth.** The Scots rise in favour of Charles II but are defeated at Dunbar and Worcester by Cromwell.

1653-1660 **Protectorate. Oliver Cromwell** now becomes Lord Protector of England and makes England prosperous at home and respected abroad. *John Milton*, poet, *Thomas Hobbes*, philosopher, and *George Fox*, founder of the Quakers. On Cromwell's death he is
1658 succeded by his son **Richard,** who, however, soon resigns, whereupon Charles II is restored by *General Monck.*

1660-1685 **Charles II.** General amnesty proclaimed, a few of the regicides only being excepted. Arbitrary government. The *Cabal.* Wars with Holland. Persecution of the Roman Catholics after the pretended discovery of a Popish plot. Passing of the *Habeas Corpus Act.* Wars with the Covenanters. Charles a pensioner of France. Names Whig and Tory come into use. *Dryden* and *Butler* poets; *Locke*, philosopher.

1685-1688 **James II,** a Roman Catholic, alienates the people by his love for that form of religion, is unable to resist the invasion of *William of Orange*, and escapes to France, where he spends his last years at St Germain.

1688-1702 **William III and Mary II.** William of Orange and his wife, the elder daughter of James II, ascend the throne. The Declaration of Rights. Battles of Killiecrankie and the Boyne. *Sir Isaac Newton.*

1702–1714 **Anne**, younger daughter of James II, completes the fusion of England and Scotland by the union of their parliaments. *Marlborough's* victories in the Spanish War of Succession. Capture of Gibraltar. Poets and writers: *Pope*, *Addison*, *Swift*, *Prior*, and *Allan Ramsay*.

HOUSE OF HANOVER

1714–1727 **George I** succeeds in right of his descent from James I. Rebellion in Scotland (in favour of the *Old Pretender*) quelled, 1715. *Sir Robert Walpole*, prime minister. *Daniel Defoe*.

1727–1760 **George II**. The *Young Pretender* (Prince Charles Edward) crushed at Culloden, 1746. Canada taken from the French. *William Pitt, Lord Chatham*, prime minister; *Richardson*, *Fielding*, *Smollett*, *Sterne*, novelists; *Thomson*, *Gray*, poets; *Dr. Johnson*, man of letters; *Hogarth*, painter.

1760–1820 **George III**. American War of Independence. Napoleonic wars. Victory of *Nelson* at Trafalgar, and of *Wellington* at Waterloo. The younger *Pitt*, prime minister; *Shelley*, *Keats*, *Burns*, poets. The last ten years of this reign, during the insanity of the king, are known as the *Regency*, under the Prince Regent, who afterwards became

1820–1830 **George IV**. First passenger railway (1825). *Byron*, *Scott*, *Wordsworth*, *Coleridge*, *Southey*.

1830–1837 **William IV**. Abolition of slavery. Reform Bill.

1837–1901 **Victoria**, niece of William IV. Repeal of the Corn Laws (1846). Crimean War (1854). Indian Mutiny (1857). Confederation of Canada (1867). Second Reform Bill (1867). Boer War (1899–1901). *Darwin's* 'Origin of Species' (1859). *Peel*, *Russell*, *Melbourne*, *Palmerston*, *Beaconsfield*, *Gladstone*, *Bright*, *Cobden*, statesmen; *Tennyson* and *Browning*, poets; *Dickens*, *Thackeray*, *George Eliot*, *Meredith*, *Hardy*, novelists; *Macaulay*, *Carlyle*, *Freeman*, historians; *Ruskin*; *Herbert Spencer*.

HOUSE OF SAXE-COBURG

1901–1910 **Edward VII**. First Channel flight (1909). Union of South Africa (1910). *Balfour*, *Joseph Chamberlain*, *Asquith*, statesmen; *Shaw*, *Barrie*, dramatists; *Wells*, *Bennett*, novelists.

HOUSE OF WINDSOR

1910–1936 **George V**. World War I (1914–18). Women's franchise (1918). Establishment of the Irish Free State (1922). First Labour Government (1924). Foundation of the B.B.C. (1927). *Lloyd George*, *Bonar Law*, *Baldwin*, *Ramsay MacDonald*, prime ministers. *Galsworthy*, *Joyce*, *D. H. Lawrence*, writers.

1936 **Edward VIII**. Succeeded 20 Jan., abdicated 11 Dec., now Duke of Windsor.

1936–1952 **George VI**. World War II (1939–45). Battle of Britain (Aug.–Oct. 1940). The Welfare State (retirement pensions, national health service, national assistance, etc.). Nationalization of the mines, Bank of England, etc. (1946). Television (1936). Dissolution of the British Empire in favour of a Commonwealth. *Neville Chamberlain*, *Churchill*, *Attlee*, prime ministers.

1952 **Queen Elizabeth II**, born 21 April 1926, married, on 20 Nov. 1947, to Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, succeeded 6 Feb. 1952. Their children are (1) *Charles, Prince of Wales* (b. 11 Nov. 1948), heir to the Throne, (2) *Princess Anne* (b. 15 Aug. 1950), (3) *Prince Andrew* (b. 19 Feb. 1960), and (4) *Prince Edward* (b. 10 March 1964).

Other prominent members of the Royal Family are *Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother* (b. 4 Aug. 1900); the Queen's sister, *Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon* (b. 21 Aug. 1930); the Queen's uncle, the *Duke of Gloucester* (b. 1900), and the Queen's cousins, the *Duke of Kent* (b. 1935) and *Princess Alexandra* (b. 1936).

Eden, Macmillan, Douglas-Home, Harold Wilson, prime ministers. First nuclear power station (1956); British hydrogen bomb tested (1957).

Welsh History

5–6th c. After the final withdrawal from Britain of the Roman armies, whose occupation of Wales was purely military, Irish (Goidelic-speaking) settlers crossed over to Wales, establishing themselves chiefly in what is now Anglesey and Caernarvonshire, and in Pembrokeshire. The country became divided between the native Brythonic-speakers and the Goidelic-speaking invaders. Brythonic is the ancestor of the Welsh, Cornish, and Breton languages, Goidelic of the Gaelic of Ireland, Scotland, and the Isle of Man.

With the Irish immigrants came 'saints' and monks, who established Christianity in Wales. Wales is rich in early Christian monuments, including stones inscribed in Ogham or Ogam, a Goidelic script brought over from Ireland by the settlers.

The Brythons, under the leadership of *Cunedda*, ousted the Goidels from Wales. Cunedda's descendants became rulers of N Wales. The most notable of these was *Maelgwn Gwynedd* (d. 547), who ruled over Anglesey and NW Wales (Gwynedd).

7–10th c. Invasions by Anglo-Saxon tribes resulted in the separation of the Britons in Wales from those in Cornwall and in Cumberland. The inhabitants of the Welsh peninsula began to call themselves 'Cymry' (fellow-countrymen or comrades) and their land 'Cymru' (whence 'Cumbria'). The name Wales is Anglo-Saxon, to whom the Welsh were 'wealas', foreigners.

Cadwallon ap Cadfan was defeated by the Northumbrians in 634, near the Roman Wall. The Northumbrians, in turn, were defeated in 642 by *Penda*, king of the Mercians, a tribe inhabiting the Midlands of England. *Offa* (d. 796), the greatest Mercian king, built the great dyke bearing his name, to mark the frontier between the Welsh and the Saxons.

Viking raids were successfully beaten off by *Rhodri Mawr* (Roderick the Great, d. 878), who became ruler of all Wales. Of his successors the most notable was *Hywel Dda* (Howell the Good, d. 950), the law-giver. *Gruffydd ab Llywelyn* (d. 1063) succeeded in uniting most of Wales, but was overthrown by King Harold.

11–13th c. By the time of the Norman invasion Wales was divided into four principalities: GWYNEDD, in the N; POWIS, S of it; DEHEUBARTH in the S and SW; and MORGANNWG, in the SE. Deheubarth included *Dyfed* (Pembrokeshire), *Ceredigion* (Cardiganshire) and *Brycheiniog* (Brecknockshire), and Morgannwg comprised Glamorgan and *Gwent*, a part of Monmouthshire.

William Rufus's expeditions of 1095 and 1097 were fruitless and Norman attempts to subjugate North Wales were foiled by *Gruffydd ab Cynan* (d. 1137), king of Gwynedd, but in South Wales the resistance offered the Norman barons by *Gruffydd ab Rhys* (d. 1137), king of Deheubarth, was unsuccessful. Their sons *Owain Gwynedd* (d. 1169) and *Rhys ap Gruffydd* (d. 1197) continued the struggle against Henry II with varying success. Owain Gwynedd's sons

were *Howel*, the poet (d. 1171?), *Davydd I* of Gwynedd (d. 1203), and *Madog* (d. 1180?), the supposed discoverer of America.

Llywelyn ab Iorwerth, or *Llewelyn the Great* (d. 1240), Owain Gwynedd's grandson, dethroned his uncle Davydd and made himself master of all Wales. – *Llywelyn ab Gruffydd* (d. 1282), Llewelyn the Great's grandson, was the last champion of Welsh liberty, but after initial successes he was killed in a skirmish near Builth.

In 1284 the 'Statute of Wales', issued by *Edward I* at Rhuddlan, assimilated the administration of the country to the English pattern and created the 'Principality of Wales' under the immediate rule of the English throne. Edward erected great castles to consolidate his conquests, e.g. at Conway, Caernarvon, Criccieth, Harlech, Bere, and Beaumaris.

14th c. The 14th c. was comparatively peaceful, and Welsh poetry flourished. Discontent with the rule of the Lords Marchers and the king's officers culminated in the revolt of *Owen Glendower*, or *Owain Glyndwr* (1359?–1416?), who made himself master of Wales but in the end was defeated by Prince Henry (later Henry V) and died in obscurity. The country was devastated in the struggle, and the suppression of the revolt was followed by the severest punitive measures against the Welsh. Nevertheless, the 15th c. was a great age for Welsh literature.

15th c. The Wars of the Roses (comp. p. xxxi) affected Wales even more than England. Henry VI (1471), of the House of Lancaster, held the royal castles and had the support of the Tewdwr (Tudor) family and the sympathy of the Welsh, while Edward, Duke of York, held many of the border lordships. The latter proclaimed himself King of England as Edward IV in 1461.

16th c. Henry Tewdwr crowned as Henry VII on the field of Bosworth, 1485. Acts of Union (1536 and 1542) provided for Welsh representation in the English parliament. The upper classes came under English influence, finding new careers in England, but the peasants remained poor.

17th c. Under the Stuarts little attention was paid to Welsh affairs. Nevertheless, Wales remained loyal and was largely Royalist during the Civil War, which came to an end with the capitulation of Harlech in 1647.

18th c. Disregard of the problems of Wales by the English parliament and by the Welsh gentry. The Church of England was out of touch with the people, resulting in the rise of the Nonconformist movement and Methodism.

19th c. The 19th c. was an age of great economic upheaval, owing to the development of the coalfields in South Wales and of affiliated industries. Rapid growth of towns, construction of railways. Social unrest. Rise of the Liberal Party.

20th c. Rise of the Labour Party. Revival of interest in Welsh culture and rebirth of Welsh nationalism. University of Wales founded (1893). Foundation of the National Museum, the National Library (1907), and the National Opera. Disestablishment of the Church in Wales (1920).

VIII. The Welsh Language

The Celtic languages include the Goidelic or Gaelic group (Highland Scots, Manx, and Irish or Erse) and Brythonic group (Welsh, Cornish, and Breton). Welsh orthography is startling to Saxon eyes, but except for one or two characteristic sounds, the difficulties are not so formidable as they at first appear.

Most of the consonants of the Welsh alphabet are pronounced as in English; but *f* is pronounced like *v*, while *c* and *g* are always hard. *Dd* is pronounced like *th* in thus, *th* like *th* in think, *ff* like *f*, and *ch* like the German *ch* (guttural). The sound of *ll*, perhaps the most difficult for a stranger, is produced by forming the mouth as if to pronounce *l* and then blowing. This sound bears the same relation to *l* as *f* does to *v*. A passable imitation of it is *thl* (e.g. Llangollen = 'thlangothlen').

The vowels *a*, *e*, *i* are pronounced as in the Continental languages (*ah*, *eh*, *ee*), *o* almost as in English, and *u* is a kind of wide sound, the nearest approach to it in English being i as in fit. When used as a vowel (more often than not) *w* is pronounced *oo*; *y* is invariably a vowel and is equivalent to the Welsh *u* in the last syllable of a word and to *u* (as in but) in other positions. The circumflex is often used to denote a long vowel. The letters *j*, *k*, *q*, *x*, and *z* do not occur in Welsh. In combination the initial letter of a word is often transmuted; thus *d* and *t* interchange; also *f* and *b*, and *f* and *m*. This change of letter often corresponds to a change of gender. In pronunciation the accent is always on the penultimate, except in a few cases when it is on the last syllable.

Glossary

The following list comprises Welsh words occurring in place-names.

aber	mouth of a river	*capel*	chapel
afon	river	*carn, carnedd*	cairn
allt	cliff	*carreg*	stone
aran, ban	high	*castell*	castle
bach, bychan (fach, fechan)	small	*cefn*	ridge
		ceunant	ravine
bedd	grave	*cleddau*	sword
betws	chapel	*clogwyn*	precipice
blaen	head of valley	*clwyd*	gate
bod	abode	*coch (goch)*	red
braich	arm	*coed*	trees
bryn(fryn)	hill	*craig*	rock
bwlch	pass	*crib*	crest
cae	field	*croes*	cross
caer (gaer)	fort, city	*crug*	mound
cain	bright	*cwm*	valley

cymmer	confluence
dinas	fortification
drws	door
du (ddu)	black
dwr (dwfr)	water
dyffryn	valley
eglwys	church
ffynnon	well
garth	headland
glan	edge, shore
glyn	glen
hafod	summer farm
hendre	winter farm
isaf	lowest
llan	enclosure, church, or church village
Llanfair	St Mary
Llanfihangel	St Michael
llech	slate
llethr	hillside
llwyn	grove
llyn	lake
llys	palace
maen (faen, vaen) pl. *meini*	stone
maes	field
mawr (fawr, vawr)	great, big
melin	mill
moel (foel)	bare
mynach	monk
mynydd	mountain
nant	brook, valley
newydd	new
pant	hollow
pen	top, head
pentref	village
pistyll	cataract
plâs	mansion
pont, bont	bridge
porth, borth	port
pump	five
pwll	pool, 'pill'
rhaiadr	waterfall
rhiw	steep
rhos	moor or rose
rhyd	ford
sarn	causeway
sych	dry
tal	front or high
tan	under
tomen	mound
traeth	beach, shore
traws	cross
tref	habitation
twll	pit
twmp	mound, tump
ty	house
tyddyn	farm
uchaf	highest
y, yr	the
yn	in, into
ynys	island
yspytty	hospital
ysgol	school
ystrad	vale, strath

IX. Sightseeing in Great Britain

Country Houses. A great attraction to holiday-makers in Britain consists of the large number (500 or more) of 'stately homes' that are open to the public at certain times, chiefly in summer. The usual admission fee is 2/6 or 3/6; teas and refreshments are often available. Most of them, with the times of admission, are mentioned in this handbook, but times are liable to alteration from year to year. Many houses may be viewed outside the official opening times, by written arrangement with the owner or occupier. A valuable brochure, 'Historic Houses, Castles and Gardens in Great Britain and Northern Ireland', is issued annually at the beginning of the holiday season by Index Publishers Ltd (29 Victoria St., London SW1), with times, fees, and other useful

information. A companion publication lists 'Museums and Galleries.' — 'Son et Lumière' performances (a dramatic combination of recorded sound and floodlighting) are held from time to time at many castles and historic houses.

The **National Trust** for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty (42 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1), an organization independent of the State and relying on voluntary support, owns over 1,000 properties and 300,000 acres of land in England, Wales, and Northern Ireland, and it has also concluded very many protective covenants. Members (40*s*. per annum) have free admission to Trust properties for which a fee is usually charged. Most of the properties are mentioned in this handbook (NT = National Trust), and a complete list with descriptive details is contained in the handbook issued to members. The *National Trust for Scotland* (NTS; 5 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh 2) is a separate institution, but members of the two Trusts have free access to each other's properties.

Ancient Monuments and Historic Buildings ('AM' in the text of this handbook). Over 600 of these are in the care of the Ministry of Public Building and Works (Lambeth Bridge House, London SE1; 122 George St., Edinburgh 2; Gabalfa, Cardiff). A list and season tickets (10*s*.) admitting to all the monuments are obtainable from the above addresses or from any of H.M. Stationery Office bookshops.

Cultural Identity Cards. Nationals of the Council of Europe countries (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, German Fed. Republic, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, and the United Kingdom) are eligible for Cultural Identity Cards, provided they are travelling with a cultural aim in connection with their profession or duties. These cards confer many privileges and facilities, such as cheap travel, exemption from university fees, free or reduced admission fees to libraries, museums, and art galleries, reductions on theatre and concert tickets, accommodation, meals at reduced prices in student canteens, etc. The cards are issued to teachers, librarians, architects, senior museum staff, research workers, painters, musicians, theatrical producers, writers, etc., and to students at a university or other institution of higher learning who have obtained their first degree and who wish to attend a course or undertake research abroad. Undergraduates are exceptionally eligible if they have completed two years' study and are travelling abroad to attend a course at a foreign university or to do work in connection with their studies. Application should be made to the card-issuing authority in the applicant's own country.

National Parks. The *National Parks Commission* (1 Cambridge Gate, Regent's Park, London NW1), established in 1949, with members appointed by the Minister of Land and Natural Resources, designates National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty in England and Wales (not Scotland). All these are mentioned in the text of this handbook. The National Parks are extensive tracts of beautiful country which afford facilities for open-

air recreation. They are not public property, and visitors are not free to wander over private land within their boundaries. The Commission, which seeks to preserve their natural beauty and promote their enjoyment by the public, encourages the creation of long-distance footpaths and bridleways, reports to the planning authorities on possible prejudicial developments, and provides information services for the public. Ten National Parks have so far been established, with an aggregate area of 5,254 sq.m. (from S to N): in England Dartmoor, Exmoor, the Peak District, the Yorkshire Dales, the North York Moors, the Lake District, and in Northumberland; in Wales the Brecon Beacons, the Pembrokeshire Coast, and Snowdonia. — The National Parks Commission is to become the *Countryside Commission*, and Country Parks are to be established, where townspeople can enjoy themselves in the countryside (picnics, swimming, boating, etc.).

The *Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty* are smaller in extent, with no special administrative arrangements and no special facilities for recreation. So far twenty of them have been established, covering in all 2,790 sq.m. In England: in Cornwall, in South, East, and North Devon, in Dorset, the Isle of Wight, Chichester Harbour, in East Hampshire, the Surrey Hills, the South Downs (Sussex), the Chiltern Hills (Bucks/Oxfordshire), the Quantock Hills (Somerset), the Malvern Hills (Hereford/Worcester), Cannock Chase (Stafford), the Shropshire Hills, the Forest of Bowland (Yorkshire), the Solway Coast (Cumberland), and the Northumberland Coast. In Wales: Gower (Glamorgan) and the Lleyn (Caernarvon).

Gardens. Under the *National Gardens Scheme* of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing (57 Lower Belgrave St., London SW1) a great many beautiful gardens in England and Wales are open to the public on certain days. A list of these, with full information regarding days and times of admission, is published annually. There is a similar scheme for Scotland, viz. *Scotland's Garden Scheme*, 26 Castle Terrace, Edinburgh 1.

Nature Reserves. The *Nature Conservancy* (19 Belgrave Square, London SW 1), a committee of the National Environment Research Council, has established over 100 nature reserves, covering some 230,000 acres, and has helped in the setting up of many other local and forest nature reserves, wildfowl refuges, and non-statutory reserves. Access to many of these is by permit only, and application for admission should be made to the regional officers of the Nature Conservancy (addresses obtainable from the London headquarters). The more important reserves are mentioned in this handbook.

National Forest Parks. Since 1935 the Forestry Commission (25 Savile Row, London W1) has established seven National Forest Parks in connection with the planting of extensive new forests. Sited mainly in Wales and Scotland, and with an aggregate area of some 638 sq.m., these are the Dean National Forest Park, Snowdonia Forest Park, the Border Forest Park, Glen Trool Forest Park, the Queen Elizabeth Forest Park, Argyll Forest Park, and Glen More Forest Park. (The New Forest is not a National Forest Park, though two-thirds of it is controlled by the Forestry Commission.) The Forest Parks are open to the public during daylight hours throughout the year. All of them have public camping grounds (open April-Sept.) for tents, cars, and caravans, with washing and sanitary facilities, a small shop, and youth hostels and usually hotels in the vicinity. Camping and the lighting of fires (even picnic stoves) outside the official camping grounds is forbidden. When passing through the woods, the visitor should keep to the roads, paths, or forest rides. The Forestry Commission publishes guide-books to the parks and is also concerned with *Arboreta*, or collections of specimen trees, at Bedgebury, Westonbirt, and Crarae. These, like the National Forest Parks themselves, are mentioned in this handbook.

Inland Waterways. There are over 3,000 miles of navigable waters in this country, offering tranquillity and, in many cases, scenic beauty. Motor cruisers, launches, camping barges, etc., are on hire at various points, and one- or two-week cruises are available. Full information from the *Inland Waterways Association*, 114 Regent's Park Road, London, NW 1.

X. Touring in Central England and Wales

A. Some Chief Points of Interest

For the county abbreviations used in this chapter, see p. 248

Tourist Districts. Almost every county in England and Wales has a flavour and individuality of its own, and general notes on the counties covered by this volume will be found at the beginning of the respective routes. For the National Trust, National Parks, National Forest Parks, and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, see pp. xxxviii seqq. (a study of the information given in that chapter could be of great value in planning one's tour).

Favourite walking districts in the area covered in this volume, within easy reach of London, include the *Chiltern Hills* (Bc, Ox) and their beautiful, beech-woods, the open chalk *Berkshire Downs* with the Vale of the White Horse, and the limestone *Cotswold Hills* (Go) with their delightful stone-built villages and townlets. The

Upper Thames (steamer trip from Kingston to Oxford) is still in favour with boating parties. The *Shakespeare Country* (Wa) offers a combination of literary and historical interest with attractive rural scenery, while the *Peak District* (Dy), with its 'edges', gorges, limestone caverns, and such lovely valleys as Dovedale, provides an excellent touring area.

The Border country between England and Wales, with the *Malvern Hills* (Wo, He), the *Forest of Dean* (Go), the incomparable *Valley of the Wye* (Mo, Go, He), and the *Shropshire Hills*, is one of the most alluring districts. In WALES itself the bulk of tourists confine their attention to the magnificent mountains and valleys of *Snowdonia*, but Central Wales is less overcrowded in summer and equally beautiful in a less dramatic manner, whilst South Wales, though largely industrial, possesses some admirable tourist areas: *Black Mountains* (Br, He, Mm), *Brecon Beacons*, *Gower* (Ga), and, above all, *Pembrokeshire*, which is becoming more and more popular every year, with a coast that is comparable to Cornwall's, bird islands, a plethora of castles, and one of the loveliest cathedrals in the country.

Seaside Resorts. Central England, in the nature of things, has no coastline apart from the rather uninteresting Lincolnshire coast, where *Skegness* is a highly popular resort frequented by the working population of the Midlands and the north. On the other hand, nearly every town or village on the west and north coasts of Wales is in various degrees a seaside resort in summer. Of these the largest and busiest, with the most entertainments, are the old harbour town of *Tenby* (Pm), the university town of *Aberystwyth* (Cd), *Pwllheli* and *Llandudno* (Cv), *Colwyn Bay* (Dn), and *Rhyl* (Fl). Quieter are *New Quay* and *Aberayron* (Cd), *Aberdovey*, *Towyn*, *Barmouth*, and the highly exclusive architect's creation of *Portmeirion* (Me), *Criccieth*, *Abersoch*, *Aberdaron*, and *Nefyn* (Cv), and, in Anglesey, *Rhosneigr*, *Trearddur Bay*, and *Amlwch*.

Historical Monuments. A chronological table of approximate periods may help to realize the time of erection of the buildings mentioned below.

PRE- AND PROTOHISTORY	
Neolithic	3000–1800 B.C.
Bronze Age	1800–500 B.C.
Early Iron Age	500 B.C.–A.D. 100
Romano-British	A.D. 100–400
ROMANESQUE	
Anglo-Saxon	500–1066
Norman	1066–1150
Transitional	1150–1190
GOTHIC	
Early English	1190–1300
Decorated	1300–1380
Perpendicular	1380–1480
Tudor	1480–1560
RENAISSANCE	
Elizabethan/Jacobean	1560–1620
Neo-Classical Era	1620–1800
(Georgian	1660–1830)

PREHISTORY. Outstanding examples of stone circles and burial-chambers are the *Rollright Stones* (Ox), *Arbor Low* (Dy), and, in Wales, where they abound, the *Tinkinswood Long Cairn* (Ga), *Pentre Ifan* (Pm), and *Bryn Celli Ddu* (An).

ROMAN. The most important relic of the Roman occupation is *Wroxeter* (Sr), the excavated site of the Roman town of Viroconium, which has been called, exaggeratedly, a 'British Pompeii'. There are interesting Roman remains, too, at *Verulamium* (Ht), *Caerleon* (a legionary fortress) and *Caerwent* (Mm), at *Segontium*, a military station outside Caernarvon, and at *Lincoln* and *Chester*.

CASTLES AND GREAT HOUSES. (All the buildings mentioned in the following account are open to inspection by the public.) Medieval fortresses have survived usually as ruins, but in a few cases are still occupied as residences in a much-altered condition. Norman foundations and those of the Plantagenet period (12–14th c.) are *Berkeley* (Go), *Goodrich* (He), *Ludlow* and *Stokesay* (Sr), *Warwick* and *Kenilworth* (Wa), *Oakham* (Ru), *Newark* (Nt), and *Lincoln*. In Wales, where Edward I and his barons built a whole chain of castles to hold the unruly Welsh in check: *Chepstow*, *Skenfrith*, *White Castle*, and *Grosmont* (Mm), *Cardiff*, *Caerphilly*, *Castell Coch*, and *Coity* (Ga), *Kidwelly*, *Llandstephan*, *Laugharne*, and *Castell Carreg Cennen* (Cm), *Picton*, *Manorbier*, *Carew*, *Pembroke*, *Llawhaden*, *Newport*, and *Cilgerran* (Pm), *Harlech* (Me), *Caernarvon*, *Conway*, and *Rhuddlan* (Cv), *Beaumaris* (An), *Denbigh* and *Chirk* (Dn), *Flint* and *Ewloe* (Fl), and *Powis* (Mg).

Good examples of the type of castle that marked the close of the Middle Ages and the development of the Tudor manor house are *Claydon* (Bc), *Chastleton* (Ox), *Sudeley* (Go), *Compton Wynyates* (Wa), *Hatfield* (Ht), *Burghley*, *Castle Ashby*, *Kirby*, and *Sulgrave* (Nn), *Wollaton* (Nt), the 'black-and-white' *Little Moreton Hall* and *Bramhall Hall* (Cr), and *Haddon*, *Hardwick*, *Wingfield*, and *Bolsover* (Dy). In Wales, the ruined *Raglan* (Mm) and *Tretower* (Br). All the above are noblemen's seats, with splendid art collections, or in public ownership.

The 17th and 18th c., influenced by the introduction of the Palladian mode from Italy and by Neo-Classicism, are represented by some of England's stateliest homes, all with art collections: *Blenheim* (Ox), *Ascott* and *Stowe* (Bc), *Luton Hoo*, and *Woburn* (Bd), *Upton* (Wa), *Althorp* (Nn), *Chatsworth*, *Melbourne*, and *Kedleston* (Dy). *Belvoir* (Lr) and *Waddesdon* (Bc) illustrate the early 19th c.

CATHEDRALS. A round of the Midland cathedrals makes a delightful tour. This volume includes descriptions of those of *Oxford*, *Gloucester*, *Worcester*, *Hereford*, *St Albans* (Ht), *Lich-*

field (Sd), *Coventry* (Wa), *Southwell* (Nt), *Peterborough* (Nn), and *Lincoln*. In Wales, *Llandaff* (Ga), *Brecon*, and especially *St David's* (Pm) are very well worth seeing, whereas *St Asaph* (Fl) and *Bangor* (Cv) are of minor interest. All periods of architecture are represented, from Norman to Perpendicular, but Coventry is a brand-new creation.

Mention must be made of the ABBEYS in which England was so rich. Most are in ruins, such as *Tintern* (Mm), *Wenlock* and *Buildwas* (Sr), and, in Wales, *Strata Florida* (Cd), *Valle Crucis* (Dn), *Basingwerk* (Fl), and *Llanthony* (Mm), but the monastic churches of *Malmesbury* (Wi), *Tewkesbury* (Go), *Malvern* (Wo), and *Dorchester-on-Thames* (Ox) are in use as magnificent parish churches. The villages churches of England are an unrivalled series, nearly every one of which has some features of interest. They include several Saxon churches: *Wing* and *Stewkley* (Bc), *Deerhurst* (Go), *Earls Barton* and *Brixworth* (Nn).

Numberless TOWNS and VILLAGES have preserved their old buildings and picturesque charm, in spite of the modern encroachments of industry and housing. Such are *Oxford* and *Chester*, *Stamford* (Li) and *Lincoln*, *Cheltenham* (Go) and *Leamington* (Wa), *Tenby* (Pm) and *Conway* (Cv). *Broadway* (Wo), *Burford* (Ox), *Bibury* (Go), and a host of others are 'show places', but there are countless less sophisticated villages that are equally beautiful. Visitors interested in modern planning and housing will want to see some of the 'new towns' such as: *Hemel Hempstead*, *Welwyn Garden City*, and *Stevenage* (Ht), *Corby* (Nn), and *Cwmbran* (Mm).

B. Suggested Tours

Buildings and places of special interest on or near the direct route are mentioned in brackets.

WEST-CENTRAL ENGLAND

Total mileage about 430, without digressions.

FROM LONDON TO OXFORD, GLOUCESTER, HEREFORD, AND SHREWSBURY (ca. 230 m). **London** is quitted by the Hammersmith flyover and the motorway (M 4) or the Great West Road (A 4). — 26 m. *Maidenhead*. — A 423: 9 m. *Henley-on-Thames*. Then across the CHILTERN HILLS. — 11 m. *Wallingford* (Ewelme 3 m.). — 8 m. *Dorchester-on-Thames* (Abbey Church; Abingdon 7 m.). — 4 m. *Nuneham Courtenay*.. — 6 m. **Oxford** (High Street, Colleges, Bodleian Library, Ashmolean Museum, etc.; Blenheim Palace 8 m., Vale of the White Horse 20 m.). — A 40: 13 m. *Witney*. — 4 m. *Minster Lovell* (manor house). — 5 m. *Burford*,

on the edge of the COTSWOLD HILLS (Bibury 10 m., Stow-on-the-Wold 10 m., Chipping Campden 21 m., Broadway 21 m., Fairford 11 m., Cirencester 17 m., Malmesbury 29 m.). — 9 m. *Northleach* (Chedworth Roman Villa 5 m.). — 14 m. **Cheltenham** (Winchcombe 7 m.). — 8 m. **Gloucester** (Painswick 8 m., Berkeley Castle 13 m., Severn Wild Fowl Trust 14 m., Severn Bridge 29 m., Deerhurst 10 m.). — A 38: *Tewkesbury* (Abbey Church). — 16 m. **Worcester** (Cathedral, Commandery; Pershore 9 m.). — A 449: 10 m. **Malvern** (Priory Church, Malvern Hills). — 9 m. *Ledbury*. — A 438: 14 m. **Hereford** (Cathedral; Kilpeck 8 m.). — A 49: 13 m. *Leominster*. — 11 m. **Ludlow** (castle, church). — 8 m. *Stokesay Castle*. — 8 m. *Church Stretton* (Shropshire Hills). — 13 m. **Shrewsbury** (St Mary's, Abbey Church, Quarry, etc.; Haughmond Abbey 4 m., Wroxeter 6 m.).

FROM SHREWSBURY TO STRATFORD-ON-AVON, COVENTRY, AND LONDON (ca. 200 m.). A 458: 12 m. *Much Wenlock* (Abbey). — 8 m. *Bridgnorth*. — A 442: 13 m. *Kidderminster* (Bewdley 3 m.). — A 448: 10 m. *Bromsgrove*. — B 4090: 13 m. *Alcester* (Ragley Hall, Coughton Court). — A 422: 8 m. **Stratford-on-Avon** (Shakespeare's birthplace and grave, Theatre, Anne Hathaway's cottage; Charlecote Park 4 m.). — A 46: 8 m. **Warwick** (Castle, St Mary's Church, Leycester's Hospital). — A 445: 2 m. *Leamington Spa*. — A 452: 4 m. *Kenilworth* (Castle; Lichfield Cathedral 32 m.). — A 46: 6 m. **Coventry** (Cathedral). — A 423: 27 m. *Banbury* (Broughton Castle 3 m., Wroxton Abbey 3 m., Aynhoe Park 6 m., Sulgrave 8 m., Compton Wynyates 9 m.). — A 422: 10 m. *Brackley*. — 7 m. *Buckingham* (Stowe). — A 413: 7 m. *Winslow*. — 17 m. **Aylesbury** (Waddesdon Manor 6 m., Wing and Ascott 8 m., Stewkley 11 m., Claydon House 13 m.). — 5 m. *Wendover*, in the Chilterns. — 9 m. *Amersham*. — 4 m. *Chalfont St Giles* (Milton's cottage). — A 40: 20 m. **London** (Marble Arch).

EAST-CENTRAL ENGLAND

Total mileage about 340, without digressions.

FROM LONDON TO NORTHAMPTON, GRANTHAM, AND LINCOLN (ca. 180 m). A 5 (Watling Street) takes you direct from **London** (Marble Arch) to **St Albans** (Cathedral, Verulamium), 20 m. — 9m. *Markyate* (Luton Hoo, 3 m.). — B 4540: 4 m. *Whipsnade* (Zoological Park). — B 4541: 3 m. *Dunstable* (church). — A 5: 4 m. *Hockliffe*. — A 50: 5 m. *Woburn Abbey*. — A 418: 7 m. *Ampthill*. — 8 m. **Bedford** (Elstow 1 m.). — A 428: 21 m. **Northampton** (St Peter's and Holy Sepulchre churches; Althorp 6 m., Brixworth 7 m.). — A 45: 5 m. *Ecton*. — 2 m. *Earls Barton* (Castle Ashby 3 m.). — 3 m. *Wellingborough*. — A 509: 8 m. *Ket-*

tering. — A 6003: 7 m. (r.) *Corby* (new town). — 2 m. *Rockingham*. — 5 m. *Uppingham*. — 6 m. *Oakham* (Castle). — A606: 11 m. **Stamford** (Burghley House). — A 1: 13 m. *Woolsthorpe*. — 7 m. **Grantham**. — 14 m. **Newark** (Castle; Southwell Minster 7 m.). — A 46: 16 m. **Lincoln** (Cathedral, Castle, Newport Arch).

FROM LINCOLN TO BOSTON, PETERBOROUGH, AND LONDON (ca. 160 m.). A 15: 17 m. *Sleaford*. Then across the FEN DISTRICT. — 5 m. *Heckington* (church). — 7 m. *Swineshead*. — A 52: 6 m. **Boston** (church). — A 16: 6 m. *Sutterton*. — 10 m. *Spalding* (bulbfields). — A 151: 8 m. *Holbeach*. — A 17: 5 m. *Long Sutton* (church). — A 1101: 9 m. *Wisbech*. — A 47: 14 m. *Thorney* (Crowland 5 m.). — 7 m. **Peterborough** (Cathedral). — A 15: 6 m. *Stilton*. — A 1: 8 m. *Alconbury*. — A 14: 5 m. *Huntingdon* (St Ives 5 m.). — A 141: 4 m. *Buckden*. — A 1: 5 m. *St Neots*. — A 1: 10 m. *Biggleswade*. — 8 m. *Baldock* (Letchworth 2 m.). — 5 m. *Stevenage* (new town). — 6 m. *Welwyn* (with garden city). — 5 m. *Hatfield* (with new town; Hatfield House). — 18 m. **London.**

WALES

Total mileage about 800, without digressions.

FROM GLOUCESTER TO ST DAVID'S (ca. 310 m.). A 40: 7 m. *Huntley*. — A 4136, crossing the FOREST OF DEAN. — 4 m. *Mitcheldean*. — 8 m. *Coleford*. — B 4228: 5 m. *St Briavels*. — 8 m. **Chepstow** (Castle, Severn Bridge). — A 466, up the VALLEY OF THE WYE: 3 m. *Wyndcliff*. — 3 m. *Tintern Abbey*. — 11 m. **Monmouth** (Monnow Bridge). — A 40: 8 m. *Raglan* (Castle). — 9 m. *Abergavenny* (Black Mountains; Llanthony Abbey 11 m.). — 6 m. *Crickhowell* (Tretower 3 m., Partrishow 7 m.). — 6 m. *Bwlch*. — 7 m. **Brecon** (Cathedral; Brecon Beacons). — 8 m. *Sennybridge*. — 12 m. *Llandovery*. — 9 m. *Llangadog*. — 6 m. *Llandilo* (Castell Carreg Cennen 5 m.; Swansea 24 m., for the Gower). — 15 m. **Carmarthen** (Kidwelly Castle 10 m., Llanstephan Castle 11 m.). — 9 m. *St Clears*. — A 4060: 4 m. *Laugharne*. — 5 m. *Pendine*. — 8 m. *Saundersfoot*. — 3 m. **Tenby** (Caldey Island). — A 4139: 5 m. *Lydstep*. — 2 m. *Manorbier Castle*. — 5 m. *Lamphey Palace*. — 2 m. **Pembroke** (Castle; Carew Castle 5 m.; St Govan's Head 10 m., Angle 10 m.). — 2 m. *Pembroke Dock*. Car-ferry from Hobbs Point across **Milford Haven** to *Neyland*. — B 4325: 5 m. *Milford Haven* (Dale and St Ann's Head 13 m.; islands of Skomer and Skokholm). — A 4076: 7 m. *Haverfordwest*. — A 487: 16 m. **St David's** (Cathedral, Bishop's Palace; promontory of St David's Head 3 m.; island of Ramsey).

From St David's to Caernarvon (ca. 250 m.). A 487: 16 m. *Fishguard* (Strumble Head 5 m.). — 7 m. *Newport* (Prescelly Hills). — B 4832: 2 m. *Nevern* (St Brynach's Cross). — 9 m. **Cardigan** (Cilgerran Castle 3 m.). — A 484, through 'Tivyside': 10 m. *Newcastle Emlyn*. — 2 m. *Llandyssul*. — A 486: 15 m. *New Quay* (Llangranog 12 m.). — A 487: 8 m. *Aberayron* (Tregaron 19 m., Strata Florida Abbey 16 m.). — 16 m. **Aberystwyth** (University College, National Library of Wales, Llanbadarn Fawr; Devil's Bridge 12 m.). — 18 m. *Machynlleth*. — A 493: 10 m. *Aberdovey*. — 4 m. *Towyn* (Tal-y-Llyn Lake 10 m). — 19 m. **Dolgellau** (Precipice Walk, Cymmer Abbey, Ganllwyd Glen and Pistyll Cain, ascent of Cader Idris; Bala 18 m.). — A 496: 10 m. *Barmouth*. — 8 m. *Llanbedr* (Cwm Bychan and Roman Steps 6 m.). — 3 m. *Harlech* (Castle). — 9 m. *Maentwrog* (Ffestiniog 3 m.). — A 487: 4 m. *Penrhyndeudraeth* (Portmeirion 2 m., Aberglaslyn Pass 7 m.). — A 497: 4 m. *Portmadoc* (Tremadoc 1 m.). — 4 m. *Criccieth* (Castle). — 2 m. *Llandystumdwy*. — 7 m. *Pwllheli*, for the Lleyn peninsula (Abersoch 7 m., Aberdaron 19 m., Braich-y-Pwll, 22 m.; island of Bardsey). — 7 m. *Nefyn*. — B 4417: *Llanaelhaiarn* (The Rivals). — A 499: 4 m. *Clynnogfawr* (church). — 9 m. **Caernarvon** (Castle, Segontium). — Drive round **Snowdon** (35 m.): A 4086 via *Llanberis* (mountain railway to the summit) to *Nant-y-Gwryd*, 14 m.; thence A 498 to *Beddgelert*, 8 m.; back to Caernarvon by A 487, 13 m.

Digression from Caernarvon across the Menai Bridge to **Anglesey**: Beaumaris Castle 12 m., Penmon Priory 17 m., Holyhead Mountain 29 m., etc.

From Caernarvon to Chester (about 75 m.). A 499: 9 m. **Bangor** (Cathedral, University College; Penrhyn Castle 2 m.). — A 55: 6 m. *Aber* (glen). — 2 m. *Llanfairfechan*. — 3 m. *Penmaenmawr*. — 5 m. **Conway** (Castle, town walls; Llanrwst 12 m., Betws-y-Coed 16 m.). — A 496: 4 m. **Llandudno** (Great Orme's Head). — A 546: 5 m. *Colwyn Bay*. — A 55: 6 m. *Abergele* (Rhyl 5 m.). — 4 m. *Bodelwyddan*. — 3 m. **St Asaph** (Cathedral; Rhuddlan Castle 3 m., Denbigh 5 m., Ruthin 13 m.). — 10 m. *Holywell*. — 6 m. *Northop* (Flint 3 m., Mold 3 m.). — 4 m. *Ewloe Castle*. — 1 m. *Hawarden*. — 7 m. **Chester** (Rows, Walls, Cathedral, etc.).

From Chester to Gloucester (about 160 m.). A 483: 12 m. *Wrexham* (church). — 5 m. *Ruabon* (Pont-y-Cysylltau; Llangollen 6 m.). — 5 m. *Chirk* (Castle). — 6 m. *Oswestry*. — 15 m. **Welshpool** (Powis Castle; Lake Vyrnwy 21 m., Pistyll Rhaiadr 22 m.). — 6 m. *Garthmyl* (Montgomery 3 m.). — 8 m. *Newtown*. — 23 m.

Cross Gates (Rhayader 8 m., Elan Valley Reservoirs 12 m.). — 3 m. *Llandrindod Wells*. — 7 m. *Builth* (Llanwrtyd Wells 10 m.). — A 479: 15 m. *Glasbury-on-Wye*. — A 438: 4 m. *Hay-on-Wye*. — B 4348, through the 'Golden Valley': 7 m. *Dorstone*. — 3 m. *Peterchurch*. — 6 m. *Kingstone*. — 9 m. *Llandinabo*. — A 49: 6 m. **Ross-on-Wye** (Goodrich Castle 5 m.; boating trip to Symond's Yat). — A 40: 9 m. *Huntley*. — 7 m. **Gloucester**.

XI. A Calendar of Events

The following is a calendar of events in Central England and Wales, and of holidays and anniversaries observed throughout the British Isles. In many cases the precise dates vary from year to year. For the abbreviations of county names, see p. 248.

JANUARY — 1st: New Year's Day. — 6th: 'The Haxey Hood', a football game played at *Haxey* (Li). — 26th: Australia Foundation Day.

FEBRUARY — 6th: New Zealand Day. — 14th: Valentine's Day (cards and presents sent anonymously to one's love). — Shrove Tuesday (Pancake Day): women's pancake race at *Olney* (Bc), in conjunction with a similar event at Liberal, Kansas, U.S.A. Street football at *Ashbourne* (Dy), *Atherstone* (Wa), etc.
Salmon-fishing, from 11 Feb. till 31 August.

MARCH — 1st: St David's Day, in honour of the patron saint of Wales. — 17th: St Patrick's Day, in honour of the patron saint of Ireland (wearing of the shamrock by the Irish). — 25th: Lady Day, a quarter-day. — *Summer Time:* clocks advanced 1 hour (comp. p. xiv).
Cheltenham Gold Cup, the premier chasing trophy. — Lincolnshire Handicap, at *Doncaster*, marking the opening of the flat racing season. — Trout-fishing, from March or April till September.

EASTER — Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race (founded 1829) from Putney to Mortlake, usually on the Sat. before Good Friday. — Good Friday, a general holiday. Orange-rolling at *Dunstable* (Bd). — Easter Monday, a bank holiday.

APRIL — 21st: Birthday of H. M. the Queen (comp. below). — 23rd: St George's Day, in honour of the patron saint of England. Shakespeare's Birthday. — 25th: Anzac Day.

Opening of the Shakespeare Festival at *Stratford-on-Avon*, with a season of Shakespeare plays lasting till December. — *Malvern* Festival of the Arts (three weeks in April/May). — Spring festival in Cannon Hill Park, *Birmingham* (last fortnight).

Horse trials at *Badminton* (Go), usually in the second week. — End of football season (F. A. Cup Final at Wembley, London, on last Sat. in April or 1st, 2nd, or 3rd Sat. in May).

MAY

1st: May Day. Labour Day. May Queens crowned at *Stratford-on-Avon*, *Welford-on-Avon* (Wa), *Elstow* (Bd), etc. Sunrise service on the tower of Magdalen College, *Oxford*. — 29th: Royal Oak or Oak Apple Day, the anniversary of Charles II's birthday and restoration: Garland Day at *Castleton* (Dy). — 30th: American Memorial Day. — Spring bank holiday (last Mon.).

Eights Week at *Oxford*. — Flower Parade at *Spalding* (Li; 1st Sat.). — Well-dressing at *Tissington* (Dy) on Ascension Day (last Thurs. but one before Whitsuntide); well-dressing at other Derbyshire villages in June-August. — Scuttlebrook Wake at *Chipping Campden* (Go), on the Sat. after Whitsun.

Tour of Britain cycle race (fortnight in May/June). — Cricket season opens (comp. p. li).

JUNE

H. M. the Queen's official birthday (Trooping the Colour in London). — 24th: Midsummer Day.

Commemoration Week at *Oxford*. — Urdd (youth) National Eisteddfod, at a different Welsh centre yearly (1st week). — *Malvern* Festival of Drama (June–Oct.). — *Oxford* Bach Festival. — *Llandaff* Festival of Music in the Cathedral (one week in second half). — Summer Festival of Art at *Reading* University (one week in second half). — Morris-dancing at *Abingdon* (Bk), on the Sat. nearest 20 June.

JULY

1st: Canada Day. — 4th: American Independence Day.

Craig-y-Nos Opera Festival in the Adelina Patti Theatre at *Craig-y-Nos* (Br; 1st two weeks). — *Ludlow* Summer Festival, with Shakespeare's plays in the court of Ludlow Castle (Sr; 1st two

weeks). — *Cheltenham* Festival of British contemporary music (two weeks in 1st half). — International Music Eisteddfod at *Llangollen* (Dn), with folk songs and dances, etc. (second week). — *Buxton* Festival of music, etc. (one week in mid-July).

Henley Royal Regatta (Wed.–Sat. in 1st week). — Royal Agricultural Show at *Stoneleigh* (Wa; three days). — Royal Welsh Agricultural Show at *Llanelwedd* near Builth Wells (Br; three days in 2nd half). — Swan-upping on the Thames (3rd week).

August Royal National Eisteddfod (1st full week), at a different venue in Wales each year: music, drama, literature, arts and crafts, choral singing (all in Welsh). — Military Tattoo at *Cardiff* Castle (one week in 2nd half). — Musical and Floral Fête at *Shrewsbury* (3rd Wed. and Thurs.).

Coracle Week at *Cilgerran* (Pm), in mid-August. — 'Ponies of Britain' show at Peterborough (two days in late Aug.). — Horse Fair at *Horncastle* (Li). — Association football seasons begins (3rd Sat.).

September Battle of Britain Day (Sat. nearest 15 Sept.), commemorating the defeat of the Luftwaffe by the R.A.F. over England in Aug.–Oct. 1940. — 18th: Celebration of Dr Johnson's birthday at *Lichfield* (Sd). — 29th: Michaelmas.

Conference of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at a different venue each year (first week). — Three Choirs Festival (first week), founded 1724: at *Hereford* (1967), *Gloucester* (1968), or *Worcester* (1969) Cathedral. — City of *Birmingham* Show (1st Fri. and Sat.). Birmingham Tattoo (three days in 2nd week). — Commonwealth Arts Festival, founded 1965, at London, *Cardiff*, Liverpool, and Glasgow (2nd half).

St Giles's Fair at *Oxford* (Mon. and Tues. after 1st Sun.). — Horn Dance at Abbots Bromley (Sd; Mon. after 1st Sun. after 4 Sept.). — 'Clipping the Church' at *Painswick* (Go; Sun. nearest 19 Sept.).

October 21st: Trafalgar Day. — 31st: Hallowe'en, with apple-dipping, nut-roasting, etc. — *Summer Time* ends (comp. p. xiv).

Welsh National Drama Festival at *Llangefni* (An; 1st week). — *Cheltenham* Festival of Literature (fortnight in early Oct.). — *Swansea* Festival of Music and the Arts (2nd week). — *Stroud* (Go) Festival of Religious Drama and the Arts (one week in 2nd half). — *Coventry* Festival of Music. Goose Fair at *Nottingham* (1st Thurs.–Sat.). — Statute Fair at Tewkesbury (Go; 10th). — Mop Fairs at *Stratford-on-Avon* and *Warwick* (12th).

NOVEMBER 1st: All Saints Day or Hallowmas. — 5th: Guy Fawkes Day, anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot of 1605, celebrated by children with 'guys', bonfires, and fireworks. — 11th: Armistice Day. The nearest Sunday is Remembrance Day, when the armistice of 11 Nov. 1918 is commemorated. On preceding Saturday artificial poppies are on sale in aid of the British Legion. — 30th: St Andrew's Day, in honour of the patron saint of Scotland.

DECEMBER 25th: Christmas Day, followed by Boxing Day, a bank holiday in England and Wales. Pantomimes and circuses begin. — 31st: New Year's Eve. 'Hogmanay' for the Scots, with gatherings outside the Tron Kirk in Edinburgh, in Trafalgar Square in London, etc.

XII. Sports and Games

Britain has always been the classic country of sports and games, and many games were invented or first played here. The visitor who may wish to see one or the other sporting event may find the following account useful. For taking a personal part in sport membership of or introduction to a club is desirable and often essential (detailed information available from the Central Council of Physical Education, 26–29 Park Crescent, London, W 1). The fullest account of current sporting events will be found in 'Sporting Life' (daily). Comp. the 'Almanack of Sport', published by Sampson Low.

Angling. Wherever there is an industrially unpolluted river in England, and more especially in Wales and Scotland, some kind of fishing may be had. Information as to conditions may generally be obtained at the local inn or fishing-tackle shop. There is not much free water left in England, though coarse-fishing may often be had at a small charge from a local fishing

club. An official rod licence is necessary in most districts (inquire at the post office). Comp. 'Where to Fish', published by The Field, and the weekly 'Angling Times'.

The close seasons for salmon and trout vary in different rivers. The earliest salmon rivers in Scotland open on 11 January and most open in February; nearly all have closed by 1 November, though the Tweed and some small streams stay open till 30 November. The trout season lasts from March or April till Sept., that for coarse fish from 16 July to 15 March.

Athletics. The controlling body for amateurs is the *Amateur Athletic Association* (founded 1880; 26 Park Crescent, London, W 1), whose championships (mid-July) and other major competitions are held at the White City Stadium, London. The Oxford v. Cambridge Sports and the British Games, in which competitors from the various Commonwealth countries take part, are both held in May, also at the White City Stadium, where international matches are held in Aug. and early September. The London Athletic Club, founded in 1864, is the oldest in the world. The A.A.A. Handbook is published each May.

Badminton, played with rackets and shuttlecocks over a high net, takes its name from Badminton, Glos., where it was first played about 1870. The *Badminton Association of England* (4 Madeira Avenue, Bromley, Kent) was founded in 1893. The All-England Championships are played at Wembley in March. Consult 'Lawn Tennis and Badminton' (monthly).

Bowls, played all over the country by clubs and (especially at holiday resorts) on public greens, is controlled by the *English Bowling Association* (2 Roseford Road, Cambridge). International matches are played, and there are national and inter-county championships.

Boxing. The controlling bodies are the *Amateur Boxing Association* (Clutha House, 10 Storey's Gate, Leeds) and, for professionals, the *British Boxing Board of Control* (1/9 Hills Place London, W 1). Important contests are held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, and the Empire Pool, Wembley, etc. 'Boxing News' is a weekly periodical, and there is a 'Boxing News Annual'.

Coursing, for hares with greyhounds, is governed by the *National Coursing Club*, founded in 1858. The premier event is the Waterloo Cup at Altcar, Lancs, contended for since 1838.

Cricket is the English national summer game, dating from medieval times. Its governing body is the *Marylebone Cricket Club* (M.C.C.), founded in 1787, whose headquarters are at Lord's, London, NW8. The chief events of the cricket season (April–Sept.) are the test matches (five in number and each lasting five days) played by the England team again a touring team from

overseas (Australia, New Zealand, India, Pakistan, South Africa, or the West Indies). These take place in London (Lord's), Birmingham (Edgbaston), Manchester (Old Trafford), Nottingham (Trent Bridge), Leeds (Headingley), and London (The Oval, SE 11). The county championship is contested between 17 'first-class' counties in a series of three-day matches. Periodicals: 'The Cricketer', 'Playfair Cricket Monthly', 'Cricket Quarterly', 'Wisden's Cricketers' Almanack', 'Playfair Cricket Annual'.

Cycle Racing, professional and amateur, is governed by the *British Cycling Federation* (26/29 Park Cresc., London, W 1). There are racing tracks in London (Herne Hill and Paddington), Manchester, Welwyn Garden City, Birmingham, Leicester, Wolverhampton, Coventry, Nottingham, Portsmouth, and South Shields. The 'Tour of Britain' (amateur) takes place during a fortnight in May/June. Consult 'Cycling' (weekly) and the 'Sporting Cyclist' (monthly).

Darts is an enormously popular English game, played in every pub and club in the country. There are over 7,000 darts clubs, organized in a *National Darts Association.* Innumerable local leagues and competitions, besides an individual darts championship sponsored by the 'News of the World'.

Football. Association Football, professional and amateur, is Britain's national winter game. The former attracts vast crowds of spectators on Saturdays and Wednesdays, and there are few families which do not 'enter the pools' during the football season (Aug.–May). 'Soccer' in England is governed by the *Football Association* (22 Lancaster Gate, London, W2), founded in 1863, and the leading clubs are organized in numerous leagues: the best clubs are found in Division I. The F.A. Cup and F.A. Amateur Cup Finals are played at Wembley Stadium, London, in April/May. National teams from England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales compete in the World Cup. The F.A. publishes a monthly magazine entitled the 'F.A. News', and a popular weekly is 'Soccer Star'. Scotland has its own organization, the *Scottish Football Association* (6 Park Crescent, Glasgow, C3), with a separate league and cup competition.

Rugby Football ('rugger'), which started in 1823 at Rugby School, is played by amateur clubs all over Great Britain. It is governed by the *Rugby Football Union* (Whitton Road, Twickenham, Middlesex), founded 1871, the *Welsh Rugby Union* (28/31 St Mary St., Cardiff), the *Scottish Rugby Union* (Murrayfield, Edinburgh 12), and the *Irish Rugby Football Union* (62 Lansdowne Road, Dublin). There are neither leagues nor a cup competition,

but a competition for the county championship is held. Internationals and the Oxford v. Cambridge match (Dec.) are played at Twickenham.

RUGBY LEAGUE football differs from Rugby Union football in its rules and also in the fact that it embraces professionalism (confined to the thirty senior clubs). The controlling body is the Rugby Football League (180 Chapeltown Rd, Leeds 7), established 1895, which organizes international matches and a Challenge Cup competition, the final of which is played at Wembley in May. There are also county competitions.

Gliding is carried in by about ninety clubs in different parts of the country. The *British Gliding Association* (75 Victoria St., London, SW 1) provides a full list of clubs and holiday courses. 'Sailplane and Gliding', its official magazine, is published in alternate months.

Golf originated in Scotland, and its headquarters and controlling body is the *Royal and Ancient Club* of St Andrews, founded 1754. The *English Golf Union* (35 Broad St., Wokingham, Berks) is the administrative body controlling golf in England. The championships are contested at Birkdale (Southport), Carnoustie, Deal, Formby, Ganton, Hoylake, Muirfield, Porthcawl, Portmarnock, Prestwick, Lytham & St Anne's, St Andrews, Sandwich, and Troon. 'Golf Illustrated' is a weekly magazine, and there is an annual 'Golfer's Handbook'.

Greyhound Racing (with electric hares; betting). There are stadiums in London and in most cities throughout the country. The chief events are the Greyhound Derby (at the White City, London), Cesarewitch (West Ham), Grand National (White City), St Leger (Wembley), Gold Collar (Catford), Laurels (Wimbledon). In the Midlands: Midland Flat Championship (Hall Green, Birmingham), Birmingham Cup (Perry Barr, Birmingham, Oxfordshire Stakes (Oxford). In Wales: the Welsh Greyhound Derby (Cardiff). Consult the 'Greyhound Express' (daily).

Hockey is controlled by the *Hockey Association* (26–29 Park Crescent, London, W1), and the *All England Women's Hockey Association* (45 Doughty St., London, WC1). The most important matches are the internationals and those between the regions, the county championships, the combined services competition, and the Oxford and Cambridge match at Hurlingham (London). See 'The Hockey Field'.

Horse Racing. Flat Racing, which usually starts in the week that includes 25 March and ends at the end of Oct. or early Nov.,

is controlled by the *Jockey Club*. The classic events are the Two Thousand and One Thousand Guineas, run at Newmarket in late April or early May; the Derby and Oaks, run at Epsom in late May or early June; and the St Leger, run at Doncaster in September.

Other main events on the flat are the Lincoln Handicap, at Doncaster; Chester Cup and Chester Vase; Coronation Cup at Epsom; Ascot Stakes, Royal Hunt Cup, and Ascot Gold Cup, run at the Royal Ascot meeting in June; Northumberland Plate, at Newcastle; Eclipse Stakes, at Sandown Park; Stewards' Cup, Sussex Stakes, and Goodwood Cup, at Goodwood; Vaux Gold Tankard, at Redcar; Ebor Handicap, Nunthorpe Stakes, and Gimcrack Stakes, at York; Doncaster Cup and Champagne Stakes, at Doncaster; Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire, at Newmarket; Ovaltine Manchester Handicap, at Doncaster.

Racing under *National Hunt* rules, i.e. steeplechases and hurdle races, takes place during ten months of the year (not at midsummer). The principal events are the Grand National, at Aintree (future uncertain); Whitbread Gold Cup, at Sandown Park; Champion Hurdle and Gold Cup, at Cheltenham; King George VI Chase, at Kempton Park; Hennessy Gold Cup, at Newbury; Great Yorkshire Handicap Chase, at Newmarket.

For dates of fixtures, etc., consult 'Sporting Life' (London) or 'Sporting Chronicle' (Manchester), both dailies.

Hunting. There are over two hundred packs of foxhounds in the United Kingdom, and nearly the whole of England is hunted over by hounds of some kind or other (in the Lake District and Peak District on foot). Most packs are maintained by subscription, though anyone may hunt with them for a day or two by paying a 'cap' of £ 1–5 a day. Hunters may be hired from riding stables for £ 4 or 5 a day. Frequently packs at work are followed by crowds of sightseers on foot, on bicycles, or in cars.

The hunting season is opened by the Devon and Somerset Staghounds in the first week in August, which hunt the wild red deer over Exmoor and the Quantocks; the other three packs, including the New Forest Hunt, also hunt stag and buck. Fox-hunting, starting on 1 Nov. and lasting till the end of April, is seen in its glory in the 'Shires', i.e. the country hunted by the Quorn, Cottesmore, Pytchley, Fernie, Woodland Pytchley, and Belvoir packs (comprising Leicestershire, Northants, and parts of Rutland, Warwickshire, and Lincolnshire). Packs of harriers (hare-hunting on horseback, from Aug. to Feb.), beagles (harehunting on foot), and otter-hounds (hunting on foot; from mid-April to mid-Sept.) are numerous. In draghunting the fox is replaced by a bag of aniseed or other strong-smelling substance dragged across the country. — Comp. the 'Horse & Hound' Year Book.

Lawn Tennis. Most clubs have their full complement of members, but temporary membership is usually available. Furthermore, public hard and grass courts can be hired almost everywhere. The Wimbledon Championships, oldest (1877) and most famous in the world, are played on grass at the *All England Lawn Tennis & Croquet Club* and last a fortnight at the end of June and beginning of July. The British Hard Court Champion-

ships are held in April at Bournemouth. 'Lawn Tennis & Badminton', the official journal of the *Lawn Tennis Association*, is published monthly.

Other important tournaments take place at Queen's Club, London (covered court championship in Oct.; grass court tournament in June), Roehampton, Surbiton, Beckenham, Edgbaston, etc., and throughout the summer there are tournaments at many holiday resorts. The London indoor professional championship is held at Wembley.

Motor Racing. The British Grand Prix races are held at Silverstone (7 m. N of Buckingham; 2.927 m. and 1.6 m. circuits) or Brands Hatch (2½ m. SE of Farningham, Kent; 3 m. circuit). There are further racing tracks at Oulton Park (13 m. E of Chester), Mallory Park (9 m. SW of Leicester), Snetterton (10 m. NE of Thetford), Ingliston (10 m. W of Edingburgh), etc. — The R.A.C. Commemoration Run for veteran cars takes place on the London–Brighton road on the 1st Sun. in November. Car enthusiasts will also be interested in the *Motor Museums* at Beaulieu, with a large library, Brighton, Cheddar Gorge, and Old Warden Aerodrome, as well as the collections of old cars in the Science Museum and Museum of British Transport in London, the Museum of Science and Industry in Birmingham, the Herbert Art Gallery and Museum in Coventry, the Transport Museum in Hull, and the Art Gallery and Museum in Glasgow.

MOTOR-CYCLE races are held on a 37¾ m. circuit on the Isle of Man: 'T.T.' (Tourist Trophy), for professionals, in June, and 'Manx Grand Prix', for amateurs, in September. The chief MOTO-CROSS competitions are for the Grandstand Trophy in March and the Grand Prix in July (500 cc. and 250 cc.).

Polo, with its headquarters at Hurlingham (London), is played also at Cowdray Park (Midhurst, Sussex), Windsor Great Park, Cirencester, Woolmers Park (Knebworth, Herts), Jersey, etc.

Pony-Trekking, a growing activity, is available at many centres in Wales, the Borders, and Scotland. A list of approved centres may be obtained from the Secretary, 'Ponies of Britain', Brookside Farm, Ascot, Berks. The 'Golden Ride' is a 60 m. competition held annually in September.

Rackets and **Real Tennis** (Royal Tennis, Court Tennis). The headquarters of the *Tennis and Rackets Association* are at Queen's Club, London. Rackets are played also at many of the public schools. There are real tennis courts at Queen's and Lord's, Hampton Court Palace, Oxford and Cambridge, Hatfield House, Holyport (Maidenhead), Petworth House, Canford, Leamington, Moreton Morrell, Hardwick House, Manchester, and Falkland Palace.

Rifle Shooting. The *National Rifle Association* was founded in 1860, and its meeting is at Bisley (Surrey) in July, lasting a fortnight. Events: Queen's Prize, Elcho Shield, Ashburton Shield.

Rock Climbing is carried on actively in Snowdonia, the Peak District, Glen Coe, the Cairngorms, Skye, etc. For detailed information apply to the *British Mountaineering Council*, c/o the Alpine Club, 74 South Audley St., London W 1, which publishes a quarterly, 'Mountaineering', with addresses of member clubs.

Shooting. All sporting rights above high-water mark are privately owned, and there is virtually no 'free' shooting available in the United Kingdom. Some country hotels offer shooting and/or fishing for the use of their guests (advertized in the sporting and country magazines, such as 'The Field', 'Country Life', etc.). Wildfowl shooting on the foreshores is possible in some areas, and approach should be made to the *Wildfowlers' Association* (1/3 Harrington St., Liverpool 2). A gun und game licence costs £ 3. Clay-pigeon shooting affords excellent practice.

Close seasons: pheasants Feb.–Sept., partridges Feb.–Aug., grouse 11 Dec. to 11 Aug., wildfowl Feb.–Aug.; red and Sika deer May–July for stags, March–Oct. for hinds; fallow and roe deer May–July for bucks, March–Oct. for does.

Show Jumping may be watched at horse and agricultural shows all over the country. Chief events: the championships of the *British Show Jumping Association* (National Equestrian Centre, Stoneleigh), the Royal International Horse Show (White City, London) and Horse of the Year Show (Empire Pool, Wembley), the Badminton Horse Trials, and the Burghley Three-Day Event.

Squash Rackets is played in over 500 clubs all over the country. The *Squash Rackets Association* (26 Park Crescent, London W 1) publishes an annual handbook.

Water Sports. CANOEING is controlled by the *British Canoe Union* (26 Park Crescent, London, W 1). A large number of canoeists use the waterways (canals and rivers) of the country for touring. Canoe racing consists of sprints, long-distance races, slalom and white water racing, and sailing races.

ROWING is controlled by the *Amateur Rowing Association* (26–29 Park Crescent, London W 1). The most important of the many regattas (comp. below) is the *Henley Royal Regatta* (four days at the end of June or beginning of July), which was founded in 1839. Events: Grand Challenge Cup, competed for by eights from all over the world; Ladies' Challenge Plate, for universities, colleges, and schools; Thames Challenge Cup, for eights not competing in the Grand, the Ladies', or the Princess Elizabeth;

Princess Elizabeth Challenge Cup, open to all schools; Visitors', Stewards', and Wyfold Cups, for coxless fours; Prince Philip Cup, for coxed fours; the Silver Goblets, for pair-oars; the Diamond Challenge Sculls, blue riband of sculling for amateurs; Double Sculls Challenge Cup.

The *Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race*, founded 1829 and attracting a vast amount of public interest, is rowed on the Thames from Putney to Mortlake (4 m. 400 yds), usually on the Saturday before Holy Week. The *Head of the River Race*, rowed in March from Mortlake to Putney, attracts the largest entry in the world of any regatta: over 300 eights. The Wingfield Sculls, or amateur championship of the Thames, are rowed for between Putney and Mortlake. Doggett's Coat and Badge, founded in 1716, is sculled for in July by professional watermen from London Bridge to Chelsea.

Regattas are held every week-end on the Thames and other principal rivers, and on the S coast (fixture list from the A.R.A.). 'Rowing' is a monthly magazine and the A.R.A. publishes the annual 'British Rowing Almanack'.

SWIMMING. There is a swimming bath (covered and heated) in most towns, and a large number of open-air swimming pools (some heated) throughout the countryside, many of them attached to hotels, restaurants, or road-houses. Water Polo, in which Britain was a pioneer, is played in most baths. The *Amateur Swimming Association* (64 Cannon Street, London, EC4) publishes an annual handbook; the 'Swimming Times' is a monthly periodical (4 Waddon Park Avenue, Croydon).

WATER SKIING is highly popular at seaside resorts and on large lakes and reservoirs. Championships are organized by the *British Water Ski Federation*.

YACHTING. The representive body is the *Royal Yachting Association* (5 Buckingham Gate, London SW 1). The chief event of the year is *Cowes Regatta*, in the first week of August. Small-boat sailing is one of the most popular of sports, and other important yachting centres, each with one or more clubs (over 1,000 in all) and usually an annual regatta, include the Hamble, Chichester Harbour, Newhaven, Ryde, Bembridge, and Yarmouth in the Isle of Wight, Southampton, Lymington, Poole Harbour, Weymouth, Jersey, Torquay, Dartmouth, Salcombe, Plymouth, Falmouth, Southend, Burnham-on-Crouch, Lowestoft, the Broads, the Mersey, Swansea, the Menai Straits, the Clyde, and Oban. — Monthly magazines: 'Yachting World', with an annual, and 'Yachting Monthly'. Fortnightly: 'Motor Boat and Yachting', 'Yachts and Yachting'.

XIII. Books and Maps

With a few exceptions only books still in print are mentioned.

PICTURE BOOKS. *Country Life* Picture Books: Britain in Colour (2 vols.), London (2 vols.), Scotland, and volumes for various parts of the country; *J. A. Steers*: A Picture Book of the Whole Coast of England and Wales (1948); *Batsford's Britain Series*, about 14 vols.

GUIDE-BOOK SERIES. *Buildings of England* (Penguin Books, ed. by N. Pevsner), an excellent series of about 25 titles, arranged in counties; *Shell Guides*, a series of about 16 titles; *Hale's Portrait Books*, about 12 vols.; *Little Guides* (Methuen), a series of about 15 county gazetteers; *Pride of Britain* (Pitkin), a cheap and useful series of illustrated guides for all important cathedrals, castles, stately homes, and famous cities; *King's England* Series, about 45 vols. — The *Ministry of Public Building and Works* publishes individual and regional guides to the buildings in its care.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION. *Andrew Young*, A Prospect of Britain (1956); *Tom Harrison*, Britain Revisited (1961); *E. Moir*, The Discovery of Britain (1964); *A. Fellows*, England and Wales. A Traveller's Companion (1964); *A. Sampson*, Anatomy of Britain Today (1966); *H. V. Morton*, In Search of England (1960), The Call of England (1951); *Bartholomew's* Survey Gazetteer of the British Isles (1963).

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS. British Calendar Customs (8 vols., 1936–46); *M. and C.H.B. Quennell*, A History of Everyday Things in England 1066–1948 (4 vols., 1957–66); *Batsford's* 'English Life' series in 9 vols.: Roman Britain, Norman England, Medieval England, Tudor England, Elizabethan England, etc.; *Helen Pickthorn*, The Student Guide to Britain (1966). — *How to Live in Britain*, a handbook for students from overseas, published annually by the British Council.

NATURE AND LANDSCAPE. Nature lovers are splendidly served by the *New Naturalist* series (Collins), the *Observer's* pocket series (Warne), etc. — *Sir A. Trueman*, Geology and Scenery in England and Wales (1938); *G. H. Drury*, The British Isles. A Systematic and Regional Geography (1965); *L. D. Stamp*, The Land of Britain: its Use and Misuse (1950), The British Isles: A Geographic and Economic Survey (1964); *W. G. Hoskins*, The Making of the English Landscape (1955); *J. H. Steers*, The English Coast and the Coast of Wales (1966); *Jacquetta Hawkes*, A Land (1951).

HISTORY. *Oxford History of England*, 15 vols.; *Penguin History of England; G.M. Trevelyan*, A History of England (1956), An English Social History; *Sir Arthur Bryant*, The Story of England (2 vols. 1953, 1963); *W.G. Hoskins*, Local History in England (1959); *Longman's* Social and Economic History of England (1962–5); *A. H. Burne*, The Battlefields of England (1950–2); *R. W. Finn*, The English Heritage (1948); *Sir Winston Churchill*, The Island Race (1964). — The *Victoria History of the Counties of England* (1898 seq.) is a series of over 100 detailed reference books that will eventually comprise some 200 volumes.

CLASSICS OF TRAVEL. *Michael Drayton*, Poly-Olbion (1622); *Daniel Defoe*, A Tour through the Whole Island of Great Britain (1724–7); *William Cobbett*, Rural Rides (1830); *Christopher Morris* (ed.), The Journey of Celia Fiennes, ca. 1685–1703; *John Byng*, The Torrington Diaries 1781–94. — *F. M. Wilson*, Strange Island. Britain through Foreign Eyes 1395–1940 (1955).

ARCHAEOLOGY. *Jacquetta Hawkes*, Prehistoric Britain (1947), A Guide to the Prehistoric and Roman Monuments in England and Wales (1954); *N. K. Chadwick*, Celtic Britain (1964); *Nicholas Thomas*, A Guide to Prehistoric England (1960); *I. L. Foster* and *Glyn Daniel* (ed.), Prehistoric and Early Wales (1965); *I. A. Richmond*, Roman Britain (1963); *J. M. C. Toynbee*, Art in Roman Britain (1962); *I. D. Margary*, Roman Roads in Britain (2 vols., 1955–7); *P. H. Blair*,

Roman Britain and Early England (1963), An Introduction to Anglo-Saxon England (1956). — Very useful for the archaeologically minded tourist are the *Historical Maps* published by the Ordnance Survey; 'Southern Britain in the Iron Age', 'Ancient Britain' (2 sheets), 'Roman Britain', 'Britain in the Dark Ages', 'Monastic Britain' (2 sheets).

ARCHITECTURE. General: The *Observer's* Book of Architecture, a useful short introduction; *Sir Banister Fletcher*, History of Architecture on the Comparative Method (1961); *A. H. Gardner*, Outline of English Architecture (1949); *J. Gloag*, The English Tradition in Architecture (1963); *G. Webb*, Architecture in Britain: The Middle Ages (1956); *John Summerson*, Architecture in Britain: 1530–1830 (1958); *H. M. and J. Taylor*, Anglo-Saxon Architecture (1965); *T. Dannatt*, Modern Architecture in Britain (1959).

Cathedrals and Churches: *H. Batsford and C. Fry*, The Cathedrals of England (1960); *G. H. Cook*, The English Cathedral through the Centuries (1957), The English Medieval Parish Church (1954); *O. Cook*, English Abbeys and Priories (1960); *John Betjeman* (ed.). Guide to English Parish Churches (1958); *H. E. Roberts*, Notes on the Medieval Monasteries of England and Wales (1949); *L. E. Jones*, Old English Churches (Observer's Pocket Series).

Castles and Mansions: *S. Toy*, Castles of Great Britain (1963); *M. Hammond*, Castles of Britain (3 vols., 1963–4); *Christopher Hussey* and *J. Cornforth*, English Country Houses open to the Public (1964); *Nigel Nicolson*, Great Houses of Britain (1965). — Houses: *Nathaniel Lloyd*, A History of the English *House* (1949); *D. Yarwood*, The English Home (1956); *J. Gotch*, The Growth of the English House (1928).

Town Planning: *Thomas Sharp*, English Panorama (1950); *Christopher Trent*, The Changing Face of England (1956); *J. B. Cullingworth*, Town and Country Planning in England and Wales (1964); *E. Johns*, British Townscape (1965); *J. Tetlow* and *A. Goss*, Homes, Towns and Traffic (1965).

Since 1910 *The Royal Commission on Historical Monuments* (England) has been publishing in inventory form an account of every building, earthwork, or stone construction up to the year 1850. So far these inventories cover eight counties, London, Oxford, Cambridge, and Roman York. There are similar commissions for Wales and Monmouthshire (9 counties), and for Scotland (18 counties).

ART. *Oxford* History of English Art (11 vols.); *W. Gaunt*, A Concise History of British Painting (1964); *E. H. Short*, A History of British Painting (1964); *A. Caiger-Smith*, English Medieval Mural Paintings (1963). — *K. A. Esdaile*, English Church Monuments 1510 to 1840 (1946); *John Baker* and *A. Lammer*, English Stained Glass (1960); *C. Woodforde*, English Stained and Painted Glass (1954); *T. A. Strange*, English Furniture (1963).

LITERARY ASSOCIATIONS. *John Freeman*, Literature and Locality: The Literary Topography of Britain and Ireland (1963).

AMERICAN ASSOCIATIONS. *E. and J. Underwood*, America in England (1950); *R. B. Mowat*, Americans in England (1936); *M. V. Hughes*, America's England (1930); *J. F. Muirhead*, American Shrines on English Soil (1924); *N. Hawthorne*, English Notebooks (1870); *Henry James*, Portraits of Places (1883), English Hours (1905); *R. W. Emerson*, English Traits (1856); *G. S. Gordon*, Anglo-American Literary Relations (1942).

A vast quantity of miscellaneous information, statistics, etc. is contained in two annual publications: *Britain: an Official Handbook*, issued by the Central Office of Information, and *Whitaker's Almanack*. — How to Live in Britain: a handbook for students from overseas (Longmans, for the British Council); *Helen Pickthorn*, The Student Guide to Britain.

Maps. OFFICIAL MAPS, edited by the Ordnance Survey, are procurable at most good bookshops: *Quarter Inch Map* (1/250,000) in 17 sheets, recommended to motorists. — *Half Inch Map* (1/126,720), an excellent series for special tourist districts. — *One Inch Map* (1/63,360), very detailed series in

190 sheets. Special sheets for touring districts are available. — *Two-and-a-half Inch Map* (ca. 1/25,000), a new topographical series, started in 1965, will amount to 1,400 sheets.

Motoring Maps. Maps in one sheet (1/1,000,000): *Bartholomew*, very detailed but without touring information; *Hallwag*, very clear and with good physical design; *Kümmerly & Frey*, with distances in both m. and km; *Shell* (1/1,500,000), rich in touring information and with three large-scale district maps (1/750,000). — In two sheets: *Ordnance Survey* (1/625,000), route-planning map, and *Bartholomew* (1/760,000), with detailed road network. — In five sheets (3 miles to 1 inch): *Geographers Map Co* and *Daily Mail*. — In six sheets (3 miles to 1 inch): *Austin* and *Dunlop*. — In eight sheets: *Bartholomew* and *Shell*. — Indispensable for exploring smaller districts: *Bartholomew's* Half-Inch Contoured Map of Great Britain (1/126,720), in 62 sheets. — Other series and atlases are published by *Geographers Map Co.*, *Geographia*, *Map Productions*, *National Benzole Co.*, *G. Philip*, *E. Stanford*, etc. — Historical maps, see under Archaeology.

XIV. Information

Tourist Information Centre of the **British Travel Association** ('British Travel'), 64/65 St James's St., London, S W 1. — *London Tourist Board*, 29/30 St James's St., S W 1; *Wales Tourist Board*, 7 Park Place, Cardiff; *Scottish Tourist Board*, 2 Rutland Place, West End, Edinburgh 1.

Overseas Offices. *Europe:* 6 Place Vendôme, Paris I^{er}; 41 Boulevard Adolphe-Max, Brussels 1; Leidseplein 29, Amsterdam; Neue Mainzerstraße 22, Frankfurt-am-Main; Møntegade 1, Copenhagen K; Norrmalmstorg 1, Stockholm C; Torre de Madrid, Plaza de España, Madrid; 21A Via Torino, Rome. — *United States:* 680 Fifth Avenue, New York; 39 South La Salle St., Chicago; 612 South Flower St., Los Angeles. — *Canada:* 151 Bloor St. West, Toronto 5; 661 Howe St., Vancouver. — *Australia:* A.S.L. House, King & Clarence Sts, Sydney. — *New Zealand:* 207 Vivian St., Wellington. — *South Africa:* Union Castle Building, 36 Loveday St., Johannesburg; Union Castle Building, 51/55 St George's St., Cape Town. — *South America:* Avenida Cordoba 645, Buenos Aires; Rua Aurora 960, São Paulo. — *Japan:* Tokyo Club Building, 3-Chome, Kasumigaseki, Chiyodaku, Tokyo.

I. WEST MIDLANDS

Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, Herefordshire, Shropshire, Warwickshire, Staffordshire, Cheshire

1. From London to Oxford

Besides *Berkshire* (see Rte 3), which is only skirted, this route traverses Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire.

Buckinghamshire, or *Bucks*, is one of the 'home counties', i.e. those immediately adjoining London. It has no large river (except the Thames, its S boundary), no large town, and no cathedral or abbey church. Large parts of the county have been invaded by commuters or week-enders, but many pretty villages survive. The Vale of Aylesbury is a rich grazing country, but the best scenery is found among the *Chiltern Hills* (up to 850 ft), a chalk range noted for its beech woods (with a concomitant chair industry). The county town is *Aylesbury* (p. 70). — A member of Parliament wishing to resign his seat can do so only by applying for an office of profit under the Crown, and for this purpose, by a legal fiction, the office of Bailiff of the Chiltern Hundreds (Stoke, Burnham, Desborough) or Steward of the Manor of Northstead is accepted.

Oxfordshire is a county of highly irregular outline, bounded on the S by the Thames. Apart from the Thames valley and a share of the Chilterns, the scenery is distinguished by a quiet pastoral charm. There are many 'stately homes' and interesting old village churches. The chief attraction is, of course, *Oxford*, the county town (p. 8).

RAIL. Western Region from Paddington, 63½ m. in 1¼–1¾ hrs. – To *Slough*, 18½ m., junction for Windsor (L.), see Vol. I. — The Thames is crossed between (22½ m.) *Taplow* and (24 m.) **Maidenhead.** — 31 m. *Twyford*, junction for *Henley-on-Thames* (4½ m.). — 36 m. **Reading** (General). — Then up the *Thames Valley, through the Goring gap. — 41½ m. *Pangbourne*, 45 m. *Goring & Streatley*, 48½ m. *Cholsey & Moulsford*. — 53 m. **Didcot**, where the Oxford trains diverge r. from the Bath and Bristol line (Vol. I). — The Thames is crossed on either side of (56 m.) *Culham*. — 58½ m. *Radley*, junction for *Abingdon*, 2½ m. — *View of the city's towers and spires as (63½ m.) **Oxford** is approached.

ROAD. Rte *A* (55 m.) crosses the Chiltern Hills, while Rte *B*, 4 m. longer (but faster, motorway as far as Maidenhead), gives access to the prettiest section of the Thames valley. – Rte *C*, by *River Steamer*, taking two or three days, is highly recommended. The distance from Kingston to Oxford by river is 91 m.

A. Via High Wycombe

Starting from Marble Arch, A 40 leaves London by Bayswater Road, Shepherds Bush, Wood Lane, and the fast Western Avenue.

The bridge (15½ m.) over the river *Colne* is the boundary between Middlesex (now part of Greater London) and Bucks.

19½ m. *Gerrards Cross* (Ethorpe[1], 43 R.; Bull[1], 65 R.) and 23½ m. **Beaconsfield** (pr. béckonsfield; Royal Saracen's Head[2], 10 R.; Royal White Hart[3], 9 R.; George[3], 11 R.) are high-class residential suburbs of London. Bekonscot Gardens, in Warwick Road, Beaconsfield, have a model village and railway. Edmund Burke (1729–97) is buried in Beaconsfield church, and the poet Edmund Waller (1603–87) in the churchyard.

At **Jordans**, 3 m. NE, is the most famous of all Quaker meeting houses, built in 1688. In front, the grave of William Penn (1644–1718), founder of Pennsylvania. Old Jordans Farm is now a Quaker hostel. Jordans village, dating from 1919, was designed by Fred Rowntree. — 2 m. N of Jordans is **Chalfont St Giles**, with Milton's Cottage, occupied by him from July 1665 to March 1666 with the object of avoiding the plague in London (collection of souvenirs; 10–1 & 2.15–6 or dusk; closed Tues. and on Sun. morning). The church has 14th c. wall-paintings and Fleetwood monuments.

29 m. **High Wycombe** (pr. wickom; Red Lion[1], 24 R.; Falcon[2], 14 R.), an industrial town strung out for 5 m. along a narrow valley in the Chilterns, with many furniture factories. Pop. 54,000. The large parish church of All Saints, in the middle of the town, is late 13th c., but much altered and restored, with interesting monuments. The Guildhall, closing the W end of the High St., is a charming building by Henry Keene, 1757. The Market Hall in the High St. was rebuilt by Robert Adam in 1761. The art gallery and museum (10–6 or 8, closed Sun. & Wed.), in Castle Hill, has good collections of Windsor and other chairs, tools, and lace. Wycombe Abbey, in Marlow Hill, was built for the Earl of Shelburne by James Wyatt in 1795 and is now a leading girls' school (founded 1896; 400 pupils). St Francis, Terriers, is one of Sir Giles Gilbert Scott's best churches (1930).

Hughenden Manor, 1½ m. N, off the Great Missenden road, was bought in 1847 by Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, who rebuilt the house and lived there until his death in 1881. Memorial museum (NT; daily 2–6 or dusk, Sat. & Sun. 10–1 also; closed on Mon. and all Jan.; open on b.h. 2–6, but closed on following Tues.). Disraeli is buried in the churchyard, and there is a memorial to him in the chancel.

32 m. ***West Wycombe**, a village of old houses (15–18th c.), with hardly a flaw, mostly belongs to the NT, together with *West Wycombe Park*. This mansion, rebuilt by Sir Francis Dashwood (Lord le Despencer) ca. 1765–80 in the Adam manner, is open in July and Aug. daily, 2.15–6; closed Mon. but open Aug. b. h. The ornamental grounds were laid out by Humphry Repton with temples and an artificial lake. The church of St Laurence, on the hill above the village, is medieval, but entirely reconstructed and refitted by Sir Francis. The tower is surmounted by a huge ball in which there are seats. On the E, a strange 'hypaethral' mauso-

leum (1763–4). Halfway down the hill are caves excavated by Sir Francis in 1750–2 and supposed to have served as a meeting-place for the notorious 'Hell-Fire Club' founded by him. YH at Bradenham, 1½ m. N.

A 4010 diverges r. (N) just short of West Wycombe for Aylesbury (15 m.; p. 70). — 6¼ m. *Princes Risborough* (Buckingham Arms[3], 8 R.), with a manor house of ca. 1670 (NT; Tues. & Thurs. 2.30–4.30). — 7 m. *Monks Risborough*. 1 m. E, the *Whiteleaf Cross* (view; 17th c.?), cut in the turf of the chalk hills. — 10½ m. *Little Kimble*, with murals of ca. 1300 in its Dec. church.

36½ m. *Stokenchurch* (King's Arms[3], 5 R.). The Chilterns are at their prettiest in the district to the S. *Fingest* church, 4 m., has a remarkable Norman tower with a double saddleback roof. — Beyond Stokenchurch, at 767 ft, A 40 enters Oxfordshire and descends from the Chilterns. L., *Beacon Hill*, with a nature reserve of 200 acres (permit required away from the public footpaths). — 39 m. *Aston Rowant* (Lambert Arms[2], with motel[1], 14 R.).

At 41 m. B 4012 diverges r. for (4 m.) **Thame** (pr. tame; Spread Eagle[2], 9 R.; Black Horse[2], 9 R.), a market town on the little river *Thame*, with a wide main street. Pop. 5,000. Adjoining the church (13–15th c.; screen and monuments) are the old buildings of the grammar school (1575) where John Hampden was educated. He died at Thame in 1643 after being mortally wounded in the battle of *Chalgrove* (7 m. WSW; obelisk).

2 m. NW of Thame, *Long Crendon*, with a 14th c. court-house (NT). 3 m. farther NE, *Nether Winchendon House*, Tudor and Georgian, once the home of Sir Francis Bernard, governor of Massachusetts Bay 1760–9 (May–Aug. Thurs. & b.h. 2–6).

49 m. *Wheatley*. On the outskirts of (52 m.) *Headington* the N Oxford by-pass (p. 32) diverges r. — Then down Headington Hill to St Clement's Street (pl. G 5), Magdalen Bridge, and the High Street of (55 m.) **Oxford** (p. 8).

B. Via Henley-on-Thames

From Hyde Park Corner by motorway (M4) or by A 4 to (26 m.) **Maidenhead,** in Berkshire, see Vol. I. — At 27½ m. you fork r. from A 4 and follow A 423. — 30 m. *Hurley* (*Old Bell[1], 9 R.; East Arms, restaurant), a riverside resort (no bridge). Relics of a Benedictine priory include the church (partly early Norman, partly pre-Conquest, but much restored) and the Bell Inn. — A 423 crosses the Thames to Oxfordshire and

34½ m. ***Henley-on-Thames,** the Mecca of rowing men, with a world-famous regatta. Near the bridge, on the Berks bank, is the Leander Club, the premier rowing club in the country, and opposite the winning post of the regatta course (1 m. 450 yds), on the Oxfordshire bank, is Phyllis Court, a country club. Henley is a

delightful old town, surrounded by wooded hills. Pop. 9,900. On the elegant bridge (by William Hayward, 1786) are sculptured heads of the Thames and the Isis (p. 6) by Anne Damer. The fine Dec. parish church is adjoined by a 14th c. chantry house. The administrative Staff College was founded in 1946.

Grey's Court, 3 m. W, is a fortified manor house of the 13th c. (gardens, donkey wheel, and fortifications open Tues. to Fri. in April-Oct., 2.30–6).

HOTELS. *Red Lion*[1], 22 R.; *Little White Hart*[2], 20 R.; *Old White Hart*[2], 10 R.; *Two Brewers*[3], 4 R.; *Sidney House*[3], 9 R.; etc. — RESTAURANTS. *Angel; Cherub.* — *YH*, Northfield End.

A 423 ascends to cross the Chilterns. — 39½ m. *Nettlebed* (607 ft; White Hart[2], 8 R.). Views. — A 423 descends from the Chilterns. — At 42 m. a road leads l. to (3 m.) **Wallingford** (George[2], 7 R.), a historic Berkshire town, with earthen ramparts and an old 14-arch bridge over the Thames. Pop. 5,300.

3 m. NE is ***Ewelme** (pr. yew-élm), a watercress-growing village with church, almshouse, and school, all founded in 1434–6 by the Duke of Suffolk. The *church has wooden roofs, sixteen brasses, a wooden font-canopy, and the tombs of the Duchess of Suffolk (d. 1475) and her father Thomas Chaucer (d. 1434; perhaps the son of the poet).

46 m. *Benson* (White Hart[2], 12 R.), near the bank of the Thames. — 48 m. *Shillingford* (Shillingford Bridge[2], 19 R.). On the other side of the Thames are the conspicuous twin *Sinodun Hills*, crowned with the *Wittenham Clumps* and an Iron Age hill-fort.

49½ m. **Dorchester-on-Thames** (*George[2], 11 R.; White Hart[2], 9 R.; Beech House[3], 12 R.), an attractive old village on the river *Thame*, close to its junction with the Thames. Its 'Dyke Walls', built by the Romans ca. 125, consist of a double vallum with trench, across a promontory formed by the Thames. In Saxon times, from A.D. 635, this was the seat of the bishop of Wessex.

The strange **Abbey Church* is the relic of a house of Augustinian canons founded in 1140. Rude in outline and plan (200 ft long, 80 ft across the aisles) but with magnificent details, it dates mostly from the close of the 13th c., with Norman and Perp. work and with choir arcades of great beauty. The W tower dates from 1602. The three Dec. chancel windows (glass of the 14th c. and later) have tracery continued throughout each window, with internal sculptured figures. The E window was restored in 1966 as a memorial to Churchill. On the N side, a celebrated Jesse window. The three small triangular windows at the back of the beautiful sedilia are filled with 12th c. glass (life of St Birinus, first bishop of Dorchester, d. 650). *Leaden font (Norman). Many fine effigies and brasses. The monastic guest house (14–15th c.) is partly a museum.

At Dorchester A 415 diverges l. for Abingdon. — 1¾ m. *Burcot* (Riverside², 16 R.). John Masefield (1878–1967), poet laureate, lived at Burcote Brook. — 2¾ m. *Clifton Hampden.* — 5 m. *Culham.* Bridge across the Thames to **Sutton Courtenay*, a village with many charming houses, including 'The Wharf', the country home (by Lutyens, 1912) of the Earl of Oxford and Asquith (1852–1928), who is buried in the churchyard. The 17–18th c. manor house at *Milton*, 1 m. SW, is shown in May-Sept. on Sat. Sun. & b.h. 2.30–6.

7 m. **Abingdon** (*Crown & Thistle², 21 R.), a pleasant old town on the Berkshire bank of the Thames. Pop. 15,700. The *Market Hall* (AM), containing the Borough Museum (daily 2–6), was built in 1678–82 by Christopher Kempster, Wren's master-mason. Adjoining the church of St Nicholas is the gatehouse of the once powerful *Abbey*, founded for Benedictines A. D. 675. On the S side is the *Guild Hall*, with a council chamber of 1731–4 and a collection of pictures (open daily). A path leads from the gatehouse to the remains of the abbey buildings (closed 12.30–2), which include the Checker Hall (now a theatre), the fine 13th c. Checker, and the Long Gallery (15–16th c.). *St Helen's* is a noble Perp. church with a beautiful spire and double aisles, and close to it is *Christ's Hospital*, founded 1553, one of the many almshouses of Abingdon. — *Radley College* (St Peter's College), 2¼ m. NE, is a public school with 480 boys, founded 1847.

On A 423 follows (53 m.) *Nuneham Courtenay* (Harcourt Arms, restaurant), a model village built in 1765 by Earl Harcourt. **Nuneham Park*, 'as nearly perfect as anything earthly can be' (Hawthorne), now belongs to the University of Oxford, and the mansion is let to the Culham College of Education. — 56 m. *Sandford-on-Thames.* — 57 m. *Littlemore* church was rebuilt by Newman when vicar in 1842–5. R. for *Cowley* and the vast works of Morris Motors Ltd and Pressed Steel Fisher Ltd, now part of the British Motor Corporation. William Morris (Lord Nuffield, 1877–1963), who was born at Worcester, opened a cycle shop at 16 James St., Cowley, in 1893, and made his first car (1911) in a converted stable in Longwall St. — 1 m. farther, l. for Iffley (p. 31). — 59 m. **Oxford** (p. 8), entered by Iffley Road (pl. G 5) and Magdalen Bridge.

C. From Oxford to Kingston by River Steamer

This route is described downstream because travel with the current is quicker and, in the case of self-propelled craft, less laborious. The scenery all the way is full of interest and beauty. Boat-

ing parties will find the backwaters and sidestreams especially charming and restful. It is possible to walk along the towpath all the way from Teddington to Cricklade (with a few detours), 136 m. Below Reading gaily decorated houseboats, occupied as summer quarters, are a frequent sight.

STEAMERS. From mid-May to mid-Sept. Salter's excellent service of steamers is maintained daily, incl. Sun., between Folly Bridge and Kingston. The whole journey takes 2½ days, the nights being spent at Reading and Windsor, upstream at Marlow and Reading. Light rfmts are provided on board, and stops are made for luncheon ashore. Passengers may join or leave the steamer at any lock or regular stopping place. Combined rail and steamer tickets available.

BOATING. Rowing boats, punts, and canoes may be hired at almost any riverside resort and, if desired, the quoted charge will include cartage back to the starting point. Motorboats (speed limit 9 m.p.h.) and sailing boats are available for hire at many places. — The RULE OF THE RIVER is that small boats keep in midstream going down the river and close to the bank when going upstream. Punts are always entitled to the inner position. Rowing boats give way to racing boats, sailing boats, motorboats, and steamers.

LOCKS. There are 33 locks below Oxford, at each of which a small charge is made for small boats, the payment entitling the boat to repass the same day. At many locks there are inclined planes with rollers for small boats.

For the Upper River, above Oxford, see p. 31.

The start is usually made from Folly Bridge (pl. D 5). As far as the mouth of the river Thame (see below) this part of the Thames is known poetically as the *Isis*. The l. bank is Oxfordshire, the r. bank, as far as a point beyond Henley, is Berkshire. L., a few college barges and the mouth of the river *Cherwell*; r., the boathouses. The college boat races are held on the reach extending hence to (1½ m.) *Iffley* (p. 31; lock). — 3 m. (l.) *Sandford* (p. 5; lock). R., Radley College (p. 5). L., the beautiful woods of Nuneham Park (p. 5). — 7½ m. (r.) **Abingdon** (p. 5; lock). — Farther on, Culham Cut leads direct to (10¼ m.) Culham lock and bridge. L., *Culham* (p. 5). R., *Sutton Courtenay* (p. 5), on the main stream, which is blocked by 'lashers'. — R., *Appleford*. The Wittenham Clumps are seen ahead. By *Long Wittenham* (r.) the Clifton Cut leads to (13 m.) Clifton Lock. Behind the inn at Long Wittenham is the Pendon Museum of miniature landscape and transport (scale 1:76). L., *Clifton Hampden* (p. 5). — 16 m. Day's Lock, for *Dorchester* (l.; p. 4). L., the mouth of the *Thame*. — 18½ m. *Shillingford Bridge* (p. 4). — 20 m. Benson Lock, for *Benson* (l.; p. 4). — 21 m. **Wallingford** (r.; p. 4). — R., 25 m. *Moulsford* (*Beetle & Wedge[2], 14 R.).

The Thames now flows through the 'Goring Gap' in the chalk hills, with the Chilterns on the l. and the Berkshire Downs on the r. The *river scenery, as far as Mapledurham, is at its best. — 26½ m. Cleeve Lock. — 27 m. Goring Lock. L., *Goring*; r., *Streatley*. See p. 34. — 31 m. Whitchurch Lock. L., *Whitchurch*; r.,

Pangbourne, at the mouth of the little river Pang. See p. 34. — 33½ m. Mapledurham Lock, with a picturesque mill. L., *Mapledurham*, with an Elizabethan manor house.

37½ m. Caversham Bridge. L., *Caversham*; r., **Reading** (p. 34), originally founded on the river Kennet rather than the Thames. — 38 m. Caversham Lock. Then the mouth of the *Kennet* (r.), followed by a beautiful stretch of river. — 40½ m., Sonning Lock. R., **Sonning* (Vol. I.). — 43 m. (l.) *Shiplake*, beyond which are Shiplake Lock and (r.) the mouth of the river *Loddon*. — R., 44 m. *Wargrave* (St George & Dragon[2], 7R.; White Hart[3], 5R.), another pretty riverside village. — 46 m. Marsh Lock.

47 m. (l.) **Henley** (p. 3). — The l. bank now belongs to Bucks. Opposite *Remenham* (r.) is *Fawley Court* (1684). — 49½ m. Hambleden Lock. ***Hambleden**, 1 m. from the river (l.), is one of the prettiest villages in Bucks, with a mainly 14th c. church containing interesting fittings and monuments. — 51 m. (l.) *Medmenham Abbey*, replacing a house of Cistercians, is partly of 1595, partly 18th c. Gothic, but mostly of 1898 seqq. It was notorious as the meeting-place of the 'Hell-Fire Club', among the leading spirits of which were John Wilkes and Sir Francis Dashwood (p. 3). — 53 m. Hurley Lock, for *Hurley* (r.; p. 3). Caravan camps. — 53½ m. Temple Lock. Then, r., *Bisham* church. — 55 m. (l.) *Marlow* (see Vol. I.; lock). Next, r., the Quarry Woods. — L., *Bourne End*. — 59 m. Cookham Bridge. R., *Cookham* (see Vol. I). Then Cookham Lock and (l.) the *Cliveden woods. — 61½ m. Boulter's Lock.

62 m. Maidenhead Bridge. R., **Maidenhead** (see Vol. I); l., Taplow. — 63 m. *Bray* (r.), with Bray Lock and Monkey Island. — 67 m. Boveney Lock (pr. buvney). Then *Clewer* (r.). — 69 m. Windsor Bridge. R., **Windsor** (Old House[1], 50R.; Castle[1], TH, 41R.; White Hart[1], 43R.). L., **Eton**. **Windsor Castle and *Eton College are described in Vol. I. Special plan, see p. 8. The best river scenery is above Windsor, and the steamer journey may well be ended or begun here.

69 m. Romney Lock. View of Eton College. — 70½ m. *Datchet*. Farther on a loop of the Thames is avoided by a 'cut', which rejoins the main stream at (76½ m.) Old Windsor Lock. The r. bank now belongs to Surrey. Beyond Magna Carta Island comes *Runnymede* (r.; Vol. I). — 75 m. Bell Weir Lock, at the mouth of the *Colne*, which is the boundary between Bucks and Greater London (formerly Middlesex). — 76 m. *Staines* is the point of division between the Upper and the Lower Thames. — 78 m. Penton Hook Lock. L., *Laleham*, where Dr Thomas Arnold coached pupils for the University (1819–28) and where his son Matthew (1822–88) was born and is buried. — 80 m. Chertsey Lock. R., *Chertsey*

(Bridge², TH, 9 R.; Crown², 8 R.; pop. 42,900). — 82 m. Shepperton Lock. L., *Shepperton* (Ship¹, 12 R.; Thames Court², 11 R.; Anchor restaurant). R., at the mouth of the river Wey, *Weybridge* (Oatlands Park¹, unlic., 133 R.; Ship¹, 16 R.; Cranford², 11 R). Pop., incl. Walton, 48,400. — 84½ m. (r.) *Walton-on-Thames* (Ashley Park², 14 R.). — 85½ m. Sunbury Lock. L., *Sunbury-on-Thames* (pop. 34,500). — 87½ m. (l.) *Hampton*. — 88½ m. Molesey Lock. L., **Hampton Court** (Mitre¹, 12 R.; Greyhound¹, 15 R.; Queen's Arms², 16 R), with **Hampton Court Palace, see Vol. I. R., *Molesey*. — R., *Thames Ditton* and then *Surbiton*.

91½ m. (r.) **Kingston-on-Thames** (Griffin², 6 R.), an ancient market-town, see Baedeker's 'London'. The landing stage of the Oxford steamers is above the bridge.

2. **Oxford

Plan, see p. 16/17

RAILWAY STATION (A 4), Botley Road. Bus No. 1 to the High Street. The train journey between Oxford and London takes 1–1½ hrs. — INFORMATION BUREAU, Carfax (D 4).

HOTELS. For 'Eights Week' and 'Commemoration' (see p. 9) it is essential to book rooms well in advance, and in August advisable to do so. **Randolph*¹ (r, C 3), TH, 117 R.; **Mitre*¹ (m, D 4), 44 R.; *Golden Cross*¹ (g, D 4), 31 R.; *Royal Oxford*¹ (o, B 4), 26 R.; *Linton Lodge*¹, Linton Rd (beyond C 1), 30 R.; *Cotswold Lodge*¹, corner Norham and Banbury Rd (C 1), 19 R.; *Eastgate*² (e, F 4), 52 R.; *Holywell*² (h, F 3), 14 R.; *Isis*², 40 R., *Melville*², 29 R., both in Iffley Rd (G 5); *Castle*³ (c, A 4), 18 R. — Motels: *Excelsior*¹, Pear Tree Hill, 60 R., *Oxford*¹, Godstow Rd, 60 R., both on the by-pass.

Unlicensed: *Thames*², 191 Iffley Rd (G 5), 17 R.; *Old Parsonage*³ (p, D 1), 29 R.; *Balfour*³, 75 Iffley Rd (G 5), 8 R.; etc. — *YH*, Jack Straw's Lane, St Clement's (G 5).

RESTAURANTS at the leading hotels. Also **La Sorbonne*, 130a High Street; *Capri*, 34 Queen St. (CD 4); **Elizabeth*, 84 St Aldate's (D 4, 5); *Roebuck*, 8 Market St. (D 4; closed Sun.); *Orchid House*, Cornmarket, near Carfax (D 4); etc.

THEATRES. *Playhouse*, Beaumont St. (C 3); *New* (C 3). The performances of the Oxford University Dramatic Society (O.U.D.S.) are of a high standard. Open-air performances also in summer in the college gardens.

BOATING. Skiffs, punts, and canoes may be hired at Folly Bridge (beyond D 5) and Christ Church Meadow (EF 5); at St Clement's (G 5) and St Cross Rd (F 2, 3), for the Cherwell; and at Medley Lock (beyond AB 1), for the 'Upper River'. The leafy Cherwell ('Char') is preferred for punting and canoeing, while in term time the 'Lower River', between Folly Bridge and Iffley, is left to boats in training for the races. — River BATHING at 'Parson's Pleasure' (G 2; men only) and at 'Dames' Delight', close by (mixed).

Times of Admission. As a general rule the COLLEGES are open all day till dusk or 9–5 p.m., but many are closed on week-day mornings in term time. Halls and chapels are usually open for inspection when not in use; when they are locked, apply at the porter's lodge. Libraries are not usually open to visitors in the morning.

Ashmolean Museum (p. 27): 10–4, Sun. 2–4; closed at Christmas and Easter.

Bodleian Library (p. 20). Old Library Mon. to Fri. 9.30–7, Sat. 9.30–1; New Library Mon. to Fri. 10–1 & 2–5, Sat. 10–12.30.

Botanic Gardens (p. 17): 7–5, plant houses 2–4; Sun. (May–Sept. only) 11.30–1 & 3–6.

Christ Church (p. 12): Cathedral all day till dusk, hall 2–4, kitchen 2–4.30, library 2.30–4.30.

Convocation House and Divinity School (p. 21): week-days 10–12.45 & 2–4.

Examination Schools (p. 18): week-days 2.15–4.30.

Museum of the History of Science (p. 21): Mon. to Fri. 10.30–1 & 2.30–4.

Oxford City and County Museum, in Woodstock (p. 44), 7 m. NW: 10–5 or 6, Sun. (May–Sept. only) 2–6.

Painted Room (p. 30): week-days 10–1 & 2.30–4.30.

Pitt Rivers Museum (p. 26): week-days 10–4.

Sheldonian Theatre (p. 21): week-days 10–1 & 2–5 (4 in winter).

University Museum (p. 25): week-days 10–4.

One-Day Visit: Christ Church, Merton, Magdalen, Bodleian Library, Divinity School, New College, St John's, Ashmolean Museum. If possible, evensong at Magdalen, New College, or Christ Church. — Visitors may wander at will about the college quads and gardens, though some are closed until 2 p.m. (comp. p. 8).

A good time for visiting Oxford is the week after the end of the summer term, known as *Commemoration* or *Encaenia*, when honorary degrees are conferred (comp. p. 21). An equally pleasant time is *Eights Week*, in the middle of the same term, when the college boat races are held.

Situated at the confluence of the *Thames* and the *Cherwell*, with low hills on the E and W, Oxford is 6 m. long from N to S, but little more than 1 m. wide. It is a cathedral city, county borough, and county town, and above all the seat of one the most ancient and important universities in the world, with old grey stone college buildings (largely 17th c.), beautiful towers and 'dreaming spires', quadrangles, and gardens, and an incomparable High Street. Since the establishment of Morris Motors Ltd at Cowley (comp. p. 5) and other factories (switchgear, agricultural machinery, paper, furniture, boats, and Cooper's marmalade) the city's population has risen to 108,900, and its traffic problems are among the worst in the country, despite the construction of an outer ring of by-passes (15 m. in all).

History. The nucleus of Oxford (ford for oxen or possibly Osca's ford) seems to have been the nunnery of St Frideswide, on the site of the present-day Cathedral. The earliest documentary mention of the city is in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle for the year 912. The foundation of the University is apocryphally attributed to King Alfred (comp. p. 18), but the first gathering of masters and scholars not attached to monastic establishments took place in the mid-12th c., and it was not till the 13th that anything like colleges came into existence. During the Civil War the city became the headquarters of the Royalists, and the colleges loyally devoted their plate to the King's cause.

Since then the history of the city has been intimately associated with that of the University, which in turn is connected by innumerable links with the intellectual and moral development of England. A reminder may be given of the 'Methodist Movement' of 1729–35 and of the 'Tractarian Movement' of 1833–45 in the Anglican Church. Signs of a growing democratization were the 'Extension' movement, the opening of women's colleges (1879–93), and the foundation of Ruskin College (1899) for the working classes. In World War I University life almost

came to a standstill; over 2,700 members of the University were killed, at a period when the average membership was about 3,000.

After 1919 came the abolition of Greek as a compulsory part of education, the admission of women to degrees, and the acceptance of a Government grant after centuries of independence. New additions were Rhodes House, as a centre for students from the Commonwealth and the United States, Nuffield College, founded by Lord Nuffield, whose motor works at Cowley had transformed Oxford into an industrial city, and St Catherine's College, which replaces the St Catherine's Society for non-collegiate students. The 'Moral Rearmament' movement, founded by Frank Buchman, originated in 1938 as the 'Oxford Group' movement. Modern architecture, often in concrete, has recently gained influence in Oxford, chiefly in the science area (EF 2), though an Oxford Preservation Trust endeavours to safeguard the traditional aspect of the city.

University System. The sister universities of Oxford and Cambridge ('Oxbridge') have jointly preserved many of their medieval institutions unaltered and thus differ materially from all other universities. (A short account of the Cambridge system is given in Baedeker's 'Great Britain', Vol. I.)

Both universities are self-governing bodies, composed of a number (at Oxford 41) of independent *Colleges* and a few *Halls*, each of which is itself a self-governing body, with a Head, Fellows, and Scholars. In general it is not possible to be a member of the University without being a member of one of the constituent Colleges, nor to be a member of a College without being a member of the University. Many University officers hold College offices, and vice versa. The University arranges curricula, accepts State aid, sets up committees, and awards degrees. It administers the libraries (though each college has also its own library), museums, laboratories, and lecture staffs.

The government of the University consists in the last resort of the entire body of graduates (Masters and Doctors) who have kept their name on their college books. This body is called *Convocation*, but normally it votes only on a few specific issues (the election of the Chancellor and the Professor of Poetry, etc.). In practice the government of the University rests with *Congregation*, a smaller body consisting of the resident University and College officers. Its 'cabinet' of eighteen members (some ex officio but mostly elected) is the *Hebdomadal Council*, which meets weekly and supplies members for the boards and committees that actually run the University. The Council initiates statutes, but each must be approved by at least two-thirds of Congregation, which can vote a new statute for two years. Congregation can initiate a resolution if six members propose it; if forty vote for it, the Hebdomadal Council must submit it back to Congregation for the vote of the whole body.

The principal University officers are the *Chancellor*, a person of royal blood or a statesman of high rank, whose duties are performed by the *Vice-Chancellor*, nominated by the Chancellor from among the Heads of colleges for a two years' spell of duty. The *Proctors* are two officers selected from the different colleges in rotation to maintain discipline; they hold office for a year and are assisted by Pro-Proctors and by servants known as 'bulldogs'. Women students are kept in order by a Lady Assessor. Other important University officers are the Registrar, with a professional secretariate, the Secretary of Faculties, and the Secretary of the Curators of the University Chest or finance department. Three-quarters of the University's funds now come from the State, most of the remainder from the colleges. The University and the Colleges between them own a quarter of the city's area, and the Colleges own some 460 livings in different parts of the country.

The internal affairs of each College are managed by a *Head*, whose title varies (Principal, Warden, Master, President, Provost, Rector, or Dean), and by *Fellows* or 'dons', who are co-opted by examination or otherwise and are not necessarily Oxford men. They have nearly always the right to elect the Head and are responsible for college teaching and administration. Some of the Fellows are *Tutors*, who give their pupils (one or more at a time) weekly hour-long 'tutorials' at which an essay is read and criticized and there is conversation about the subject of study. The tutors advise about any other problems and represent their pupils in all their dealings with the University. College discipline is not onerous, and friendship between dons and undergraduates is encouraged. Lectures are not usually compulsory. The *Professors*, *Readers*, and *Lecturers* are appointed by the University, but are mostly Fellows of colleges also.

The undergraduates are *Scholars* (on the College foundation), or *Exhibitioners*, gaining their positions and emoluments by competitive examination, or *Commoners*, the vast majority. In the Michaelmas term 1966 there were 7,714 undergraduates, 2,513 graduates in residence, and a teaching staff of 1,125. 10% of the students come from overseas. Each college has also a number of graduate research students. There is keen competition for admission to any college, the majority of undergraduates being supported by grants from their county education authorities. Their expenses are reckoned at about £ 600 a year, excluding vacations. They live in college (usually for one year) or in licensed lodgings within 3 m. of the city centre, subject to the same regulations. All have to dine in hall a certain number of nights per week. The University year consists of three terms of eight weeks each (Michaelmas, Hilary, Trinity). Women undergraduates, in five colleges, were accorded full membership of the University in 1920 but are still greatly outnumbered by the men.

On all official occasions undergraduates wear academical dress, which consists of a short black gown and a square cap (the latter dispensed with as far as possible). Scholars wear longer gowns. Bachelors and Masters wear long gowns with white fur or red silk hoods, while Doctors are resplendent on official occasions in robes of scarlet.

There are *Faculties* or 'schools' of Literae Humaniores ('Greats': philosophy, Greek, and Roman history), 'Modern Greats' (philosophy, economics, political science), Theology, Law, Medicine, Modern History, English, Modern Languages, Oriental Studies, Physical Sciences, Mathematics, Biological Sciences, Social Studies, Anthropology, Geography, Music, Agriculture, Forestry, and Psychological Studies. To get first-class honours, especially in 'Greats', is a high distinction, but science (especially chemistry and biochemistry) is becoming of ever-increasing importance. The written examinations consist of about twelve three-hour papers and are followed by a viva voce examination. The usual course for the degree of *Bachelor of Arts* (B.A.) lasts three years (four for 'Greats'). Bachelors who keep their names on the books and pay the requisite fees can become *Masters of Arts* (M.A.) without further examination seven years after matriculation.

South of the High Street

The intersection of the four main streets in Oxford is known as **Carfax** (D4; from quadrifurcus, four ways). The 13th c. tower here, with figures of knights that strike the hours, is a relic of *St Martin's* church.

Follow **St Aldate's** ('St Old's'; perhaps 'Old Gate') to the S, past the *Town Hall* (l.; by H.T. Hare, 1893–7) and the *Head Post Office* (r.). Opposite Tom Tower (see below) is *St Aldate's Church*, which dates from ca. 1318 but has been much altered.

Behind and beyond is **Pembroke College** (D 5), founded in 1624 on the site of Broadgates Hall and named in honour of the 3rd Earl of Pembroke, Chancellor of the University (Shakespeare's patron). The buildings are mostly 19–20th c., and a pleasing new N quad has been formed by blocking up Beef Lane, behind the church. Samuel Johnson occupied the second-storey rooms over the gateway in 1728–9, and the college possesses his portrait by Reynolds, the desk on which he wrote his dictionary, and his teapot.

John Pym and Sir Thomas Browne studied at Broadgates, and members of Pembroke include George Whitefield, Blackstone, James Smithson (founder of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington), and Thomas Lovell Beddoes.

St Aldate's descends to (½ m.) *Folly Bridge* over the Thames, passing Brewer St., with *Campion Hall* (D 5), founded in 1896 for Jesuit students (chapel by Lutyens, 1936), and Rose Place, with the *Old Palace* (1622–8), now the R.C. students' centre (bookshop and coffee house). Opposite is the entrance to Christ Church Meadow, and farther on is *Linacre House* for graduates, founded in 1962. 83 St Aldate's, one of a row of medieval houses, is 'Alice's Shop', described in 'Through the Looking Glass'. The 'Folly' of Folly Bridge was a storey added in the 18th c. to the now vanished gatehouse. It was in this gatehouse that Roger Bacon (d. 1294), the Franciscan philosopher and scientist, had his laboratory.

****Christ Church** (DE 5), on the site of St Frideswide's priory, was founded by Cardinal Wolsey in 1525, refounded by Henry VIII in 1532, and connected with the new episcopal see of Oxford in 1546. With over 450 undergraduates it is rivalled only by the new St Catherine's (p. 26) as the largest of the Oxford colleges. Its title being *Aedes Christi*, it is usually known as 'The House', never as Christ Church College. Its head is the Dean of the Cathedral (appointed by the Crown), and the Fellows are known as Students. There is a special connection with Westminster School.

The gateway was begun by Wolsey, but *Tom Tower* above it was added by Wren in 1681–2. Its bell, 'Great Tom', brought from Osney Abbey and recast, weighs over 7 tons and at 9.5 p.m. it rings a curfew of 101 strokes, indicating the hundred persons on the original foundation, with one added in 1663. The last stroke is the signal for the closing of all college gates. **Tom Quad*, 264 by 261 ft, is the largest in Oxford. The arched mouldings indicate the original design as a cloister. In the centre is a pool (1670) with a leaden copy of Bologna's Mercury.

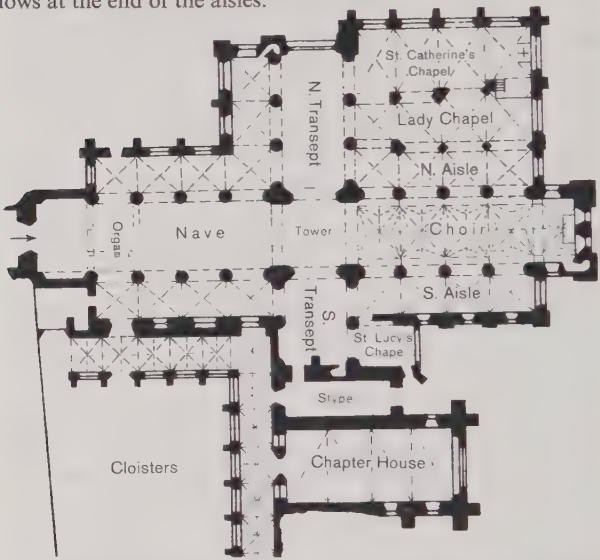
On the far r., in the SE corner, is a low tower (1879) with twelve bells, beneath which is a fan-vaulted *staircase (1630) leading to the *Hall, which is the largest and finest in Oxford (115 by 40 ft, 50 ft high), completed in 1529, with a hammerbeam roof of carved oak. The portraits include those of Wolsey, Henry VIII, Elizabeth I, John Locke (expelled for sedition) by Kneller, William Penn (expelled for nonconformity; copy of the portrait at Haverford College, Pa.), John Wesley and Lord Auckland by Romney, Canning by Lawrence, Gladstone by Millais, Pusey by Richmond, 'Lewis Carroll' (Charles L. Dodgson, mathematical lecturer 1855–81 and author of 'Alice in Wonderland') by Herkomer, and Dean Liddell (Alice's father) by Watts.

Other members of the House, which has given fourteen prime ministers to the country, include Hakluyt, Sir Philip Sidney, Camden, Robert Burton, Otway, Charles Wesley, Peel, Shaftesbury, Ruskin, Marquis of Salisbury, Earl of Rosebery (expelled for keeping a racing stud), and Edward VII. Sir William Walton was a chorister. – The *Kitchen*, oldest part of the buildings, is reached by a staircase descending from the lobby of the hall.

The ***Cathedral** (E 5) serves at the same time as the chapel of Christ Church, chapter and college forming a single foundation under one head, the Dean. Though there is a Bishop of Oxford (who lives at Cuddesdon), the Dean and Canons are styled as 'of Christ Church'. The entrance is at the S end of the E side of Tom Quad, by a small double archway. The original church on the site belonged to a nunnery founded by St Frideswide (d. 735?), a Mercian princess, which became a house of Austin canons in 1122. The present structure is basically a Transitional work of the second half of the 12th c. The lower part of the tower is Norman, the belfry stage and the broach spire (the oldest in the country, ca. 1220–50) are E. E. Wolsey removed the three W bays of the nave to make room for his quadrangle, and the Cathedral is the smallest in England, 155 ft long, though the diocese is the largest.

Interior. The most striking feature of the Nave is the arrangement of the arches, which are double, the lower ones springing from corbels attached to the massive piers, which are alternately round and octagonal. The timber roof is ascribed to Wolsey, the pulpit and organ screen are Jacobean; fine organ by Bernhard Schmidt, 'Father Smith', 1680 but since rebuilt. On one of the N pillars, the monument of George Berkeley, the philosopher, Bishop of Cloyne in Ireland (d. 1753); Berkeley, Cal., is named after him. The W window of the S aisle was executed by William Morris from the design of Sir Edward Burne-Jones, like several others in the Cathedral (comp. p. 23). The corresponding window in the N aisle was the work of Abraham van Linge, 1630. In the E wall of the aisle of the S transept (St Lucy's Chapel) is a 14th c. window

from which the head of St Thomas à Becket was struck out by order of Henry VIII. — The E end of the CHOIR, like the end wall of the S transept, is a conjectural restoration of Gilbert Scott's. Groined *roof, with pendants, end of 15th c. Burne-Jones windows at the end of the aisles.



Adjoining the choir on the N side are three aisles: the choir aisle, the Lady Chapel, and St Catherine's Chapel. The E end of the choir aisle and Lady Chapel, with three rude arches (middle one hidden), is a relic of the pre-Norman church. The LADY CHAPEL, unusually sited, is an E.E. addition of the mid-13th c.; E window by Burne-Jones, 1859. On the S side, a part of the shrine (1289) of St Frideswide, with a watching chamber opposite. On the N side, three old tombs. Tablet to Robert Burton (p. 13), with inscription composed by himself, on the westernmost pillar between the Lady Chapel and ST CATHERINE'S CHAPEL (formerly called Latin Chapel), which is a Dec. addition of the 14th c. Note the contemporary glass and the vaulting bosses. The E window, by Burne-Jones, tells the story of St Frideswide. A door at the W end of the N aisle opens on the *Cathedral Green*.

From the S nave aisle or the hall staircase you enter the small CLOISTER, of Perp. date. In its E walk is the late-Norman entrance to the CHAPTER HOUSE (E.E.). A passage on the S side of the cloister leads to *Meadow Buildings* (1865), with a gate giving on the Broad Walk (see below).

In the NE corner of Tom Quad, beyond the *Deanery*, where Charles I was lodged in 1642–6, is a passage called 'Kill-Canon' from its draughtiness. The tower above it has a statue of Dean Fell (d. 1686), the subject of Tom Brown's epigram 'I do not like thee, Dr Fell', and on the other side is a statue of Dean Liddell (see p. 13). This leads to PECKWATER QUAD, built from the Palladian design of Dean Aldrich's, 1705–13. The *Library*, on its S side, includes Wolsey's hat and chair and many interesting autographs. The new *Picture Gallery* behind it (by Powell & Moya, 1967) houses a fine collection of some 300 Italian and other paintings and 1,700 drawings, including many by Leonardo and other Old Masters. — CANTERBURY QUAD, built in 1773–8 from the plans of James Wyatt, replaces Canterbury Hall, where Sir Thomas More studied. Canterbury Gate gives on Merton St. (see p. 16).

Christ Church Meadow (EF 5), with its main entrance in St Aldate's, is intersected from E to W by the Broad Walk, an avenue of elms. Another walk leads to the Thames (here known as the *Isis*) and the few remaining College Barges. From the Broad Walk a path leads across Merton Field and past Dead Man's Walk (r.; with sections of the old City Wall) to the Grove, between Corpus (l.) and Merton (r.), and into Merton Street.

Corpus Christi College (E 5) was founded in 1516 by Richard Foxe, Bishop of Winchester. It possesses its Founder's staff and the best pre-Reformation plate in Oxford. In the front quad, a sun-dial of 1581, with a perpetual calendar (1606; copy at Princeton University, U.S.A.). The garden is very beautiful.

Opposite, with its main entrance in Oriel Square, is **Oriel College** (E 4; closed till 2 in term), which was initiated by Adam de Brome in 1324 and formally founded by Edward II in 1326. It gets its name from a house on the site called 'La Oriole'. The charming buildings in the front quad (hall and chapel) mostly date from 1630–42, the middle or Garden Quad from 1719–28, the library from 1788. On the N, with an entrance from the High, is a quad designed by Basil Champneys (1911) and built from the bequest of Cecil Rhodes (p. 25), a statue of whom surmounts the gateway.

Raleigh, Gilbert White, the three Froude brothers, Thomas Hughes, and Cecil Rhodes were at Oriel, and Oriel fellowships (always freely open) were held by White, Keble, Thomas Arnold, Newman, Froude, Pusey, A. H. Clough, Matthew Arnold, and Viscount Bryce. Oriel gave birth to 'Tractarianism' (so called from the 'Tracts for the Times' published from 1833 onwards) and the Anglo-Catholic 'Oxford Movement' (comp. p. 19).

In Bear Lane, close by, is a *Museum of Modern Art*, founded 1966. From Corpus Christi MERTON STREET, one of the most peaceful and attractive old streets in the city, leads NE to the High Street.

***Merton College** (E5), claiming to be the oldest in the University, was founded at Merton in Surrey in 1266 by Walter de Merton, Bishop of Rochester, with definitive statutes of 1274, the date on which it was transferred to Oxford. Scholars here are called 'postmasters'. The *Chapel* consists of a choir (1277) and a large ante-chapel or transept (1414), surmounted by a massive tower (1451). The ante-chapel contains the mural monuments of Sir Henry Savile (warden, d. 1662), Sir Thomas Bodley (p. 20; d. 1613), and Anthony à Wood (d. 1695), historian of Oxford. Most of the choir windows retain their old glass (*Virgin and Child in the E window). Brass lectern of ca. 1500 and two old brasses in front of the altar. Note the 13th c. ironwork on the door of the *Hall*.

From the front quad a passage leads under the high-pitched Treasury to MOB QUAD (ca. 1380), on the S side of which is the **Library*, the oldest in England still in use, with many chained books. Together with the Max Beerbohm Room, it is shown by the verger (10–12 & 2–4 or 4.30). Here is preserved the diary of Andrew Irvine, who lost his life on Everest in 1924, while still a Merton undergraduate. The *Fellows' Quad* (1608–10) has a tower adorned with the four orders. The *St Alban Hall Quad* (1920) adjoins the front quad on the E, and there is a modern block at the far end of the garden, which is bounded by the City Wall.

Sir William Berkeley (governor of Virginia), Sir Richard Steele, Lord Randolph Churchill (p. 44), Sir Max Beerbohm, and T. S. Eliot were among the distinguished members of Merton. A certain Wyclyf, perhaps the Reformer, was seneschal of Merton in 1356–68. William Harvey was made Warden in 1645.

Along the High Street

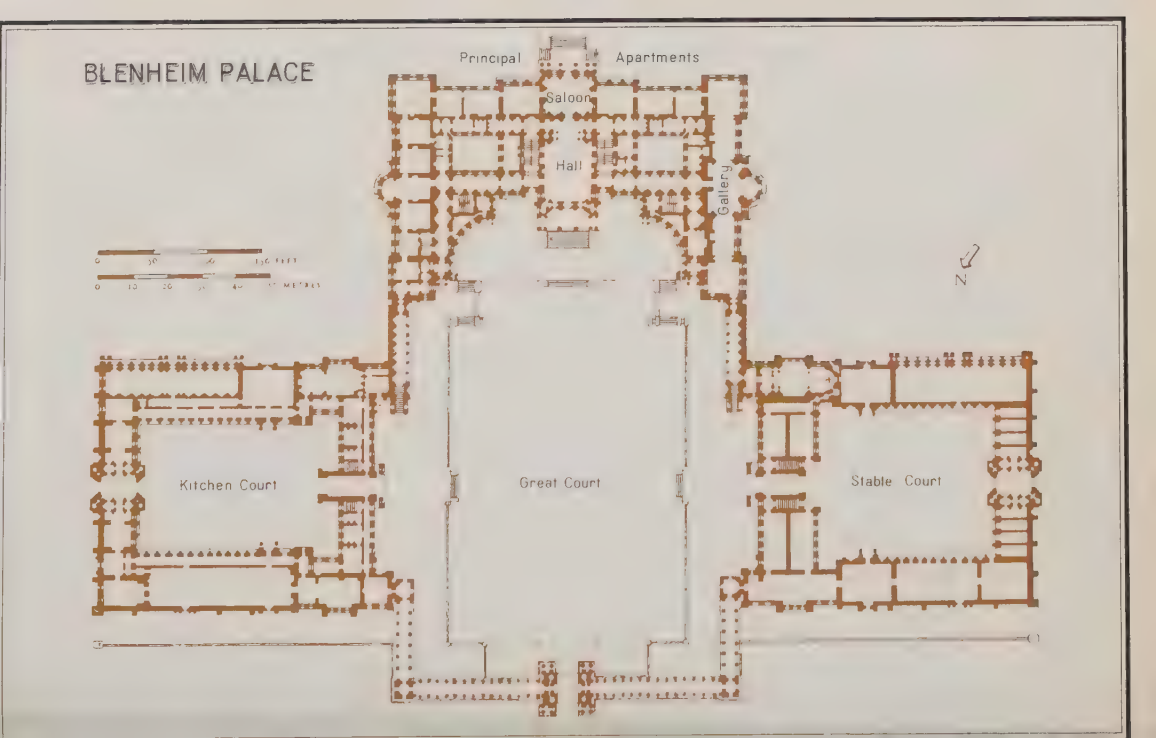
At its E end Merton Street debouches into the traffic-ridden **HIGH STREET ('The High'; D–F4), nearly ½ m. long and filled with beautiful buildings. Wordsworth devoted a sonnet to the "streamlike windings of that glorious street", and Hawthorne called it "the noblest street in England".

Opposite, r., stands ***Magdalen College** (G4; pr. maudlen), which is often considered the most beautiful college in Oxford. It was founded outside the city walls in 1458 by William of Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester, and built in 1475–1504. This was the first college to admit Commoners (p. 11). ***Magdalen Tower*, a late-Perp. bell-tower erected in 1482–1504, is 145 ft in height and not quite square in ground plan. Perhaps the best

1 Superintendent's Office
2 Norman Gateway
3 State Apartments' Entrance
4 " " Exit
5 Van Dyck Room
6 Grand Staircase
7 Grand Vestibule
8 Waterloo Chamber
9 St George's Hall
10 Guard Chamber
11 Reception Room
12 Bell Tower
13 Garter Tower
14 Salisbury Tower
15 Henry III's Tower
16 Edward III's Tower
17 Lancaster Tower
18 York Tower
19 South Turret
20 Victoria Tower
21 Clarence Tower
22 Chester Tower
23 Prince of Wales' Tr
24 Brunswick Tower
25 Cornwall Tower
26 George IV's Tower
27 Winchester Tower
Thames
Windsor Bridge
Thames Street
Farm Yard
Southern Region Terminus
Datchet Road
St George's Schools
George IV.
Broad Water
Home Park
Home Park Terrace
Theatre Royal
Car Park
Thames Street
Castle Street
Thames Street
Canon's Residences
Cloisters
Cloisters
Albert Chapel
St George's Chapel
Horse-Shoe Cloisters
Round Tower
State Apartments
Upper Ward
Private Apartments
Drawbridge
Drawbridge
Drawbridge

A
B
C
Medley Weir
Chipping Norton 18M
Woodstock 7M
Banbury 22M
St Sepulchre's Cemetery
Observatory St.
Jericho Street
Canal Bridge
Canal Wharf
Canal St.
Walton Crescent
Walton Lane
Walton Street
Nelson Street
Richmond Road
Synagogue
Oxford Canal
Worcester Coll. Lake
Worcester College
Site of Rewley Abbey
Gardens
Rail way Station
Goods Station
Hythe Bridge St.
Hythe Bridge
Car Park
Park End St.
Pacey's Bridge
Botley Road
Rewley Rd.
Becket Street
Holy Blast Row
St Thomas the Martyr
St. Thomas' St.
The Hamel
Osney Lane
St Mary's Cemetery
Oxpens
Coach Park
Oxpens Road
Thames
Perry
Gloucester & Warwick
Canal
Wytney 10M
Bristol
London
Radcliffe Medical Research Centre
Acland Nursing Home
Radcliffe Infirmary
Nuclear Phys.
Engineering
Science
Woodstock Road
Banbury Road
St Giles
St Paul's
Somerville College
St Aloysius (R.C.) Ch.
St Giles'
University Press
Little Clarendon St.
Clarendon St.
Broad St.
St Barnabas
Wellington Square
St Benet's Ha.
Press Inst.
Regents Park College
Pusey House
St John Street
Beaumont Buildings
Beaumont Street
Ashmolean Museum
Taylor Inst.
Playhouse
Gloucester Green
Bus Sta.
Carfax
New Theatre
George Street
Queen
Castle Md.
Castle
Prison
Castle Street
New Inn Hall Street
New College
Police Sta.
Bulwarks
Bulwark
Church St.
St Ebbes
Paradise Square
Pembr
Brewer
New Street
Norfolk St.
Friars Street
Albert St.
Frideswide Sq.
Abbey Place
Thames St.
Queen St.
Fleet
Hythe Bridge St.
Worcester St.
Gloucester St.
Friars Entry
Turl St.
Broad St.
Ship St.
Cornmarket
Market
Carfax
Queen
Fleet
Pembroke
Brewer
Norfolk
Albert
Frideswide
Abbey
Thames
Osney
Botley
Rewley
Becket
Holy Blast
Thomas
Hamel
Mill St.
Cripley Road
Oxpens
Coach
Park
Road
Bridge
Car
Hythe
Park End
Pacey's
Rewley
Site of
Rewley Abbey
Gardens
Worcester
College
Worcester
Coll. Lake
Oxford
Canal
Nelson
Street
Richmond
Road
Synagogue
Walton
Street
Walton
Lane
Walton
Crescent
Canal
Wharf
Canal
Bridge
Canal St.
Wellington St.
Clarendon St.
Little
Clarendon St.
Broad St.
St Barnabas
Perry
Gloucester
& Warwick
Canal
Wytney 10M
Bristol
London
A
B
C
1
2
3
4
5

Kartograph. Institut G. Schiffner Lahr/Schwarzwald


BLENHEIM PALACE
Principal
Apartments
Saloon
Hall
Gallery
N
Kitchen Court
Great Court
Stable Court

view of it is from Rose Lane. The college choir sings a Eucharistic hymn from the top of the tower on May morning.

In the front quad, r., is a stone pulpit from which a University sermon is preached on St John the Baptist's day, 24 June. L., the entrance to St Swithin's Quad (1882 and 1932) and the old *Grammar Hall*. Under the Muniment Tower is (r.) the entrance to the *Chapel*, which is largely a 19th c. reconstruction. Its choir is famous, and evensong (not Mon.) attracts large congregations in term time. In the Founder's Tower, beyond, are the state apartments, shown by the verger, with early 16th c. tapestry: Betrothal of Prince Arthur and Catherine of Aragon.

The passage beneath the Muniment Tower leads to the *Cloisters*, the quaint buttress-figures in which are known as the 'hieroglyphs'. The *Hall*, in the SE corner, has a fine screen and Tudor linenfold panelling. The *New Buildings* to the N of the Cloisters were built from the plans of Edward Holdsworth in 1733, and beyond them stretches the *Grove* or deer park (no adm.). The total area of college and park is 100 acres. A bridge crosses the river Cherwell to the *Water Walks*, which include Addison's Walk (G 3). Fritillaries grow in the meadows. — The *Waynflete Building* (1963) on the other side of Magdalen Bridge is hardly worthy of its superb site.

A Magdalen scholar is known as a 'demy', as receiving half the allowances of a Fellow. Famous members of Magdalen include Cardinal Wolsey (Fellow and Bursar), Cardinal Pole, John Mason, Hampden, Addison, Sacheverell, Gibbon (expelled for joining the Roman Church), Oscar Wilde, and Edward VIII. Ivor Novello was a chorister. In 1687-8 the Fellows earned undying fame by their resistance to James II's interference in the election of their President (Restoration Day celebrated on 25 Oct.)

The **University Botanic Garden** (F 5), opposite the entrance to Magdalen, was founded in 1621 and is the oldest in England. The Magdalen rose garden, adjacent, was presented in 1953 by the Albert and Mary Lasker Foundation of New York to commemorate the development of penicillin at the School of Pathology by Sir Howard Florey and others. Penicillin was first used at the Radcliffe Infirmary.

Magdalen Bridge (G 5), spanning the Cherwell, forms the approach to the city from the E. It was built in 1772 by John Gwynn and widened in 1883. — On the other side of the bridge, in Cowley Place (r.), is *St Hilda's College* founded by Dorothea Beale in 1893. In Iffley Road are the church (1896) and mission house of the *Cowley Fathers*, founded 1865 (Anglican), and *Greyfriars Hall* (Franciscans, 1919).

Retracing our steps westwards, we enjoy the famous view (best from the r. or N side) of the High Street (comp. p. 16). L., the

Examination Schools (F4), built in 1882 by Sir T.G. Jackson. The buildings are used for lectures during term.

R., the **Queen's College** (F4), founded in 1340 by Robert de Eglesfield, chaplain to Queen Philippa of Hainault, and rebuilt in 1692–1730 in the Palladian style, perhaps by Hawksmoor. In the stone canopy over the porch is a statue of Queen Caroline of Ansbach (who gave £ 1,000 towards the building), by Sir Henry Cheere. The chapel has windows by Abraham van Linge, 1635. Dinner is announced by the blowing of a trumpet outside the hall. The library (1692–5) is one of the finest rooms in Oxford. On the W side is the peaceful little Nunn's Garden.

Queen's enjoys the patronage of the reigning Queen or Queen Consort and has a special connection with the North of England. The senior scholars are known as 'taberdars'. Members of Queen's include the 3rd Lord De La Warr (after whom Delaware River and State are named), Wycherley, Addison (who migrated to Magdalen), Halley, Bentham, and Pater.

Queen's Lane, on the E side of the college, leads to New College (p. 22). In it, r., is **St Edmund Hall** (F4), unique in Oxford till 1957 as the sole survivor of the medieval hostels for the accommodation of students, but now a college like the rest. Its history can be traced back to 1238, and it is dedicated to St Edmund Rich, Archbishop of Canterbury, who taught in Oxford ca. 1195–1200. The buildings in the charming quad are mostly 17th c. — *St Peter's-in-the-East*, adjacent, is now the college library; it has a Norman doorway, chancel, and crypt, an E.E. Lady Chapel, and a 14th c. tower.

In the High, l., nearly opposite Queen's, is **University College** (E4), the 'Great Hall of the University', commonly known among the undergraduates as 'Univ'. There is an apocryphal tradition that it was founded by King Alfred, whose putative arms it bears; endowed by Archdeacon William of Durham in 1249, it represents the earliest scholastic endowment in Oxford. Nevertheless, with statutes of ca. 1280, it appears to be junior to Merton as an incorporated college. The buildings mostly date from 1634–77. The statue of James II above the entrance arch, inside, is unique except for the statue in Trafalgar Square in London. The chapel, which is very dark, has curious painted glass by Abraham van Linge, 1642. The Goodhart Building was erected in the year 1962 at the expense of the Master, Dr A. L. Goodhart, an American citizen.

A passage in the NW corner of the first quad leads to the *Shelley Memorial*, a marble figure of the drowned poet, by Onslow Ford, 1893 (intended for the English Cemetery in Rome, which refused it). Shelley (whose rooms were on No. 1 Stair, first floor) and his friend Thomas Jefferson Hogg were expelled in 1811 for publishing a pamphlet entitled 'The Necessity of Atheism'. Lord Beveridge was Master in 1937–45, and Earl Attlee studied here.

R., **All Souls College** (E4), founded by Archbishop Chichele of Canterbury in 1438, to provide masses for the souls of those who died in the French wars. With a Warden and over sixty Fellows, but no undergraduates, it is an institute of advanced studies in law, history, and the social sciences, and its Fellows often play an important part in national affairs.

The first quad is the original building of 1438–42. A fan-vaulted passage in the NW corner leads to the *Chapel*, which has its original glass, a hammerbeam 'angel' roof, and a stone reredos (statuary of 1879). The Great Quad is the striking creation of Nicholas Hawksmoor, 1715–56. On its N side, the *Codrington Library* (198 ft long, with Wren's sun-dial), founded by Sir Christopher Codrington (d. 1710), governor of the Leeward Islands, and completed in 1756. Linacre, Jeremy Taylor, Wren, Blackstone, Curzon, and Radhakrishnan are only a few of the famous Fellows of All Souls.

The University Church of **St Mary the Virgin** (E4) has a tower dating from 1280–1310, with a *spire (188 ft) adorned with pinnacles and the ball-flower characteristic of the Decorated style. The choir was rebuilt in 1462–6, the nave and Lady Chapel in 1490–1503. The baroque *S porch, added in 1637 by Dr Morgan Owen, Archbishop Laud's chaplain, bears a 'popish' statue of the Virgin and Child, by Nicholas Stone, which formed one of the articles of impeachment against the archbishop. The iron gates are early 18th c. work. The stalls date from 1466, the panelling, sanctuary rails, and marble flooring from 1673–5. In front of the altar, a memorial stone for Amy Robsart. View of the city from the tower.

Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer (p. 25; all Cambridge men) were tried for heresy in this church in 1555, and here, in 1556, Cranmer withdrew his recantation. The University Sermons are preached at St Mary's on Sunday mornings by 'Select Preachers', some constituting the 'Bampton Lectures'. Wesley's sermons here started the Methodist revival. Newman was vicar of St Mary's in 1828–43, and the 'Oxford Movement' (p. 15) was initiated by his and Keble's sermons.

The *Old Congregation House* (now a chapel), on the NE side of the church, was the original meeting place of the University and its first corporate building.

All Saints, at the corner of the Turl and the High, is the City Church, rebuilt in 1707–8, probably from a design by Dean Aldrich (p. 15). The *Mitre Hotel* dates from the 17–18th c., its cellars from the 13th century.

Round the Bodleian Library

Radcliffe Square, at the back of St Mary's, is surrounded by academic buildings. The ***Radcliffe Camera** (E4; camera = chamber), once the home of the Radcliffe Library (p. 26), is a

rotunda by James Gibbs, 1737–49, called by Freeman "the grandest of all English-Italian designs". The ground floor is sixteen-sided. The building is now used as the main reading room for the Bodleian Library.

Brasenose College (E 4), *Collegium Aenei Nasi*, on the W side of the square, was founded in 1509 on the site of several small halls, one of which was Brasenose Hall, first mentioned in 1243. Note the ancient gutter-drain in the middle of the cobbled roadway. In the hall (first quad, r.) is the Brazen Nose, a door-knocker of the late 12th or 13th c. It long hung in a hall at Stamford (p. 133), to which a body of Oxford students migrated in 1333, and was brought back to Oxford in 1890. The brazen nose on the college gate was first mentioned in 1534. The chapel (1659) has wood and plaster fan-vaulting. New buildings by Powell & Moya (1961), beyond the second quad. Brasenose men include the Rev. Lawrence Washington (p. 72), Robert Burton, Ashmole (p. 27), Earl Haig, Charles Morgan, and John Buchan.

On the N side of Radcliffe Square lies the main group of University buildings. The OLD SCHOOLS QUADRANGLE, first entered, dates from 1613–18, replacing buildings of 1439. The *gate-tower on the E side, built by Thomas Holt, shows columns of the five classical orders (Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, Composite) and carries a statue of James I. The bronze statue of the 3rd Earl of Pembroke (1580–1630), Chancellor of the University and benefactor of the Bodleian, is by Hubert Le Sueur. The buildings round the quadrangle were once the headquarters of the University, and the doorways still carry the names of the various Faculties.

Since 1884 all these buildings have been absorbed by the ***Bodleian Library** (E 3), the University library and the oldest truly public library in the country. The portion of the buildings over the Divinity School was built in 1445–89 to house the manuscripts of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester (d. 1447), and is still known as 'Duke Humfrey'. These were dispersed in 1550, and in 1598–1602, after the Reformation, the library was restocked by Sir Thomas Bodley (1545–1613), who in 1610–12 added the transverse E wing or 'Arts End' (over the Proscholium). The W wing or 'Selden End', over the Convocation House, was built by the University in 1634–7, and the whole floor is known as the 'H' from its shape. The main book store is on the other side of Broad Street and is connected with the library by an underground book-conveyor.

The Bodleian is one of the six 'copyright' libraries or 'libraries of deposit' that are entitled to a free copy of every new work published in the United Kingdom. It has about two million books, including 6,000 incunabula and 40,000 volumes of manuscripts. About a quarter of the books are foreign works, and the Bodleian possesses one of the largest existing collections of Jewish books.

Intending readers must produce a recommendation from 'some trustworthy person', not necessarily a British subject. – Visitors enter by the doorway marked 'Schola Naturalis Philosophiae', to the left of the Pembroke statue, and ascend to the 'Arts End', whence they can survey 'Duke Humfrey's Library'. Note the ceil-

ing of painted panels and beams. A bell in the 'Selden End' is rung when the library is opened and closed, in accordance with Bodley's original instructions.

A selection of the library's treasures is shown in the Divinity School and in an exhibition room in the New Library (entrance in Parks Road). These include the Acts of the Apostles, Codex E, 7th c.; a paraphrase of Genesis attributed to Caedmon (d. 680?); the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (1123); the oldest MS of the Chanson de Roland, mid-12th c.; many illuminated Books of Hours, Caxtons, and autographs; the first folio of Shakespeare; the Bay Psalm Book (first book printed in America); etc. Also many historical relics, such as a chair made of timber from the 'Golden Hind' and Milton's writing case and snuffbox.

From the quadrangle the *Proscholium* (once used as a pig market and still sometimes known as such), behind the Pembroke statue, leads to the ***Divinity School** (DE 3), which dates from 1426–80 and has a beautiful groined roof with sculpture and pendants, restored by Wren. The inquisition of Latimer and Ridley was held here in 1555, and here Charles I's parliament met during the Civil War. At the W end is the *Convocation House* (1640), used for the meetings of Convocation (p. 10). The *Apodyterium*, or robing room, also serves as the Vice-Chancellor's Court.

The **Sheldonian Theatre** (E 3), Wren's second architectural work, was built in 1664–9 at the expense of Archbishop Sheldon, Chancellor of the University. The daring design was suggested by the Theatre of Marcellus in Rome. The roof and cupola were reconstructed in 1838, and Wren's windows have been altered.

The Sheldonian is used for the conferment of degrees and for the *Encaenia* or *Commemoration* of founders and benefactors in mid-June, when prize compositions are recited and honorary degrees conferred. The ceiling, in imitation of a canvas velarium, was painted by Robert Streater. Handsome gilded organ. The Sheldonian abuts on Broad Street, from which it is separated by a railing with grotesque terminal figures, by Wren.

The *Clarendon Building* (E 3), on the E side of the Sheldonian, was built by Hawksmoor in 1711–24, in part from the profits of the sale of Lord Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, and the Clarendon Press (p. 29) occupied it until 1830. Note the iron gates by Tijou and the Muses on the roof. The building is now used by various University offices. — The *Old Ashmolean Museum* (DE 3), on the W side of the Sheldonian, was built in 1679–83 for Ashmole's collections (p. 27). It now houses the *Museum of the History of Science*, which comprises the important Lewis Evans and Billmeir collections of early scientific and astronomical instruments (entrance in Broad St.).

Facing the Sheldonian, on the other side of Broad St., is the *Bodleian Library Extension*, by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, 1935–46, with the main book store and an exhibition room (comp. above). The Rockefeller Foundation contributed two-thirds of the cost. — At the corner of Holywell is the *Indian Institute* (1882), with a library. Various University offices are now housed here.

HOLYWELL STREET (EF3) is a beautiful old street leading to Longwall St. and Magdalen. In it, l., is the *Holywell Music Room*, the oldest concert hall in the world (1748). Bath Place, opposite, leads to a warren of old cottages, the quaint Turf Tavern, and the City Wall.

Hertford College (E3), in Catte St., opposite the Bodleian, occupies the site of Hart Hall, which dated from at least 1301. The first Hertford College, founded 1740, was absorbed in 1822 by Magdalen Hall, and finally the college was refounded in 1874 from the bequest of Thomas Baring, the banker. Famous members of Hart Hall included John Donne, Selden, and Charles James Fox; of Magdalen Hall, Tyndale, Hobbes, and Clarendon; of the present college, Evelyn Waugh. The fine chapel (1908), the hall (1887), the 'Bridge of Sighs' over New College Lane, and the North Quad (begun 1903) were all the work of Sir T. G. Jackson.

New College Lane (the astronomer Halley lived at No. 7) leads from Catte St. to the fortress-like ***New College** (E3; never abbreviated to 'New'), which in spite of its name is one of the oldest in the University. Founded in 1379 by William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, it was opened in 1386. None but Winchester boys were admitted before 1854, and there is still a special connection between the two colleges.

Above the modest entrance are statues of Gabriel, the Virgin, and the Founder. The *CHAPEL, on the left in the first quad, was one of the first buildings to be erected entirely in the Perpendicular style, but it was restored by Gilbert Scott in 1879, who raised the roof. The stained glass in the large ante-chapel and the small upper lights in the chapel windows are original 14th c. work, but the large and incongruous W window was painted in enamel by Thomas Jervais in 1787 from designs by Reynolds. The ante-chapel has a figure of Lazarus by Epstein and, in the pavement, 23 brasses ranging from 1403 to 1619. Note the tablet for three German Rhodes scholars "who coming from a Foreign Land entered into the inheritance of this place and Returning fought and died for their country". The large lower lights in the chapel are (S side) Flemish, 17th c., and (N side) by William Peckitt of York, 1764–74. The stalls, through reconstructed, have the original 14th c. misericords. Reredos by J. L. Pearson, with panels by Westmacott, 1888–91. On the N side of the altar is the Founder's silver-gilt pastoral staff. Fine painting of St James, by El Greco. *Evensong attracts large congregations.

The lofty *Hall*, on the left side of the first quad, has linenfold panelling presented by Archbishop Warham. The adjoining *Muniment Tower* houses the Warden's plate (15–16th c.) and the Founder's ring (shown at certain times). The wooden-

vaulted *Cloisters* and the detached *Bell Tower*, W of the chapel, date from 1400. — A passage on the E side of the first quad leads to the Garden Quad, which dates from 1684–1708. The **Gardens*, with an iron entrance gate and screen by Thomas Robinson, 1711, are bounded on two sides by the bastioned *City Wall*.

An archway at the far end leads to a new quad with an abstract sculpture by Barbara Hepworth and the Sacher Building, for graduates, by David Roberts, 1961. Likewise outside the City Wall is a large range of buildings adjoining Holywell St., built by Gilbert Scott in 1872 and extended by Basil Champneys in 1885 and 1896. Memorial library by Sir Hubert Worthington, 1939. — Famous members of New College include Chichele, Warham, Sir Henry Wotton, Sydney Smith, and Galsworthy.

Return to the far (E) end of Broad Street and turn l. into Parks Road. R., ***Wadham College** (E 3), founded 1610 by Nicholas Wadham of Ilminster in Somerset and built by his widow Dorothy. In spite of their late date, the buildings are outstanding for their purity of style, and they have suffered little alteration since they were first built. The hall, with its hammerbeam roof, is considered the second finest in Oxford. The chapel has admirable glass (E window by Bernard van Linge, 1622). The pleasant back quad, with its miscellaneous buildings, extends to Holywell. The gardens, with a fine copper beech, are exceptionally beautiful. Among the alumni of Wadham College are Admiral Blake and Sir Christopher Wren; the Royal Society grew out of the meetings for scientific discussion held here under John Wilkins, Warden in 1648–59.

The narrow TURL STREET (D 3,4; from 'twirl', a postern gate) connects the Broad with the High. L., **Exeter College**, the first college for laymen, founded 1314 by Walter de Stapledon, Bishop of Exeter, and still associated with the West Country. It is now one of the largest colleges; the Victorian buildings (G. Scott) were partly remodelled in 1949, and a new N wing was added in 1964 (Lionel Brett). Palmer's Tower, the former gatehouse, now contains a war memorial for 1939–45. The pretentious chapel was built by Gilbert Scott in 1857 and contains a Morris tapestry, designed by Burne-Jones. The friendship between William Morris and Edward Burne-Jones when undergraduates here (they entered together in Jan. 1853) led to the formation of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood.

R., **Jesus College**, founded 1571 by Queen Elizabeth I and Dr Hugh Price, treasurer of St David's, was the first post-Reformation college in Oxford and is still associated with Wales. The back quad, from ca. 1660–70, is fine. Henry Vaughan the 'Silurist', Beau Nash, 'Lawrence of Arabia', and Harold Wilson were members. A portrait of Lawrence is in the hall, a bust in the chapel.

L., **Lincoln College,** founded 1427 by Richard Fleming, Bishop of Lincoln. The N quad is original, the S quad was added in 1610–31, together with the chapel (glass by Bernard van Linge, fine panelling). John Wesley was a Fellow in 1726–51, and here Methodism was founded, with the help of his brother Charles (p. 13). His rooms, marked by a bust, were restored by American Methodists in 1928.

North of Broad Street

Returning to BROAD STREET (DE 3) and following it W, you pass (r.), beyond the New Bodleian and Blackwell's bookshop, the gateway of **Trinity College** (D 3), which was founded by Sir Thomas Pope in 1555, on the site of Durham College (ca. 1360), the Oxford house of the Benedictine abbey of Durham. This college is favoured by the landed gentry.

Facing the Broad is *Kettell Hall*, ca. 1620. In the front quad, r., the President's house and buildings, by Sir T. G. Jackson, 1885–7. The beautiful chapel, ascribed to Dean Aldrich, 1691–4, contains Grinling-Gibbons-style carvings and the Founder's tomb. The Hall, 1618–20, has good portraits. The Garden Quad was added in 1665–1728, the N block being a Wren design. The Cumberbatch Quad, behind the President's House, was designed by Robert Maguire and Keith Murray, 1966. The spacious gardens have an avenue of limes.

Among famous members were Lord Baltimore (founder of Maryland), Ireton and Ludlow the regicides, the elder Pitt, W. S. Landor (expelled for shooting at the rooms of the man opposite), Cardinal Newman, Sir Richard Burton (expelled for trying to fight a duel), Viscount Bryce, and Earl Alexander of Tunis.

Balliol College (D 3), adjoining the entrance to Trinity, is one of the oldest (comp. p. 16) and largest colleges, founded in 1282 by John de Baliol and his wife Devorguilla. It was almost wholly rebuilt in the 19th c.: the Broad St. front by Waterhouse, the chapel by Butterfield (1856; glass of the 15th and early 16th c. and by Abraham van Linge, 1637). The library has a collection of 181 medieval manuscripts.

Balliol is favoured by Scottish students, and its reputation for academic distinction is high. The list of Balliol men includes Wycliffe (Master in 1361), Evelyn, Adam Smith, Southey, Manning, Clough, Matthew Arnold, Calverley, Swinburne (MSS in the library), Jowett (Master 1870–93), G. M. Hopkins, Hilaire Belloc, Asquith, Milner, Curzon, Toynbee, Lord Grey of Fallodon, Harold Macmillan, Archbishop Temple, King Olav of Norway, Beveridge, and Graham Greene. Grey was sent down for idleness but subsequently became Chancellor of the University. The war memorial includes the name of Adam von Trott zu Solz, a German Rhodes scholar executed for his part in the 1944 plot against Hitler.

A cross in the roadway of the Broad in front of Balliol, opposite No. 8, marks the spot where Latimer, Ridley, and Cranmer were burnt (see p. 25).

Turning r. (N) at the W end of the Broad, you pass *St Mary Magdalen's* (16th c. tower) and the *Martyrs' Memorial* (D3), by Gilbert Scott, 1841, in the style of an Eleanor Cross (p. 160). It commemorates the martyrdom (comp. p. 24) of Nicholas Ridley, Bishop of London (16 Oct. 1555), Hugh Latimer, Bishop of Worcester (16 Oct. 1555), and Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury (21 March 1556).

ST GILES (CD2, 3) is a wide and handsome boulevard. A highly popular fair is held here on the Mon. and Tues. following the first Sun. in September. R., ***St John's College** (D3), founded in 1555 by Sir Thomas White, a wealthy Merchant Taylor and Lord Mayor of London in 1553. Part of the front quad is a relic of St Bernard's College, which was built for Cistercians by Archbishop Chichele (p. 19) in 1437: over the gateway, statues of St Bernard (1915) and of St John (by Eric Gill), the patron saint of tailors. St John's has a special connection with Merchant Taylors' School. The chapel (apply at the lodge, 2–4) contains the remains of Archbishop Laud (beheaded 1645), who was successively Scholar, Fellow, and President of St John's (relics in the library). The Founder (d. 1567) and Archbishop Juxon (d. 1663) are also buried here.

A fan-vaulted passage leads to Canterbury Quad, which was mainly built by Laud in 1631–6 and has beautiful Italianate colonnades and Le Sueur's bronze statues of Charles I and Henrietta Maria. The N quadrangle has a curious E extension in a beehive design, by M. Powers (1958–60). The *gardens command a lovely view of the front of the college, with its oriels. The Ladies' Day of the college archery club is one of the events of Eights Week. Edmund Campion, the Jesuit martyr (hanged 1581), Sir William Ramsay, A. E. Housman, and Gilbert Murray were at St John's.

On the W side of St Giles are, in Pusey Street, *Regent's Park College* (Baptist, founded in London 1810), and *St Benet's Hall* (Benedictine, founded 1897).

From St Giles Museum Road (D2) leads NE. **Rhodes House** (E2) was built in 1926–9 from the plans of Sir Herbert Baker, as the offices of the Rhodes Trust. Founded under the will of Cecil Rhodes (1853–1902), the Trust awards nearly two hundred scholarships, tenable at the University of Oxford, to students from the Commonwealth, the United States, and (not at present) Germany. Here, too, is housed the Commonwealth and U.S.A. department of the Bodleian Library.

The **University Museum** (DE2), built in 1855–60 under Ruskin's supervision, houses the zoological, entomological, geological, and

mineralogical collections of the University. The important **Pitt Rivers Museum** of ethnology and prehistory was founded by Gen. Augustus Pitt Rivers (1827–1900), who introduced the study of typological evolution of artifacts (move to new buildings at 60 Banbury Road planned). On the S side of the building is the *Radcliffe Library* of works on natural science, founded by Dr Radcliffe (p. 29). All around the University Museum, in Parks Road, South Parks Road, and the 'Keble triangle' (between Keble Road, Parks Road, and Banbury Road), are the science institutes and laboratories of the University for engineering, nuclear physics, metallurgy, mathematics, etc. (comp. the plan).

Keble College (D 1), founded in 1868 in memory of John Keble, became entirely self-governing in 1952. The red-brick buildings were designed by Wm. Butterfield. The large and ornate chapel contains Holman Hunt's painting 'The Light of the World'. Since its foundation the college has provided the Church of England with a great many of its leaders, but it is now open to men of all beliefs.

In Mansfield Rd (E 2) is *Mansfield College* (Congregational), founded 1838, with attractive buildings by Basil Champneys, 1886. Farther S is *Manchester College*, a Nonconformist theological college, originally founded at Manchester in 1786 as the Manchester Academy. The buildings are neo-Gothic (1891–3), the windows of the chapel are by Burne-Jones and Morris. Farther E stands the church of *St Cross* (G 3), which has a 12th c. chancel and a 15th c. nave. The rectory has been replaced by *St Cross College*, for graduates (1965). Opposite the church is a library building by Sir Leslie Martin, 1964 (for Law, English, Statistics).

From Manor Road a charming bridge crosses the Cherwell to ***St Catherine's College** (G 2, 3), which was built in 1960–4 on eight acres of Holywell Great Meadow, the architect being Arne Jacobsen of Denmark. It supersedes *St Catherine's Society* for non-collegiate students of the University (founded 1868). The buildings are of yellow brick and concrete, with a bell-tower 80 ft high. Visitors are shown the Hall (given by Esso), the Library (Wolfson Foundation), the Bernard Sunley Building (lecture halls), and the Music House.

From the end of South Parks Road a pleasant walk may be taken S along the Cherwell, past Parson's Pleasure (p. 8) and by the path known as Mesopotamia, to Magdalen Bridge.

The **University Parks** (D–F 1) consist of over 100 acres of playing fields, including the University cricket ground. (Each college has its own sports ground, mostly on the outskirts of the city.)

West of St Giles and Cornmarket

In Beaumont St., a handsome Regency street (1820) leading SW from St Giles opposite the Martyrs' Memorial, is (r.) the

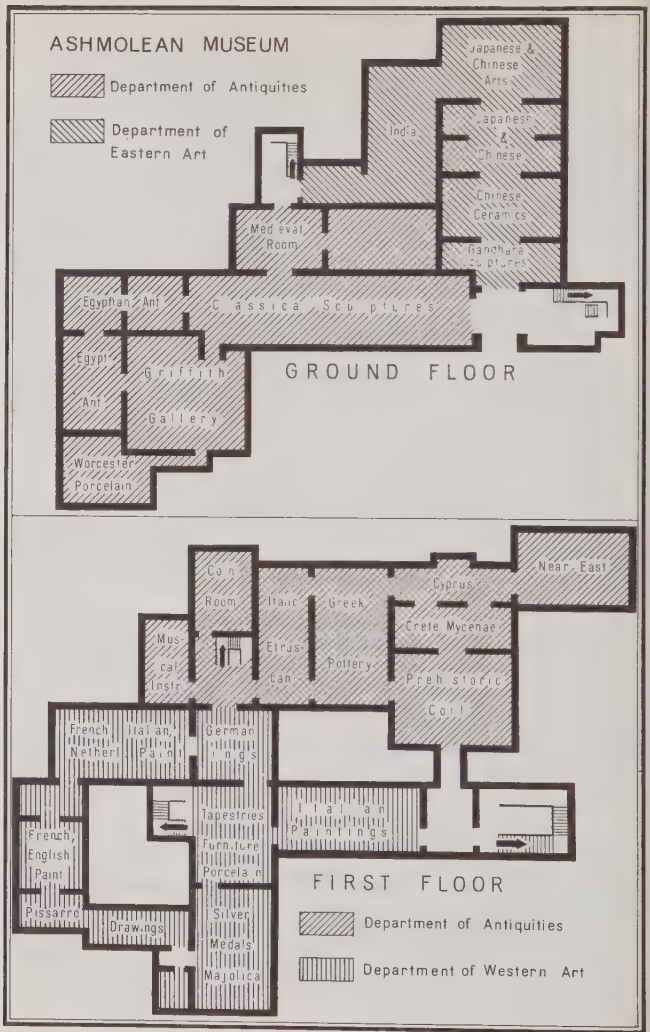
***Ashmolean Museum** of art and archaeology (C3), the most important of the University's four museums. The neo-classic building, 1841–5, was designed by C. R. Cockerell. The S wing, facing St Giles, is occupied by the *Taylor Institution* of modern languages. 'Tradescant's Ark', a 'closet of rarities', was formed by John Tradescant (d. 1638), the Lambeth gardener, and his son of the same name, who in 1659 gave it to Elias Ashmole. In 1675 the latter presented it, with his own collections, to the University. The Ashmolean, therefore, opened in 1683 (comp. p. 21), is the oldest public museum in the country. The collections are displayed in model fashion.

Ground Floor. L., the RANDOLPH GALLERY of **Classical Sculptures*, mostly collected by Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel (1585–1646), with Greek, Hellenistic, and Roman originals as well as Roman copies of earlier works. — Petrie Room, with predynastic EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES. — Chester Room: minor Egyptian antiquities. — Egyptian Dynastic Gallery. — Griffith Gallery: Reliefs and inscriptions, wall paintings, etc.; Nubian antiquities. — Medieval Room. — Marshall Room: Early Worcester porcelain (1751–83).

Return to the vestibule and turn l. for the *DEPARTMENT OF EASTERN ART. Ingram Gallery: Chinese ceramics, 4th c. B.C. to 14th c. A.D. — Barlow Room: Islamic art; Japanese art. — Sayce Room: Chinese ceramics, 14–18th c. — Chinese ceramics, 18–19th c. — Japanese and Chinese arts: export porcelain, netsuke, tsuba, etc. — Sculpture and works of art from India, etc. (Gandhara, Khotan, Mathura, Tibet).

First Floor. DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES. Founder's Room, with portraits and objects from 'Tradescant's Ark'. — John Evans Room: Prehistoric collections; Pre-Renaissance jewellery, especially the *Alfred Jewel and the Minster Lovell Jewel. — Arthur Evans Room: Antiquities from *Crete* (Mycenaean, Cycladic). — Myres Room: Cypriote antiquities. — Drapers' Gallery: finds from Palestine, Syria, Turkey, Iraq, and Persia. — Beazley Room: *Greek and Italiote pottery, 10th–3rd c. B.C.; terracotta figurines. — Leeds Room: Italic and Etruscan antiquities; Roman and Anglo-Saxon Britain. — Tradescant Lobby: objects from the original collection (Guy Fawkes's lantern, Powhatan's mantle, etc.). — Heberden Coin Room.

DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN ART. Fortnum Gallery: Italian paintings, 15–17th c. (Uccello's Hunt in a forest, etc.); bronzes. — Mallett Gallery: Tapestries, sculpture, furniture, watches and clocks, objects of art. — Fox-Strangways Gallery: Small paintings. — Hill Music Room: Musical instruments, 16–18th c.; Stradivarius violin. — Weldon Room: French, Italian, and Netherlandish paintings, 17–18th c. English miniatures, snuff boxes, etc. — Combe Room: Pre-Raphaelite paintings. — Hindley Smith Gallery: Paintings and sculptures of the 19–20th c. — Pissarro Room. — Eldon Gallery: Drawings, water colours, and prints. — Farrer Gallery: English silver, bronze medals, maiolica, etc. — Warrén Room: English pottery.



Kart. Inst. G. Schiffner, Lahr/Schwarzw.

Second Floor. Tapestries. Glass. — Chambers Hall Gallery: English paintings, 18–19th c. — Madan Gallery: Dutch and Flemish paintings, 17th c.; glass. — Ward Gallery: Dutch still life paintings, 17th c.; pottery, 16–18th c.

The PRINT ROOM (apply to the attendant) has a collection of over 5,000 *Old Master and other drawings, including one of the best collections of Raphael and Michelangelo drawings in the world, once owned by Sir Thomas Lawrence, the painter.

Worcester College (BC3), facing down Beaumont St., was founded in 1714 from the bequest of Sir Thomas Cookes, a Worcestershire baronet, and incorporates part of Gloucester College, which was established in 1283 for Benedictine students. From 1560 to 1714 it was the property of St John's College, under the name of St John Baptist Hall.

The row of six **Cottages* ('mansiones' or 'camerae') on the S side of the quad is a 15th c. relic of Gloucester College, with the arms of Benedictine abbeys over the doorways (Pershore, Glastonbury, Malmesbury, St Augustine's Canterbury). There are three more cottages on the N side, seen from Walton St. The rest of the college buildings are mostly mid-18th c.: hall by James Wyatt, chapel decorated by William Burges. New buildings by Sir Hugh Casson, 1959–61. The **Gardens* are among the most extensive in Oxford and include a lake. De Quincey was a member of Worcester (No. 10 stair).

Ruskin College (BC2, 3), in Walton St., was founded in 1899 by two Americans, Walter Vrooman and Charles A. Beard, to provide working men with opportunities for the study of history and economics. It has played an important part in the growth of the Labour Party, but has no connection with the University. — The *University* or *Clarendon Press* (B1, 2) was founded in the Clarendon Building (see p. 21) in 1586 and was moved to Walton St. in 1820. It prints and publishes the University's academic books, while the Oxford University Press (Warwick Square, London EC4) publishes the rest, the 'London books'.

From *St Giles's Church* (C1; 12–13th c.) Banbury Road (r.) and Woodstock Road (l.) lead through the late Victorian residential quarter of NORTH OXFORD. In Woodstock Road are the R.C. church of *St Aloysius* by E. Hansom, 1875, and the *Radcliffe Infirmary* (now a teaching hospital) and the former Radcliffe Observatory, both founded from the bequests of Dr John Radcliffe (d. 1714). The observatory has been moved to South Africa. The older buildings (1770–5) are of architectural interest. *St Antony's College*, further on, r., was founded in 1948 by Antonin Besse, a French shipowner, for French and other postgraduate students specializing in modern history and international affairs. Banbury Road passes *Queen Elizabeth House*, a centre of Commonwealth studies (1954), in the old Black Hall, and the headquarters of *Oxfam* (Oxford Committee for Famine Relief), founded during World War II.

All the **Women's Colleges** (except St Hilda's, p. 17) are in this district: *Lady Margaret Hall* ('L.M.H.'; 1878), Norham Gardens, named after Lady Margaret Beaufort, mother of Henry VII, with buildings of 1961–6; *Somerville* (1879; C1), named after Mary Somerville (1780–1872), the mathematician; *St Hugh's* (1886), St Margaret's Road; *St Anne's* (1952), between Banbury Road and Woodstock Road, formerly the Society of Oxford Home Students (1879), with buildings by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott and (dining hall) Gerald Banks.

Cornmarket Street (D3,4), 'the Corn', at the W end of Broad St., is Oxford's busiest shopping street. L., *St Michael's*, restored in 1956, has a gaunt Saxon or early-Norman tower that once guarded the North or Bocardo Gate of the city. The restored door of the old Bocardo prison, in which the martyrs (see p. 25) were incarcerated, is preserved here, under the tower. The E window contains the oldest glass in Oxford, ca. 1290.

No. 3, Cornmarket St., near Carfax (now a Lyons), houses the office of the Oxford Preservation Trust. It was once the Crown Inn, kept by the father of Sir William Davenant, poet laureate. Shakespeare, according to Aubrey, used to put up here on his journeys between Stratford and London. On the second floor, the *Painted Room*, with murals of 1450 and 1550 (black letter inscription) and panelling of 1630. The *Golden Cross*, adjacent, is a fine old galleried inn, founded ca. 1200.

Frewin Court is the usual approach from the Cornmarket to the premises of the *Oxford Union Society* (CD4), or 'Union', the University debating and social club, founded 1823. The debates are held every Thursday night in term, and visitors may attend by tickets obtained from a member. — St. Michael's St. leads to **St Peter's College** (C4) in New Inn Hall St., founded as a hall in 1928 in memory of Francis Chavasse, Bishop of Liverpool, and a full college of the University since 1961. It includes the hall and other buildings of New Inn Hall, founded 1476. The church of *St Peter-le-Bailey* is the college chapel.

Farther W, in New Road, is **Nuffield College** (C4), founded by William Morris, Viscount Nuffield (p. 5), in 1937, for the post-graduate study of the social sciences. The buildings, by Austen Harrison, Burnes & Hubbard, in the Cotswold manor style, enclose a charming quadrangle and are dominated by a tower and spire (160 ft), built in 1949–60. Opposite are the *County Hall*, Assize Court, and County Gaol, on the site of the *Castle* (C4), of which only the motte, and the early-Norman *St George's Tower* and crypt of the church, survive. The Empress Matilda, besieged here by Stephen in 1142, escaped in a white dress across the snow-covered Thames.

ENVIRONS. A favourite walk is along the towpath from Folly Bridge (p. 12) S to (1½ m.) Iffley (Tree Inn) and its famous Norman **Church*, dating from 1175–82. The W front, low tower, N and S doorways, chancel arch, and font are its special features. The sanctuary is E.E., and many of the windows were inserted in the 14–15th c.

Beyond *Port Meadow*, which has belonged to the freemen of Oxford from time immemorial, and 1¼ m. from Medley Weir (beyond B 1), is **Godstow**, with the Trout Inn, an old riverside pub, and the scanty ruins of the nunnery where Fair Rosamond (Rosamond Clifford, d. 1176?), mistress of Henry II, was educated and buried. The causeway on the W side was made from the nuns' stone coffins. There is splendid boating on the Upper Thames, as far as (11 m.) *New Bridge* (Rose Revived², 6 R.): there are no riverside villages between Oxford and Lechlade (p. 37).

Boar's Hill (500 ft), 3½ m. SW of Oxford, via Folly Bridge, and *Shotover Hill* (562 ft), 3½ m. E, via Magdalen Bridge and Headington, are good viewpoints. Robert Bridges, poet laureate, lived at Chilswell House, Boar's Hill, from 1907 till his death in 1930. — For *Woodstock* and **Blenheim Palace**, 8 m. N, see p. 44; for *Abingdon*, see p. 5.

On the road from Oxford to *Banbury* (22½ m.; p. 72), A 423, is (12½ m.) *Hopecroft's Holt Hotel¹ (8 R.) at *Steeple Aston*. In the vicinity, the pretty village of *Rousham*, on the river Cherwell. Rousham House (17th c.) and its gardens may be seen on Wed. and b.h. 2–6 in June-August.

From Oxford to *Cheltenham*, *Bath*, and *Bristol*, see p. 32 and Vol. I; to *Worcester* and *Hereford*, see p. 43; to *London*, see p. 1.

3. From London to Gloucester

This route takes in the counties of *Buckinghamshire* (see Rte 1), *Oxfordshire* (see Rte 1), Berkshire, Wiltshire, and Gloucestershire.

Berkshire (pr. bárksher) or *Berks* is an agricultural county with a reputation for its pigs, bounded on the N by the Thames for a distance of 110 m. The features of its pleasant scenery are the *Vale of the White Horse*, the chalk downs, the valley of the Kennet, and, in the E, a sandy district of Scots pines, gorse, and heather. The county town is *Reading* (see Vol. I).

Wiltshire or *Wilts*, the largest inland county in England (1,345 sq.m.), has more registered ancient monuments than any other county in Great Britain. Three-fifths of its area consists of the chalk plateaux of *Salisbury Plain* and *Marlborough Downs*, the remainder is wheat-growing and dairy-farming land. The county town is *Salisbury* (described in Vol. I).

Gloucestershire, with *Gloucester* (p. 39) as its county town, has beautiful natural features in the *Cotswolds*, the *Vales of Gloucester* and *Berkeley*, with dairy farms and orchards, and, W of the noble river Severn, the *Forest of Dean*. Gloucestershire cheese, now mostly made elsewhere, is either 'single' or 'double', the latter with added cream. The saying 'as sure as God's in Gloucestershire' was a tribute to the number of its religious houses.

The *COTSWOLD HILLS, an 'area of outstanding natural beauty' (582 sq.m.), consist of a rolling limestone tableland with beech-woods and form the watershed between the rivers Thames and Severn (highest point 1070 ft); about 24 m. in width, they have a steep N escarpment extending from Bath to Chipping Campden, about 55 m. The highly picturesque villages and little towns are built of the durable local oolitic stone, and most of the older houses and cottages have mullioned windows and steep-pitched stone-slab roofs. The splendid churches were mostly built in the Perp. period by wealthy wool merchants. Sheep have now largely given way to corn.

RAIL. Western Region: from London (Paddington) to Gloucester, 114 m. in 2¼–3¾ hrs.; to Cheltenham 122 m. in 2²/₃–3³/₄ hrs. As far as *Swindon*, 77 m., see Vol. I. — 91 m. *Kemble*, junction for Cirencester (4 m.). — 102 m. *Stroud*. — 105 m. *Stonehouse*. — 114 m. **Gloucester** (Central). — 122 m. **Cheltenham Spa** (St James's).

Another route from Paddington to Cheltenham is via Oxford and Kingham, 114 m. in 2¾–3¾ hrs. As far as **Oxford**, 63 m., see Route 1. — 77 m. *Charlbury*. — 82 m. *Shipton*, for Burford (5 m.). — 85 m. *Kingham*, junction for Chipping Norton (4½ m.). — 94 m. *Stow-on-the-Wold*. — 96 m. *Bourton-on-the-Water*. — 105 m. *Andoversford*. — 110 m. *Leckhampton*. — 113 m. *Cheltenham Spa* (Malvern Road). — 114 m. **Cheltenham Spa** (St James's).

ROAD. Of the following two routes, *A* is the normal and shorter, 105 m. (A40), crossing the *Chilterns* (p. 1) and the *Cotswolds* (see above), by-passing Oxford, and passing through Cheltenham. Rte *B*, 110 m. (A4, A329, A417), shows some beautiful Thames scenery and crosses the *Berkshire Downs* (p. 35), but has the disadvantage of the Reading traffic.

A. Via Oxford and Cheltenham

From London by the Oxford road (A40) to the outskirts of *Headington*, 53 m., see Rte 1. Take the by-pass (motels) on the N side of **Oxford** (p. 8). — 57 m. *Wolvercote* on the river Cherwell, 3 m. N of Oxford, with a large paper-mill. — 61 m. *Eynsham* (Swan³, 6 R.), an old village with remains of an abbey. — 66 m. *Witney* (Marlborough Arms², 12 R.; Fleece², 12 R.), on the river *Windrush*, is world-famous for its blankets (seven factories), which have been made here from Saxon times. Pop. 9,600. Butter Cross (1683); Blanket-Weavers' Hall (1721); noble church with E.E. spire. On this side of *Charlbury* (Bell², 6 R.; YH), 7½ m. N, is a remnant of the beautiful WYCHWOOD FOREST, a nature reserve of 647 acres (permit required). — 69½ m. *Minster Lovell* (*Old Swan², 9 R.), a beautiful village with a ruined manor house and dovecote (AM; 9.30–4, 5.30, or 7, Sun. from 2).

74 m. *Burford Cross* (Cotswold Gateway², 10 R.). Turn r. for ***Burford**, a beautiful little stone-built Cotswold town, consisting chiefly of one main street descending to a bridge over the Windrush (antique shops). Speaker William Lenthall (d. 1662) retired

to Burford Priory on the accession of Charles II and is buried in the N transept of the *church. Tolsey Museum of local history and crafts (April–Sept. Mon., Wed., Sat., & Sun. 2.30–5.30).

HOTELS. **Bay Tree*[1], 23 R.; *Lamb Inn*[1], 13 R.; *Bull*[1], 13 R.; *Corner House*[3], 7 R.; *Highway*[3], unlic., 12 R.

On the Cirencester road is (9½ m.) *Bibury (Swan[2], 23 R.), which William Morris held to be the loveliest village in England. Arlington Row (NT) is a row of 17th c. cottages. The *Coln* is an excellent trout-stream.

Stow-on-the-Wold, 10 m. NNW of Burford, is a small hill-top town with a marketplace (14th c. cross, stocks). Hotels: Talbot[2], 28 R.; *Unicorn[2], 19 R.; King's Arms[2], 9 R.; Stow Lodge [2], 17 R.; Fosse Manor[2], unlic., 10 R.; YH. Museum in St Edward's Hall, with prehistoric finds and Civil War relics. *Abbotswood*, 1 m. W, by Lutyens (1902), is noted for its *gardens. — Stow is well situated for an exploration of the **Cotswold Hills*. Perhaps the loveliest villages in the vicinity are *Lower Swell*, *Upper* and *Lower Slaughter*, *Evenlode*, and **Bourton-on-the-Water**. The last-named (4 m.; pr. borton), which has the Windrush flowing through the village street, with five footbridges, has laid itself out to attract excursionists, with *'Birdland' (160 species), a model of the village, a witchcraft museum, tea rooms, gift shops, etc. Old New Inn[2], 25 R.; Old Manse[2], R 7.; Chester House[2], unlic., 10 R.

A 40, which has now entered Gloucestershire, crosses the Cotswolds to (83 m.) *Northleach* (Wheatsheaf[3], 9 R.), on the infant river Leach. It has a fine church (*porch with statue of the Virgin; brasses of wool merchants), stocks and pillory, almshouses, and an old grammar school. The **Chedworth Roman Villa*, 4½ m. WSW, dates from A.D. 180–350 and probably is the best-preserved in the country, with mosaic pavements, damp-heat and dry-heat baths, and museum (NT; open daily 10–1 & 2–7 or dusk; closed on Mon., all Jan., and from 24 Oct. to 7 Nov.).

A 40 reaches its highest point (840 ft) and descends to (90½ m.) *Andoversford* (Rossley Manor[1], 15 R.). — 91½ m. (r.) *Whittington Court*, with a Roman villa of the 4th c. (mosaic pavements).

96½ m. **Cheltenham** (208 ft), on the verge of the Severn valley, sheltered from the E by the Cotswolds (p. 32), is an attractive residential town and an excellent shopping centre, with some light industries (fire engines, caravans, weighing machines). Pop. 75,000. The springs were frequented from 1715 until recent years, and visits from George III and the Duke of Wellington made them fashionable. The town, which is a favourite place of residence for retired officers and others, is well laid out, with tree-lined streets and many stone-built *Regency houses and terraces. Cheltenham College, founded 1841, is a public school for 460 boys, and Cheltenham Ladies' College, 1853, has 800 girls.

The town is intersected from E to W by the High Street, 1¾ m. long. From it Pittville St. leads N to *Pittville Park*, with a lake and a beautiful Pump Room built by Joseph Pitt, M.P., in 1825–30, while in the **Promenade*, to the S, are the Town Hall

with the Winter Garden and the Montpellier Gardens. The spa is closed. *St Mary's*, the parish church, is 14th c., but restored: note the rose window, the N porch, the canopied piscina, and the brass of Sir William Greville (d. 1513). The *Art Gallery and Museum*, in Clarence St., includes a good collection of Dutch paintings and period rooms (week-days 10–6 or 7; museum 10–1 & 2.15–5).

HOTELS. **Queen's*[1], Promenade, TH, 71 R.; *Carlton*[1], Parabola Rd, 34 R.; *Majestic*[1], Park Place, 60 R.; *Plough*[1], High St., 62 R.; *Lilley Brook*[1], 39 R., *Moorend Park*[1], 25 R., both at Charlton Kings; *Savoy*[1], Bayshill Rd, 45 R.; *George*[1], St George's Rd, 45 R.; *Belle Vue*[1], High St., 53 R.; *Ellenborough*[1], Oriel Rd, 42 R.; *Lansdown*[2], Lansdown Rd, 12 R.; *Irving*[2], 31 R., *Langton*[2], 42 R., *Montpellier*[2], 16 R., these three in Bath Rd; *Overton Lodge*[2], St George's Rd, 16 R; *Pyatt's*[3], St George's Rd, 28 R.; *North Hall*[2], Pittville Circus Rd, 17 R. Unlicensed: *Cosmos*[3], Queen's Parade, 10 R.; *Morville*[3], Bath Parade, 7 R.; etc.

RAILWAY STATIONS. Cheltenham has four stations: *St James's*, *Lansdown*, *Malvern Road*, and *Leckhampton*. — AIRPORT at *Staverton*, 4 m W. — TRAVEL AGENTS. *Cook's*, 21 Promenade. — THEATRE. *Everyman*, Regent St.

ENVIRONS. On the way from Cheltenham to *Broadway* (15 m.; p. 46) are the racecourse (important steeplechases), Cleeve Hill (4 m.), and Winchcombe (7 m.). Above **Cleeve Hill** (Rising Sun[2], 14 R.; Cleeve Hill[3], 11 R.; Malvern View[3], 11 R.; YH) rises *Cleeve Cloud* (1070 ft; view), highest point in the Cotswolds, with the long barrow of **Belas Knap*, 174 by 60 ft (false entrance, four chambers once containing 38 skeletons; AM, ca. 2000 B.C.). *Bishop's Cleeve*, 2 m. W, makes clocks and watches; its *church is Transitional and 14th c., with an oaken gallery of 1640.

Winchcombe (*George Inn[1], 16 R.) is a picturesque place with a late-Perp. church (1490), a folk museum in the church porch, and the Chandos almshouses (1573). **Sudeley Castle*, close by, dates in part from the 15th c. (shown at Easter and in May–Sept. on Wed. & Thurs., 2–5.30, also b.h. and many Sun.). Catherine Parr (d. 1548), Henry VIII's widow, who married Lord Seymour of Sudeley, is buried in the chapel. The formal gardens are beautiful. — 2 m. beyond Winchcombe a by-road (r.) leads to the remains of *Hailes* or *Hayles Abbey*, founded for Cistercians in 1246, with a museum (AM and NT; 9.30–4, 5.30 or 7, Sun. from 2). It was once renowned for its relic of the Precious Blood. — The next turning on the r. leads to (1 m.) **Stanway*, a delightful Cotswold village. *Stanton*, 2 m. N, is equally picturesque. Both have Tudor manor houses.

Other places of interest within easy reach of Cheltenham are Deerhurst and Tewkesbury, Painswick, Cirencester, Chedworth, Bibury, Burford, Stow-on-the-Wold, etc.

A 40 leaves Cheltenham by Lansdown Place, and **Gloucester** (105 m.; p. 39) is entered by London Road (pl. D 2,3).

B. Via Reading, Wantage, and Cirencester

From London by A 4 to **Reading** (38 m.), see Vol. I. — Then comes a 10 m. stretch (A 329) on the S side of the beautiful valley of the **Thames**. The river is here the boundary between Berkshire and Oxfordshire. — 44 m. **Pangbourne* (Copper Inn[2], 11 R.; George[2], 9 R.), with a tollbridge (to Whitchurch, p. 6) and a nautical college. — 48 m. *Streatley* (Swan[1], 28 R.; YH) is connected by a bridge with *Goring* (Miller of Mansfield[2], 11 R.; Leather

Bottle[2], 6R.) on the Oxfordshire bank. Here at the 'Goring Gap', the Thames has forced a passage through the chalk downs. Streatley Hill (1 in 7) ascends WSW to (3 m.) *Aldworth*, where the church contains eight mutilated tombs of the De la Beche family. — At Streatley the Oxford road (A 329) diverges r. and you follow A417, which leaves the Thames (ascent of 1 in 9) and skirts the N base of the BERKSHIRE DOWNS. The villages hereabout are very pretty, notably *East Hagbourne*, on a by-road to the r. (2 m.).

56½ m. **Harwell,** with the great research establishment (2 m. W) of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, founded in 1945. One of its dozen experimental reactors was the first in the world to produce atomic heat for useful purposes. Radio isotopes produced here are exported all over the world. — 59 m. *East Hendred* (l.). The beautiful village has a church with a unique 14th c. lectern fitted with a lower desk.

63 m. **Wantage,** with a statue of Alfred the Great, who was born there A.D. 849. Pop. 7,000. *Charney Manor*, 5 m. N, dates from 1260; it is now a Quaker guest house, open Easter to September.

VIA SWINDON TO CIRENCESTER, 46 m., rewarding detour along the base of the downs. Between the downs and the high ground near Faringdon lies the broad ***Vale of the White Horse,** graphically described in 'Tom BROWN's School-days'. — 3½ m. *Childrey*. The church contains monuments and a 13th c. leaden font; in the rectory garden, a cedar planted in 1646. — 5 m. *Kingston Lisle*. At the crossroads close by (S) is the 'Blowing Stone', a perforated sarsen (blown by a cottager, fee).

The next side-road up the hill leads to *White Horse Hill* (856 ft), in the turf of which is cut the famous ***White Horse** (AM), a sketchy figure 374 ft long, the oldest example of the kind. It may well be a tribal emblem of the Iceni (1st or 2nd c. B.C.). White Horse Hill commands what is believed to be the longest *view in S England (horizon to horizon 155 m.). At the top is *Uffington Castle* (AM), a hill-fort of the Iron Age (8 acres), dating from about the 2nd c. B.C. Thence a breezy walk may be taken along the prehistoric Ridgeway to *Wayland's Smithy* (AM), 1½ m. W, a neolithic long barrow (185 by 43 ft) in a clump of trees, with three chambers in which eight persons were buried (ca. 2500–2000 B.C.). *Uffington* village, 2 m. N of the White Horse, has a cruciform E.E *church of ca. 1200, with the original pebble dash and an octagonal tower of the 17–18th c.

18 m. *Ashbury* (Rose & Crown[3], 5R.), 3 m. S of which is *Ashdown House*, a curious hunting-box of the late 17th c., built of chalk, with four storeys crowned by a cupola (NT; garden and roof open

May-Sept. on Wed. and the 1st and 3rd Sat. in the month, 2–6; in April on Wed. only). 3 m. farther SE is *Lambourn* (Red Lion[2], 10R.), a little old town on the S slopes of the LAMBOURN DOWNS, which is famous for its racing stables. The *Lambourn Seven Barrows*, 2½ m. N of Lambourn, form a Bronze Age cemetery of 26 mounds, mostly bowl-barrows and spanning the period 1750–800 B.C. — B 4507 goes on to (20 m.) *Bishopstone* and then, 2 m. beyond it, crosses the dead-straight Roman road to Cirencester, which passes Swindon on its NE side. — 23 m. *Wanborough*. — 25 m. *Coate Farm*, birthplace of Richard Jefferies, writer-naturalist (1848–87; memorial museum).

28 m. **Swindon,** a town of 97,500 inhab., originating in the engine and carriage works of the Great Western Railway. The G.W.R. Museum, in a former chapel in Faringdon Road, illustrates its history (10–5, Sun. 2–5). In Bath Road is the local Swindon Museum (week-days 10–6 or 7). Hotels: Goddard Arms[1], 23R.; King's Arms[1], 48R.; Great Western[2], 15R.; Blunsdon House[2], 20R. 4 m. W of Swindon is *Lydiard Mansion*, long the home of the St John family, rebuilt in 1743–9 and now belonging to Swindon corporation (open Wed. to Sun. 10.30–12.30 & 2–5 or 8). Splendid 17th c. monuments in the adjoining church of *Lydiard Tregoze*.

A 345 reaches 4 m. N of Swindon the Roman road, which to-day is A 419. — 36 m. *Cricklade* (White Hart[2], TH, 17R.; Vale[3], 6R.), where the infant *Thames* is crossed, has two fine churches: *St Sampson's, mainly Perp., and St Mary's, mainly 12th c. Museum of local interest (Sat. 3–4). — 46 m. **Cirencester,** see p. 37.

On A 417, 72 m. **Faringdon** (Crown[2], 14R.; Bell[2], 9R.; Salutation[3], 7R.), with an 18th c. market hall. At *Great Coxwell*, 2 m. SW, is an early 13th c. *tithe barn (NT; 152 ft long, 43 ft wide, and 48 ft high), called by William Morris 'the finest piece of architecture in England'; at *Shrivenham*, 4 m. farther SW, the Military College of Science (1946). — 75 m. L., the entrance to *Buscot* (Lord Faringdon), a house built in 1780, with picture gallery and gardens (NT; open on Wed. 2-6, also in April-Sept. on 1st Sat. and 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Sun. in the month). The Buscot and Coleshill estates belong to the NT (3,853 and 3,620 acres respectively).

A 417 enters Gloucestershire at (77 m.) St John's Bridge over the UPPER THAMES, whence a road (r.) leads to (2 m.) *Kelmscott* (pr. kémscot) and its Elizabéthan manor house, the country home from 1871 of William Morris (d. 1896), who is buried in the churchyard. The house belongs to the Society of Antiquaries and is shown only by appointment. Kelmscott gave its name to Morris's prin-

ting press at Hammersmith. — 78 m. *Lechlade* (New Inn², 25 R.; YH at Inglesham, 2 m. S), the limit of navigation on the Thames (comp. p. 31).

82 m. **Fairford** (Bull², TH, 14 R.) is celebrated for the magnificent twenty-eight *stained glass windows in its beautifully sited church. They date from the late 15th and early 16th c. and are considered to have been made for this church by English craftsmen at Westminster, in collaboration with Flemish artists.

91 m. **Cirencester**, the 'Capital of the Cotswolds' (p. 32), is a charming old town on the little river *Churn*. Pop. 12,600. It was the Roman cantonal capital of Corinium Dobunnorum and the 'Cicester' of Shakespeare's 'Richard II'; it is also known as Ciceter, but the local people mostly call it 'Ciren'. The large Perp. parish church has a tower 132 ft high and a three-storied *S porch. The excellent *Corinium Museum*, in Park St., contains an important collection of local Roman finds (week-days 10–1 & 2–4.30 or 5.30). Excavations in 1963 revealed the foundations of Corinium (forum, basilica, town walls, amphitheatre). Pope and Swift were frequent guests at Oakley Park, now *Cirencester Park*, seat of Earl Bathurst. Its 3,000-acre park is always open to the public. On the Stroud road is the Royal Agricultural College, founded 1846.

HOTELS. *King's Head*¹, 43 R.; *Stratton House*¹, 17 R.; *Fleece*¹, 26 R.; *Crown*³, 15 R.; *Arkenside*³, 10 R. Unlicensed: *Raydon*², 10 R.; *Rivercourt*³, 6 R. — *YH* at Duntisbourne Abbotts, 5 m. NW.

**Bibury* (p. 33) is 7 m. NE, via (4 m.) the pretty village of *Barnsley*. — *Thames Head*, 3 m. SW, on the Tetbury road, is the reputed source of the Thames (marked by the statue of a river-god; dry in summer), but the *Seven Springs*, 12 m. N of Ciren, on the Cheltenham road, have a better claim.

FROM CIRENCESTER TO BRISTOL, 37 m. By A 433, A 46, A 432, via (11 m.) *Tetbury* (Snooty Fox¹, 9 R.), a pleasant little town on a hill. Market House, mounted on pillars (1665), fine church of 1781, and remains of a castle. 2½ m. farther on is *Westonbirt* (Hare & Hounds¹, 24 R.), with a school for 300 girls, founded in 1928, and an *arboretum created in 1829 (maples, redwood 138 ft high, etc). — 24 m. *Old Sodbury*, and thence to Bristol, see p. 38.

A more rewarding route, but 2 m. longer, is by A 429/B 4040. — 4 m. *Kemble*. — 12 m. ***Malmesbury** (pr. máhmsbury; *Old Bell Inn², 20 R.; Stainsbridge³, 18 R.; George³, 8 R.), a beautiful little town (pop. 2,700) with many old houses, a splendid market cross (ca. 1500), St John's Hospital (mid-13th c.), and the *ABBEY CHURCH. This is a remnant of a great Benedictine monastery, consisting only of part of the nave, which originally had nine bays (as can be seen on the S side). The style is Norman and early Transitional, ca. 1150, while the clerestory and roof date from the 14th c.

The recessed S porch, Norman, with elaborate carvings, is the glory of the church. The central tower fell in the 16th c., the W tower later. One of the transeptal arches has survived, but the E end of the church has vanished. Inside, note the watching loft (14th c.), the partly Saxon font, the stone choir screen, the organ (1714), and the alleged tomb of King Athelstan (d. 940), who rebuilt the abbey. The first abbot was St Aldhelm (d. 709). William of Malmesbury (d. 1143), the chronicler, was the abbey librarian. In Cross Hayes is the Athelstan Museum (daily 10–4). Thomas Hobbes, the philosopher (1588–1679), was born in the suburb of Westport, where his father was vicar. *Garsdon* church, 2 m. E, contains the tombs of five members of the Washington family and a tablet to Sir Lawrence Washington (d. 1643.)

Now turn W on B 4040. — 18 m. *Sherston.* — 21 m. R. for (2 m.) ***Badminton House,** the seat of the Duke of Beaufort, built in 1682 in the Palladian style and altered by William Kent in 1740 (mid-May to mid-Sept. Wed. 2.30–5, also on spring b. h.; teas). The hunt kennels also are shown to visitors. Badminton is famous for horse trials, and a London club, a game, and a magazine are named after it. — 22½ m. *Acton Turville.* — 26 m. *Old Sodbury*, a Cotswold village. 2 m. S is *Dodington House*, a Regency mansion built by James Wyatt 1796–1813, in fine grounds laid out by 'Capability' Brown (2–6 on Easter Sun. and Mon., and on Wed., Thurs., Sun. & b. h. in May–Sept.; restaurant). — 28 m. L., *Chipping Sodbury* (p. 168). — 39 m. **Bristol**, see Vol. I.

Beyond Cirencester A 417, on Roman foundations and dead-straight, crosses the wooded slopes of the Cotswolds (p. 32), reaching a height of 911 ft. Off the road (turn r. at the Mason's Arms after 6½ m.) is the Norman church of *Elkstone.* — 102 m. *Birdlip*, on the edge of the escarpment, with *view. Birdlip Hill is precipitous (1 in 6), and it is more usual to make the descent to the Severn valley by Crickley Hill (1 in 8), to the right. Near *Great Witcombe*, below Birdlip, is a Roman villa (AM; 9.30–4, 5.30, or 7, Sun. from 2). — 106 m. *Brockworth*, with aircraft works. — 110 m. **Gloucester** (p. 39).

Via Stroud to Gloucester, 23 m., a rewarding alternative. Leaving Cirencester by A 419, you cross Oakley Wood and pass (1 m. to the r.) *Sapperton* with *Daneway House*, a 14–17th c. manor house, shown by appointment. Then a descent of 1–9 into the 'Golden Valley' of the Stroudwater, with cloth mills. — 10 m. *Chalford.* — 12 m. **Stroud,** with light industries, the centre of the once flourishing West of England broadcloth manufacture (now

only seven cloth-mills in the area). Pop. 18,000. The museum in Lansdown has good local collections (week-days 10.30–1 & 2–5). Hotels: *Bear of Rodborough[1], 33 R.; Moor Court[1], 27 R.; Imperial[2], 13 R.; Downfield[3], unlic., 9 R.; Flamingo Restaurant.

2 m. NW is *Haresfield Beacon* (787 ft; NT, 348 acres), with view of the Severn. *Frocester*, 4½ m. WSW of Stroud, has the largest tithe barn in England (184 by 29 ft, 36 ft high; 14th c.).

A 46, the Bath road, leads S from Stroud to (2 m.) *Woodchester*, which has a piano factory, a Dominican priory, and a large Roman villa in the churchyard (usually uncovered every tenth year, last in 1963; *mosaic pavement), and goes on to (4 m.) *Nailsworth*, where the hill known as the 'Nailsworth Ladder' has a gradient of 1 in 2¼.

On the beautiful road (B 4066) leading SW from Stroud to (10 m.) *Dursley* (Old Bell[2], 10 R.) is (7½ m.) *Uley*, with *Hetty Pegler's Tump* (1 m. N), a neolithic long barrow, 120 by 85 ft, with five tomb-chambers (AM, ca 2500 B.C.; key at neighbouring cottage). 1 m. E of Uley is the picturesque *Owlpen Manor*, 15–18th c., surrounded by clipped yews (Fri. 2–5 from about 24 June to 26 Aug.).

From Stroud one follows A 46, which leaves the valley northwards. — 14 m. *Pitchcombe*. — 15 m. ***Painswick**, a charming little Cotswold town, trim and sophisticated. Hotels: Falcon[2], 6 R.; Gwynfa[3], 13 R.; Byfield[3], 11 R., Castle Godwyn[3], 9 R., both unlicensed. Painswick is celebrated for its 128 churchyard yews, and there are some notable tombstones. The 'spectacle' stocks are not original. Court House is shown on Thurs. 2.30–5 in June-September. 2½ m. N is *Prinknash Abbey* (pr. prinnash), occupied since 1928 by Benedictines from Caldey (p. 196). The monks make pottery, vestments, and incense. They started a new church in 1939. — 21 m. *Upton St Leonards*. — 23 m. Gloucester.

C. Gloucester

HOTELS. **Bell*[2] (b, B 4), 50 R.; *New County*[2] (c, B 3), 37 R.; *New Inn*[2] (i, B 3; see p. 42), 29 R.; *Fleece*[2] (f, B 4), 37 R.; *Wellington*[3] (w, D 3), 22 R.; *Spread Eagle*[3] (s, C 3), 9 R.; *Hillfield*[3], 108 London Rd (D 3), 13 R., *Stanley House*[4], 87 London Rd, 8 R., both unlicensed.

RAILWAY STATIONS. *Central* (D 3), for Western Region trains; *Eastgate* (D 4), for the London Midland system. The two stations are connected by a covered bridge. – AIRPORT at Staverton, 5 m. NE. — STEAMERS up the Severn in summer to Tewkesbury (p. 59).

POST OFFICE (C 3; G.P.O.), King's Square. — TRAVEL AGENTS. *Cook's*, 51 Eastgate St.

Gloucester (pr. glósster), situated close to the W bank of the *Severn*, is an ancient city and county town, now much industrialized. It trades in corn, timber, coal, and iron and has railway carriage works and aircraft, match, and toy factories. Pop. 71,700. Gloucester is a growing seaport, with docks connected by a ship canal with Sharpness (p. 43), 16 m. lower down the river. The four main streets of the city, meeting at right angles at the Cross, betray its Roman origin.

HISTORY. The Roman *Glevum* (from the British for 'splendid place'), on the lowest crossing of the Severn, was one of the four privileged coloniae, i.e. settlements of time-expired soldiers, the others being Colchester, Lincoln, and York. In Norman times it was a favourite town of the Plantagenets; Henry III was crowned here in 1216. In 1643 the city resisted the Royalists for a month, and in consequence of this 'malignity' its fortifications were dismantled at the Restoration.

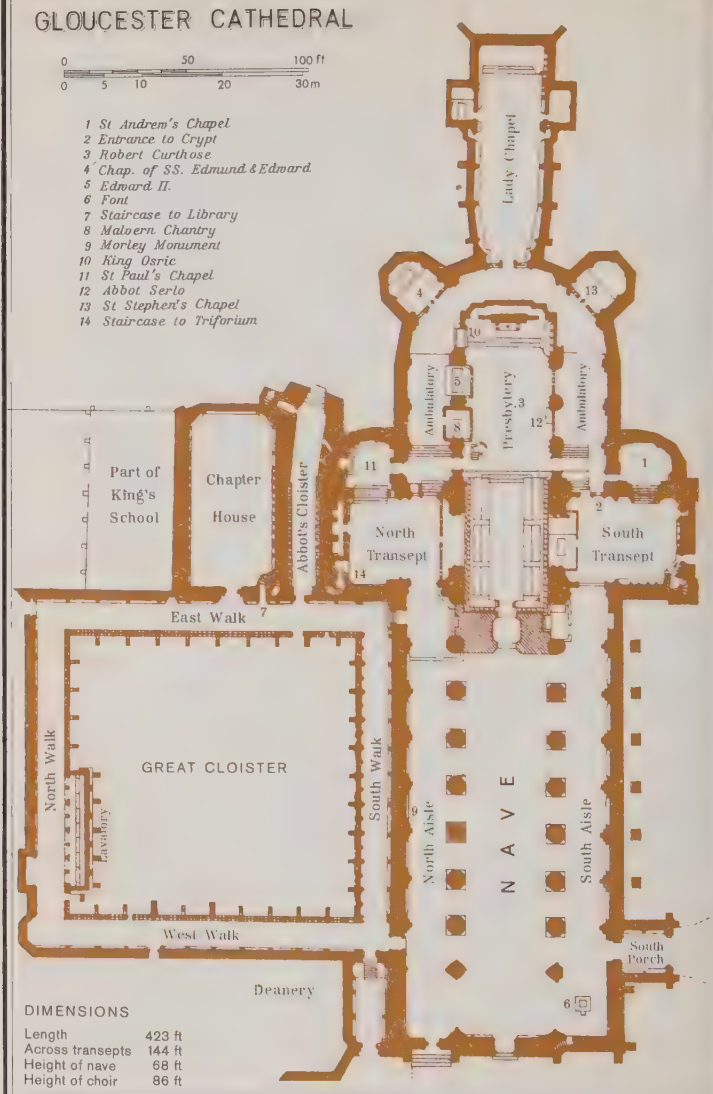
The ***Cathedral** (B 3), dedicated to the Holy Trinity, originated as the church of an abbey founded by Osric, king of Northumbria (d. 729), which became Benedictine in 1022. After the Dissolution the abbey church was raised to cathedral dignity by Henry VIII in 1542. The present church was begun 1089 and consecrated 1100, the E end and transepts being the work of Abbot Serlo (1072–1104) and the nave being added in the next sixty years. This Norman core was recased under Abbot Wigmore (1329–37) and his successors, and externally the Cathedral is wholly in the Perpendicular style. Internally the nave, crypt, and chapter house are Norman. The cloisters date from 1351–1412, the W front and S porch (doorways Norman) from 1420–57, the fine central tower from 1450–7, the Lady Chapel from 1457–98. Among English cathedrals Gloucester is the most important example of the Perpendicular style.

Interior. Except for the two westernmost bays (1420–37), the NAVE arcade is Norman. The massive round piers are unusually lofty (30½ ft), and the triforium very low. The clerestory and vaultings are E.E. (1242), and the S aisle was reconstructed in the Dec. period (1318). The organ, over the choir screen, was originally built by Thomas and Renatus Harris in 1665. Near the W door is a statue of Dr Jenner (p. 43). — In the TRANSEPTS we meet what is one of the earliest approaches to the Perpendicular style engrafted on the Norman framework: S arm 1329–37, N arm 1352–77. The tower vaulting is supported by flying arches.

The **CHOIR, which begins one bay W of the crossing and is shut off by William Kent's screen (1820), is purely Perpendicular in character, forming a 'cage' inside the Norman frame. Some of the Norman piers were pared down to conform to the new design (those in the ambulatory left unaltered). The date (1337–77) of the work, which was paid for by pilgrims' offerings at the tomb of Edward II, shows that the Perpendicular style, which is peculiar to England, was originated and perfected by Gloucester masons. Tracery, lierne vaulting, panelled walls, rich stalls, and E window, taken together, produce an unsurpassed effect.

The ***East Window* (1352), 72 by 38 ft, is the largest in the country as regards area of glass; its stained glass represents the Coronation of the Virgin and was set up to commemorate the

GLOUCESTER
1:15,000
1 Gen. Post Office C,2,4
2 Raikes's House B,4
3 St. Michael's Tower B,3
Livestock Market
Tewkesbury, 10 M.
Cheltenham, 8 M.
Cirencester, 16 M.
Birmingham
Bristol, 32 M.
Stroud, 11 M.
Bristol
Little Meadow
Football Ground
Recreation Ground
Vinegar Works
St. Mark's
Kings School
Cathedral
St. Nicholas's
Bishop Hooper House
Training Coll.
Police Sta.
Prison
Shire Hall
Custom Office
Library Museum
Market House
Guild Hall
Public Baths
Royal Infirmary
Brunswick Sq.
Christ Church
Fountain
War Mem.
Public Spa Field Park
Railway Carriage Works
St. Paul's School
Match Factory
G.W.R. Station
Central Sta.
Midland Sta.
Oxford Road
London Road
Barton St.
Westgate St.
Eastgate St.
Northgate St.
Southgate St.
Clarence St.
Russell St.
Worcester St.
Quay
Docks
Canal
Basin
Weir
Mus.
Ch.
P



Kart. Inst. G. Schiffner, Lahr/Schwarzw.

battle of Crécy (1346). The choir stalls, with sixty misericords, are contemporary but restored. In the centre of the presbytery, the *monuments (pl. 3) of *Robert Curthose*, Duke of Normandy (d. 1134), eldest son of the Conqueror, a 13th c. coloured effigy in Irish bog-oak on a 15th c. mortuary chest. Note the original encaustic tiles (1455) in front of the high altar. N side, the canopied tomb of the murdered *King Edward II* (pl. 5; see p. 42), the chantry (pl. 8) of *William of Malvern*, the last abbot (1514–39), and the 16th c. tomb of *King Osric* (pl. 10). In the NE chapel is kept the roll of honour of the Gloucestershire Regiment. — The *Lady Chapel (1457–98), with lierne vaulting, was the last part of the Cathedral to be erected; it was narrowed and lowered at its W end so as not to obstruct the E window of the choir. There is a small fan-vaulted chapel on either side containing a bishop's tomb, with a music gallery above it.

The Triforium, reached by a staircase (pl. 14) from the N transept, occupies the whole width of the choir aisles. The passage at the E end is known as the 'Whispering Gallery'. — The impressive Norman Crypt, entered from the S transept (pl. 2) and consisting of an apse and five chapels, shows the original lay-out of the E end of the church.

The **Great Cloister, entered from the E end of the N nave-aisle, dates from 1351–1412 and its beauty is unsurpassed in England. The exquisite fan-vaulting is believed to be the earliest example of the kind. The S walk, with carrels (recesses for desks), was the monastic scriptorium, and in the N walk is the lavatorium or washing place. The Chapter House, entered from the E walk, is Norman, except for the large Perp. E window. A adjoining staircase (pl. 7) ascends to the *Library*. The Tower (225 ft) may be ascended, and in it hangs 'Great Peter', a 15th c. bell weighing 3¼ tons. Chimes at 1, 5, and 8 p.m.

The remains of the Monastic Buildings, N of the Cathedral, include the *Little Cloister* (Perp.) and six E.E. arches of the infirmary. The **Abbot's House*, 11–13th c., lies N of the W front of the Cathedral, and beneath it is a Norman slype or outer parlour. The Bishop's Palace is now part of the *King's School*.

Opposite the *West Gate* (12th c.) of the precincts stands on the remains of a Roman villa the church of *St Mary-de-Lode* (B 2), with a Norman tower; in front, a memorial to John Hooper, Bishop of Gloucester and Worcester, who was burnt at the stake here under Queen Mary, 1555. He is believed to have spent his last night in a late-15th c. house in Westgate St. (Nos. 99–101); this is now a *Folk Museum* (A 3; week-days 10–5.30), illustrating bygone crafts and Severn fishing methods. The adjoining house

contains the *Museum of the Gloucestershire Regiment*. – The *New Inn* (i, B 3) in Northgate St. was built ca. 1450 for the accommodation of pilgrims.

Following Southgate St. from the Cross, one reaches *St Mary-le-Crypt* (B 4), a 12th c. church, which contains the tomb of the printer Robert Raikes (1735–1811), promoter of Sunday schools. His house (3, B 4), dating from ca. 1578, stands opposite. Farther E, *Raikes Hall* and, opposite, the **City Museum** (BC 4; week-days 10–5.30, Thurs. till 8), where the collection of Roman finds includes the *Birdlip Mirror.

The Severn is spanned, 1¼ m. from the Cross, by *Over Bridge*, which was built by Telford in 1826–8. Here the 'Severn Bore' may be seen: a series of waves (the second being the highest) caused by a strong SW wind and the incoming tide, usually 6–9 ft high, but at spring tides up to 50 ft and ascending as far as Tewkesbury. It is seen to best advantage from Stonebench, at Elmore (see below).

The old vicarage at *Down Hatherley*, 4 m. N of Gloucester, off the Tewkesbury road, was the birthplace in 1735 of Button Gwinnett, President of Georgia and one of the signatories of the Declaration of Independence.

From Gloucester to Bristol, 39 m. This busy main road (A 38, comp. pl. A 5,6) leads through the flat Berkeley Vale, with its rich pastures, on the E side of the Severn estuary. The salmon-fishing, with nets and wicker traps, is interesting. — 2½ m. R. for (2 m.) Elmore, where *Elmore Court* (Elizabethan, Stuart, and Georgian) is shown on Sun. and b. h. 2–6 in May-Sept. (teas). — At 9 m. you can digress r. to see (2 m.) **Frampton-on-Severn*. Frampton Court (1760) is shown by written arrangement. — 11 m. *Cambridge*. To the r., 1½ m. NW of (1 m.) *Slimbridge*, is the ***Severn Wild Fowl Trust**, founded by Peter Scott in 1946, with a unique collection of waterfowl comprising over 160 species, wild and tame, from all parts of the world. Visitors are admitted daily, from 9.30, Sun. from 12; restaurant.

At 11½ m. a road leads r. to (1½ m.) *Berkeley* (pr. barkly; Berkeley Arms², 13 R.). ****Berkeley Castle** (Capt. R.G. Berkeley), a moated feudal stronghold begun in 1153 by Robert Fitzharding, is almost unique in that it has been continuously inhabited for eight centuries by the family that built it. The 8th and last Earl of Berkeley died in 1942. Note the 'Berkeley arch', the colours of the stonework, and the flowers growing on the walls. Visitors (daily from Easter to Sept. 2–5.30; closed Mon., but open on b.h. 11–5.30; in Oct. open on Sun. only, 2–4.30; teas) see the keep and dungeon, the cell in which Edward II was murdered in 1327, the kitchens, great hall (14th c.), King's Gallery, and other state apartments with fine tapestries, furniture, pictures, silver, etc. The splendid E. E. church, with a detached bell-tower, contains Berkeley

monuments. Edward Jenner (1749–1823), the vicar's son, was born and died at 'The Chantry', and practised as a doctor in Berkeley. Atomic power stations at Berkeley (1963) and at *Oldbury*, 6 m. lower down the Severn (the latter with a 380-acre reservoir in the estuary providing the water needed for cooling). — 3 m. N of Berkeley is *Sharpness*, the foreport of Gloucester, to which leads a ship canal 17 m. long (1827). The Severn is crossed here by a railway bridge (1875–9; disused).

20 m. *Falfield*. L. for (2 m.) *Tortworth Court* and its Spanish chestnut-tree, 39 ft in girth and said to be over 700 years old. *Nibley Knoll*, to the NE, is crowned with a memorial tower (1866) to William Tyndale (1485?–1536), translator of the Bible, who was born in the district. — 22 m. R. for (2 m.) *Thornbury*, with a fine Dec. and Perp. church and an unfinished Tudor castle. — 24 m. *Alveston* (Ship Motor Hotel[1], TH, 50 R.). — 28 m. *Almondsbury*, with a Norman and E.E. church. Here is an interchange between the M 4 and M 5 motorways and (r.) the approach to the ****Severn Bridge** (p. 168). To the W of the bridge the Severn estuary is called the *Bristol Channel*. — 31 m. *Filton* (Vol. I). — 35 m. **Bristol**, entered by Whiteladies Rd, see Vol. I.

From Gloucester to *South Wales*, see Rtes 17 and 18; to *Hereford*, see p. 62; to *Worcester*, see p. 59; to the *Forest of Dean*, see p. 55.

4. From Oxford to Worcester and Hereford

This route intersects four counties: *Oxfordshire* (see Rte 1), *Gloucestershire* (see Rte 3), Worcestershire, and Herefordshire.

Worcestershire, of irregular outline and with several detached areas, consists of a fertile and well-wooded plain bounded on the SW by the *Malvern Hills* and intersected by the river *Severn*. Though becoming industrialized, it is still mainly pastoral and unobtrusively beautiful; the *Vale of Evesham*, watered by the Avon, is famous for its orchards and market-gardens. There are many old brick 'black-and-white' houses. The churches are characterized by their squat square towers. The NE part of the county is engaged in the iron industry and forms part of the Black Country (p. 98). The county town is *Worcester* (p. 49).

Herefordshire, divided from Worcestershire by the Malvern Hills, lies on the marches of Wales and has many 'black-and-white' houses and very pleasant scenery, culminating in the *Valley of the Wye*. Orchards, producing cider and perry, abound, and there are a number of hop gardens. The Herefordshire breed of store cattle (red, with white faces) is known all over the world. The county town is *Hereford* (p. 52).

A. To Worcester and via Malvern to Hereford

RAIL. Western Region: to Worcester, 57 m. in 1¼–2¼ hrs; to Great Malvern, 66 m. in 1¾ hrs; to Hereford, 86 m. in 2¼–2¾ hrs. From Oxford to (21 m.) *Kingham*, junction for Cheltenham (25 m.), see p. 32. — 28 m. *Moreton-in-Marsh*. — 33½ m. *Chipping Campden*. — 38 m. *Honeybourne*, junction for Stratford-upon-Avon (9 m.). — 43½ m. **Evesham**. — 49 m. *Pershore*. — 57 m. **Worcester** (Shrub Hill and Foregate Street). — 64½ m. *Malvern Link*, 65½ m. **Great Malvern**. — 72½ m. *Ledbury*. — 86 m. **Hereford**.

ROAD. To *Worcester* 57 m., to *Great Malvern* 65 m., to *Hereford* 88 m. A 34 nearly to Chipping Norton, then A 44, an attractive route over the Cotswolds and through the fruit-growing vale of Evesham to Pershore and Worcester. A 449 takes you from Worcester SW to Malvern and Ledbury, on the slopes of the Malvern Hills. From Ledbury to Hereford by A 438. — The direct route from Oxford to Hereford (80 m.) is by A 40 to Cheltenham, A 4019 and A 38 to Tewkesbury, and A 438 via Ledbury.

Oxford (p. 8) is left by Woodstock Road (pl. C 1). Motorists coming from the London direction avoid the traffic congestion in Oxford by using the N by-pass (p. 32). — 7 m. (1.) *Bladon*. In the churchyard, on the N side of the church, is the grave of Sir Winston Churchill (1874–1965), near that of his father Lord Randolph Churchill (1849–94; 3rd son of the 6th Duke of Marlborough).

8 m. **Woodstock** (Bear[1], 15 R.; King's Arms[2], 7 R.; Marlborough Arms[2], 12 R.), a pretty little town. Pop. 1,900. In Fletcher's House opposite the church, is the *Oxford City and County Museum*, which illustrates the history of Oxfordshire (10–5 or 6, Sun. 2–6). The royal palace, where the Black Prince was born in 1330, has disappeared. In 1705 the manor was presented by Queen Anne to John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, in recognition of his victory over the French and Bavarians at Blenheim (Blindheim, in Bavaria) in 1704, together with a sum of £140,000 to build a residence. Special plan, see p. 17.

***Blenheim Palace** (pr. blénnim), the seat of the Duke of Marlborough, is a vast building in the baroque style, designed by Sir John Vanbrugh in 1705. Nicholas Hawksmoor was employed as architect in 1710–15 and was responsible for the gateways, towers, lantern, etc.; the building was not completed until 1724. The Duke (d. 1722) spent only the last two years of his life here. The main front is 133 yds long. The park of 2,700 acres (12 m. round) was laid out by Lancelot ('Capability') Brown and contains a large lake formed by damming the little river *Glyme*, a column in honour of the Duke, a statue of Queen Anne, a model railway, etc.

The palace, with nearly 200 rooms, contains a fine collection of portraits, paintings, furniture, china, and tapestries depicting scenes from Marlborough's campaigns. The Great Hall has a painted ceiling by Thornhill, the Saloon a painted ceiling and walls by Laguerre. Grinling Gibbons executed the stone carving (seven

times as much as at St Paul's) and the small amount of woodcarving. The Duke and Duchess are buried in the chapel, under a huge monument by Rysbrack. The room in which Sir Winston Churchill was born is shown. The present Duke lives in the E wing. Visitors are admitted 1–6 daily (except Fri.) from about 30 July to 22 Sept., also on Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., from 28 March to 28 July and from about 26 Sept. to 27 Oct.; open during the Easter week-end. Teas.

A 34 now ascends to the **Cotswold Hills** (comp. p. 32). 12 m. *Over Kiddington.* — 15 m. *Enstone.*

1½ m. WSW of Over Kiddington is **Ditchley Park**, long the home of the Lee family (with which Gen. Robert E. Lee was connected) and now an Anglo-American conference centre. The architect was James Gibbs (d. 1754), and the interior was decorated by Kent and Flitcroft. Open daily 2–5 from about 27 July to 7 August. — 3½ m. N of Enstone is **Great Tew*, a model village of thatched stone cottages, built by J.C. Loudon ca. 1809.

At 18 m. you bear l. from A 34 (which goes on to Stratford-on-Avon) and follow A 44. — 19½ m. **Chipping Norton** (Crown & Cushion[2], 13 R.; White Hart[2], TH, 11 R.; Fox[3], 9 R.), 550 ft above sea-level, is a beautiful old town with Guildhall, almshouses, and a Dec. church (brasses). Pop. 4,300.

3½ m. NNW are the **Rollright Stones** (AM; neolithic, ca. 2000 B.C.), about sixty in number, which are composed of oolite and comprise the 'King's Men', a circle of eleven stones; the isolated 'King Stone' across the road, 8 ft high and 5 ft wide; and the 'Whispering Knights', ¼ m. SE, a group of four stones, remains of a chambered long barrow.

At 24 m. a turning on the l. of A 44 leads to (1 m.) ***Chastleton House**, a Jacobean mansion of 1603, with plasterwork, panelling, and old furniture. The box garden is said to be the oldest in the country. Open 10–1 & 2–6 or dusk, Sun. 2–5; closed on Wed.

A 44 enters Gloucestershire at (26 m.) the Four Shire Stone, where the counties of Oxford, Warwick, Gloucester, and (formerly) Worcester meet. — 27½ m. *Moreton-in-Marsh* (*Redesdale Arms[1], 15 R.; Manor House[1], 29 R.; White Hart Royal[2], 23 R.), a stone-built market centre with a wide tree-fringed main street. 'Marsh' in this context = march, i.e. the county boundary. — 29½ m. *Bourton-on-the-Hill. Sezincote*, 1½ m. S, is a strange 19th c. mansion in the Indian Muslim style.

At 33½ m. a side-road on the r. leads to (2 m.) ***Chipping Campden**, an unspoilt little medieval town with mellowed stone houses, once the centre of the Cotswold wool trade and now practising arts and crafts. The 15th c. *church, with a beautiful tower, contains the tomb of Sir Baptist Hicks, 1st Viscount Campden (d. 1629), other tombs of the Hicks and Noel families, the *brass of William Grevel or Greville (d. 1401; 'flower of the wool merchants of all England'), and a set of 15th c. frontals.

Among the other buildings note the Town Hall and the Wool Hall (partly 14th c.), the old grammar school (1628, founded 1487), the market hall (1625, NT), the almshouses built by Sir Baptist Hicks, and Grevel's House (ca. 1380).

HOTELS. *Cotswold House*[1], 21 R.; *Noel Arms*[2], 15 R.; *King's Arms*[2], 16 R.; *Golden Cockerel*[2], 7 R.; *Seymour House*[2], 13 R.

Dover's Hill (NT, 182½ acres), 1 m. NW, commands views of the Vale of Evesham. It was once the venue of the Cotswold Games (founded by Capt. Robert Dover in 1604). — The *gardens (NT) of *Hidcote Manor*, 3 m. NNE of Campden, are open from 1 April to 15 Oct. 11–8 or dusk, except Tues. & Fri.

A 44 reaches an altitude of 940 ft, enters Worcestershire and descends Broadway Hill. — 36 m. ***Broadway**, a famous 'show place', with a multitude of stone-built Elizabethan houses, has a natural beauty that has been over-developed. Good antique shops. The view from the Fish Hill Tower (1797) is said to extend to thirteen counties.

HOTELS. **Lygon Arms*[1], 54 R.; *Broadway*[2], 12 R.; *Swan*[2], 7 R.; *Dormy House*[2], 14 R. Restaurant: *Hunter's Lodge*.

The surrounding villages are equally picturesque and less sophisticated: *Snowshill*, 3 m. S, with a Tudor manor house and interesting collections (NT; open on Wed. & Thurs. 2–6 in May–Oct. and on Sat. 2-6 from Easter to Oct.; also on Sun. & b.h. in July & Aug. 11–1 & 2–6); *Stanton*, 2½ m. SW; *Childs Wickham*, 2 m. NW; *Willersey*, 1½ m. N; *Saintbury*, 1 m. farther on; etc. — *Buckland* rectory, 2 m. SW, is believed to be the oldest in England (Wed. 11–4 in May-Sept.).

At 39 m. a by-road leads r. from A 44 to (½ m.) *Wickhamford* church, which has Washington monuments.

41 m. **Evesham** (pr. eé-ve-sham; named after Eof, a shepherd), with many fine old half-timbered and Georgian houses, lies on the r. (N) bank of the *Avon*, in a loop of the river (good boating). Pop. 13,000. At the battle of Evesham (1265) Simon de Montfort was defeated and slain by Prince Edward, afterwards Edward I. He was buried beneath the high altar of the Abbey (cross of 1919), and the spot where he fell on 'Green Hill' is marked by a column in the Abbey Manor grounds, N of the town. Relics of the Benedictine abbey, founded 701, are the *bell-tower (1533), a length of wall in the Abbey Park, and the gateway of the churchyard, within which there are two Perp. churches (All Saints and St Lawrence), each with a fan-vaulted chapel. In Vine St., the Almonry Museum (March–Sept. daily 2.30–6.30, except Mon. & Wed.).

HOTELS. *Crown*[1], 10 R.; *Mansion House*[2], 23 R.; *Northwick Arms*[2], 22 R.; *Norton Grange*[2], 12 R.

The lovely VALE OF EVESHAM is noted for its orchards and market gardens (asparagus). — *Wood Norton Hall*, 2 m. NW, was built for the Duke of Orleans in 1897 and is now occupied by the BBC Engineering Training Department.

A 44 now runs along the S side of the Avon valley. — 48 m. ***Pershore** (Angel Inn[1], 19 R.; Manor House[2], 7 R.; Royal Three Tuns restaurant), on the N bank of the Avon, is a singularly

intact Georgian town. It is noted for its large yellow plums. Pop. 5,200. The *Abbey Church, once Benedictine, has a lantern-tower of ca. 1320, a Norman crossing and S transept, and an E.E. choir with an interesting triforium-clerestory and late-Dec. *vaulting. — M5, the Birmingham-Ross motorway (p. 101) is crossed at 54½ m.

57 m. **Worcester**, see p. 49. For Hereford you cross the Severn bridge. View of the city; l., the county cricket ground, one of the prettiest in the country. Bear l. on A449 along St John's. (Here the direct road to Hereford, A4103, diverges r., which is 5½ m. shorter than via Malvern but more hilly and less interesting.) — 60 m. *Powick*, where you cross the *Teme* by an old bridge.

65 m. ***Malvern** (pr. málvern or máwvern), a cheerful inland watering place and health resort, noted for its pleasant surroundings and its bracing air, consists of the contiguous localities of (from N to S) Malvern Link (dating from 1846), North Malvern, Great Malvern, Malvern Wells, and Little Malvern, with West Malvern on the other side of the hills. All these are mostly composed of detached houses (early or mid-Victorian), guest houses, and hotels. Pop. 28,000. Malvern is situated at the base and on the lower E slopes of the Malvern Hills, a narrow range of volcanic origin, some 9 m. long, separating the Severn and Wye basins and of peculiar charm. Great Malvern has the best hotels and shops, and, under one roof, the pump room, theatre, concert hall, and cinema. Malvern College, with 580 boys, was founded in 1865, Malvern Girls' College, with 515 girls, in 1893. The Malvern Museum, in Graham Road, is open on week-days, 10–6. The Royal Radar Establishment was founded in 1953.

The *Priory Church, once belonging to a Benedictine monastery founded by St Wulfstan (p. 50) in 1085, is Perpendicular externally (1400–60), but the nave and part of the rest of the interior are early Norman. The fine tower (view from the top) was modelled on that of Gloucester Cathedral. The church is noted for its *stained glass, mostly dating from ca. 1480, but including a Magnificat window (N transept) and clerestory windows of the 18th c. Note also the old encaustic tiles on the dwarf wall enclosing the choir, the misericords, and some of the monuments. William Langland (ca. 1330–1400), whose 'Vision of Piers the Plowman' begins "On a May mornynge on Maluerne hulles", was probably educated at the priory, the only other relic of which is the W gateway.

Sir Edward Elgar (1857–1934; p. 50), who lived at a house called Forli and composed the Enigma Variations there, is buried in the R.C. cemetery, Malvern Wells. — At Little Malvern,

farther S, St Giles's church is the relic (chancel and tower, mainly 14–15th c.) of another Benedictine priory, founded 1171.

HOTELS. At Great Malvern: **Abbey*[1], 83 R.; **Foley Arms*[1], 30 R.; *Mount Pleasant*[1], 18 R.; *Montrose*[2], 15 R.; *Gold Hill*[2], 20 R.; *Granta*[2], 14 R.; *Braemar*[3], 13 R.; *Durban*[3], unlic., 8 R. — At Malvern Wells: *Hornyold Arms*[2], 18 R.; *Cottage in the Wood*[2], 11 R.; *Essington*[3], 12 R.; *YH*, 18 Peachfield Rd. — At West Malvern: *Broomhill*[2], unlic., 14 R. — At Wynds Point: *British Camp*[3], 12 R. — At Colwall (below the Wyche): *Park*[3], 36 R.

The **Malvern Hills** form an 'area of outstanding natural beauty', comprising 40 sq. m. The highest point, or *Worcestershire Beacon* (1395 ft), rises immediately above Great Malvern and is easily climbed thence in ½ hr. The panoramic *view (indicator), with a 66 m. radius, extends E over the boundless plain and on the W to the Brecknock hills. Highly recommended is the walk thence along the ridge (marked by an ancient fosse dividing Worcestershire from Herefordshire) to the *Wyche*, *Wynds Point* (see below), and (4 m.) the *Herefordshire Beacon* (1114 ft), on which lies the 'British Camp', a hill-fort of the 3rd–1st c. B.C., with substantial earthworks added in medieval times. Farther S are *Midsummer Hill* (NT) and *Hollybush Hill*, with a 30-acre hill-fort (2nd–1st c. B.C.), a long barrow (ca. 2000 B.C.), and two round barrows (ca. 1550–1250 B.C.).

Beyond Malvern Wells A 449 crosses the range of hills at (69 m.) *Wynds Point* (830 ft; comp. above), which can preferably be reached by a road from Great Malvern that crosses the range at the Wyche.

73½ m. **Ledbury** (Feathers[2], TH, 11 R.; Old Talbot[3], 6 R.), a charming town with many old 'black-and-white' timber-framed buildings. Pop. 3,700. The *Market House (by John Abell, 1633) rests on sixteen oak pillars. The parish church is a study in architectural styles, with a detached tower. Elizabeth Barrett Browning spent part of her girlhood at 'Hope End', and John Masefield, the poet laureate, was born at 'The Knapp'.

Eastnor Castle, 2 m. E, on the Tewkesbury road, with park and pinetum, is a Gothic structure of 1812–17, by Smirke and Pugin, containing armour, pictures, etc. (Sun. in June–Sept. 2.15–6; also on Easter Mon, Whit Sun., spring b.h. Sun. & Mon., and Aug. b.h.). 5 m. further E is **Birtsmoreton Court*, a moated manor house.

At *Much Marcle*, 5 m. SW of Ledbury, on the Ross road, is the medieval manor house of *Hellens* (March–Dec. daily, except Mon., 2.30–dusk). *Kempley*, 3½ m. S of Much Marcle, has a little Norman church with *murals of the 1st half of the 12th c. Rushall YH, 2 m. NNW of Much Marcle.

88 m. **Hereford,** see p. 52.

Droitwich, 6 M.
Kidderminster, 14 M.
St Stephen's Ch.
Cemetery
St Barnabas Ch.
Pitchcroft
Pitchcroft Race Course
Grand Stand
Grand Stand Road
Henwick Road
Hylton Road
Sandys Rd
Lansdowne Road
Birmingham Canal
Shirehall
Prison
Hospital
Foregate Station
P.O.
St George's Ch.
Cattle Market
Corn Market
Guildhall
St Andrew's Ch.
St Helen's Ch.
Cathedral
Commandery
Mission Hall
St Peter's Ch.
Porcelain Works
Hillborough
Tallow Hill
Tolladine Road
Trinity Ch.
Station
Midland Road
Stanley Road
Vincent Road
Sauce Works
Malvern Road
Henwick Sta.
St Clement's Ch.
YMCA Hostel
Bridge Street
Newport Street
Broad Street
Sidbury
Foregate Street
Shrub Hill
Shrub Hill Road
Charles Street
Castle Street
Victoria Street
Deansway
Lowesmoor
Angel Street
Friar Street
Copenhagen Street
Croft Road
Croftegar Park
County Cricket Ground
Bromyard Rd
St John's Ch.
Bromyard Road
Barrow Hill
Bromwich Road
Bromwich House
Bromwich Lane
Perry Wood
Pitmaston Rd
Palmers Mead
Walk
Severn
Severn Terrace
Quay
Old Palace
Deanery
Mill Lane
Friar Walk
Severn Side North
Severn Side South
Castle Green
Castle Walk
Battenhall Road
Worcester Bridge
Bath Road
Bath Terrace
Britannia Square
Chestnut Street
Skating Rink
Swimming Pool
Tennis Courts
Recreation Ground
Gregory's Mill
Water Works
Water Works Rd
Tarrington Rd
Tarrington Walk
Stanbury Rd
Stanbury Walk
St George's Lane
Sumpter Rd
Sumpter Walk
Somers Road
Somers Road South
Lansdowne Crescent
Lansdowne Walk
Rainbow Hill
Rainbow Hill Terrace
Albert Rd
Albert Terrace
Edgar Rd
Edgar Terrace
Richmond Rd
Richmond Terrace
Worcester
1:23.000
0 500 1000 1320 Feet
¼ Mile
0 100 200 300 400 500 Metres
Great Malvern 8 M.
Tewkesbury, 15 M.
Evesham, 16 M.
Birmingham
Oxford
A
B
C
D
1
2
3
4
5
6

WORCESTER CATHEDRAL

0 50 100 ft

0 5 10 20 30 m

1 Bp. Gauden (d. 1662)
2 Bp. Johnson (d. 1823)
3 Earl Baldwin (d. 1947)
4 Dean Eedes
5 Bp. Freake (d. 1591)
6 Rob. Wylde (1608)
7 Bp. Thornborough
8 Sir Edm. Elgar (d. 1934)
9 Sir John Beauchamp
10 Bp. Bullingham (d. 1576)
11 Bp. Hough (d. 1743)
12 Bp. Philpott (d. 1892)
13 Sir Griffin Ryce (d. 1523)
14 Bp Cobham (d. 1327)
15 Prince Arthur's Chap.

Blois
Cantelupe
Lady Chapel
East
14
15
Transept
13
Edgar Tower
Remains of Guest Hall
King John's Tomb
CHOIR
St. John's Chapel
Chapter House
N
11
Organ
12
West Transept
Cloisters
10
Jesus Chapel
North Aisle
NAVE
South Aisle
King's School Hall
formerly Refectory
N Porch
9
6
5
Cloisters
8
Font
4
3
2
Remains of Dormitory

B. Worcester

HOTELS. **Diglis*[1] (d, C5), 13 R.; *Star*[1] (s, C3), 36 R.; *Crown*[2] (c, C4), 27 R.; *Great Western*[2] (g, D3), 17 R.; *Loch Ryan*[3] (l, C5), uplic., 18 R.

RAILWAY STATIONS. *Shrub Hill* (D3); *Foregate Street* (C3). — MOTORBOATS from Severn Bridge in summer to Tewkesbury and to Stourport.

Worcester (pr. woo'ster, oo as in cook), the county town and an ancient cathedral city, lies on the l. (E) bank of the *Severn*. It still has many old buildings, but is spoilt by modernization and traffic congestion. Once well known for its cloth, Worcester is famous for its gloves, porcelain, and sauce. Pop. 67,600. 'Wigorna Ceaster' (the Roman fort of the Wigoran tribe) became the seat of a bishop in 680. In the Civil War Worcester ('Civitas in Bello et Pace Fidelis') was the last city to surrender to Parliament, and on 3 Sept. 1651 Charles II and his Scottish troops were routed by Cromwell before the city (the "crowning mercy").

From the Cross (C4) High St. leads S past the fine *Guildhall*, built in 1721–5 and attributed to Thomas White, a pupil of Wren's, who is thought to have been responsible also for the churches of St Nicholas (C3,4), St Swithin (C4), and All Saints (BC4). Statues of Charles I and II flank the entrance of the Guildhall, and above the door is a head of Cromwell, nailed by the ears. *St Swithin's* is notable for its unspoilt 18th c. interior and three-decker pulpit. *St Andrew's* (C4) has been pulled down except for its slender spire (1741; 245 ft high). To the E of All Saints is the chapel of the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, a strange building of 1804–15.

In Sidbury, SE of the Cathedral, is the ***Commandery** (C5), the most interesting of the many old houses in the city. Originally founded as a hospice by St Wulfstan in 1085, it was the Royalist headquarters in 1651 and is now private property, a fine example of Tudor domestic architecture, with a great hall, oak carvings, and stained glass (week-days, except Sat., 10–12 & 2.30–4.30). — Friar St. and New St., both with old houses, lead N to the Cornmarket (C4). The *Greyfriars*, in Friar St., is a timber-framed building of 1480, with 17th and 18th c. additions. Together with three adjoining old houses it belongs to the NT. At the corner of New St. and Cornmarket is *King Charles House* (1577; now an antique shop), from which Charles II escaped by the back door as his enemies entered at the front. Thence Trinity leads back to the Cross, past *Queen Elizabeth's House*, where she stayed in 1547. — Broad St. has Georgian houses. — In Foregate St. (C3) are the *Berkeley Hospital* (1703) and the Victoria Institute with the *City Museum and Art Gallery* (BC3, week-days 10–6), which owns 28 works by David Cox.

The *Royal Porcelain Works* (C 5), established in 1751, are shown to visitors Mon. to Fri. 10–1 & 2–5, and the *Dyson Perrins Museum* of their products (among the best now manufactured in England), in Severn St., is open Mon. to Sat. at the same hours. — Other well-known industrial establishments in Worcester are the glove factories of Messrs *Dent* and *Fownes Bros.*, and *Lea & Perrins's* sauce factory (D 4).

The ***Cathedral** (C 5), situated on the bank of the Severn and dedicated to Christ and the Blessed Virgin Mary, is a double cross with short transepts. Built of ruddy sandstone, it is in general characteristics E.E. and Dec., but includes specimens of all styles from the Norman down to the latest Perpendicular. The present church adjoins the site of one built by St Oswald (bishop of Worcester 961–992), who transformed a college of secular clergy into a Benedictine priory. St Wulfstan (bishop 1062–95) built a new cathedral in the Norman style, to the S of St Oswald's church; of this the crypt, the two bays of the nave, the interior of the chapter house, and portions of the walls alone remain. The choir and Lady Chapel were built in 1224–60, beginning from the E end, and the vaulting of the nave was begun by Thomas de Cobham (bishop 1317–27); the N side of the nave belongs to the Dec., the S side to the early Perp. period. The central tower, 196 ft high, was completed in 1374 and shows the transition from Dec. to Perpendicular. Gilbert Scott's restoration in 1857–73 deprived the exterior somewhat of its air of antiquity. The usual entrance is by the North Porch (1386).

The *Interior has, in its magnificent groined roof, extending in an unbroken line for 387 ft, a feature that perhaps no other English cathedral can match. With the exception of its two W bays, which are Transitional (ca. 1175), the Nave is later than the choir, and there are differences of detail between its N and S sides. Flying buttresses in the last bay help to support the tower. The arched recesses in the wall of the S aisle show that the lower part of it is a relic of the Norman cathedral. Opening off the N aisle is the small *Jesus Chapel*, originally Bishop Cobham's chantry chapel. Among the various tombs (comp. the plan) is that of *John Gauden* (1; d. 1662), who claimed to be the author of 'Eikon Basilike', ascribed to Charles I. *Earl Baldwin* (2; 1867–1947), whose ashes rest below his Garter banner, was prime minister in 1923–9 and 1935–8. *Sir Edward Elgar* (3; memorial window), the composer, was the son of a Worcester music-seller; he was born at Broadheath, 3 m. NW, and is buried at Malvern (see p. 47). The cottage at Broadheath is now a museum.

The WEST TRANSEPTS contain a good deal of Norman masonry, partly concealed by later work, of which the veil of Perp. tracery in the S arm is noteworthy. In the E wall of the N arm is a Norman arch, below which has been placed the monument of *John Hough* (11; bishop 1717–43), a masterpiece by Roubiliac.

The *CHOIR dates from the purest E.E. period. As at Salisbury slender shafts of Purbeck marble play an important part in the design. The carving of the bosses and capitals is very delicate. The stalls date from 1379, but were supplemented ca. 1890; the misericords are very quaint. The pulpit dates from the 17th century. In the centre of the choir is the monument of *King John*, who died at Newark in 1216 and was buried here at his own request; it consists of a sarcophagus-tomb of the 16th c., surmounted by an *effigy, in Purbeck marble, of ca. 1240, said to be the earliest existing effigy of an English monarch. A fine Perp. work of 1504 is the chantry of *Prince Arthur* (d. 1502), eldest son of Henry VI, who died at Ludlow at the age of seventeen.

The LADY CHAPEL was begun in 1224. The effigies in front of the altar are those of bishops *William de Blois* (d. 1236), the builder of the chapel, and *Walter de Cantelupe* (d. 1266). L. of the altar, a tablet to Izaak Walton's second wife (d. 1662), a half-sister of Bishop Ken, with a quaint epitaph written by her husband. The little organ, built by 'Father Smith' in 1680, is said to have belonged to Handel.

The *CRYPT (1084–92), entered from the SW transept, has fifty elegant pillars and originally ended in three apses, but its ground-plan is obscured by the substantial walls built to support the new choir.

The CLOISTERS are in the Perp. style and have remarkable roof-bosses representing the Tree of Jesse (S walk) and angels adoring the Virgin and Child (N walk). At the W end of the N walk is a tombstone bearing the word 'Miserrimus' (pl. M), the prosaic explanation of which is that it marks the grave of a minor canon, Thomas Morris, a non-juror deprived of his preferments in 1689. Wordsworth's sonnet takes a more romantic view. — From the E side of the cloisters we enter the *CHAPTER HOUSE, one of the earliest examples of vaulting borne by a single central column. The Norman interior is circular, dating from the mid-12th c., with 15th c. windows; the exterior is decagonal and dates from ca. 1400.

The top of the TOWER, which contains a peal of bells, affords a fine view, extending to the Malvern Hills. — The CHAPTER LIBRARY, housed in the triforium of the S nave aisle, comprises about 4,000 printed books and some interesting MSS (apply to the librarian). Various seals, charters, and other relics are exhibited in the S choir aisle.

Among the monastic remains the most important is the *Refectory*, a fine hall of 1372, 120 ft long, with a Norman crypt below. It is now used as the hall of the *King's School*, which was founded in 1541 (540 boys). To the W of the cloisters are fragments of the *Dormitory*, and to the E are the ruins of the *Guest Hall* (1320). The *Edgar Tower* (ca. 1350), the fortified main entrance of the monastery, is believed to be a relic of the otherwise vanished Castle.

FROM WORCESTER TO BIRMINGHAM: by road (A 38), 26½ m. (by rail 33½ m. in 1 hr). — 6½ m. **Droitwich**, an old town famous for its medical brine baths. Pop. 8,200. The brine, which is pumped from wells or 'wyches' at a temperature of 45° (7° C.), is the strongest in Europe (30% natural salt) and radio-active; it is used in the treatment of rheumatism, arthritis, sciatica, etc. The hotels and St Andrew's Baths are in the upper, the Royal Baths (1836) in the lower part of the town, where some of the houses have assumed strange angles owing to subsidence. The water in the swimming baths is so dense that the bather cannot sink. Edward Winslow, the Pilgrim Father (1595–1655), was born in Droitwich and christened in St Peter's. Hotels: Worcestershire[1], 100 R.; *Raven[1], 58 R.; St Andrew's House[2], 35 R.; Sun Rays[3], unlic., 29 R.; etc. 2½ m. E of Droitwich is *Hanbury Hall* (1701; NT). — 13 m. *Bromsgrove* (Perry Hall[2], 7 R.), with old gabled houses. Pop. 36,800. A. E. Housman (1859–1936) was born at Valley House (now Housmans), Fockbury, 1 m. NW, and later lived at Clock House. — Then r., the *Lickey Hills*. At 17 m. A 38 crosses the *Chadwich Manor* estate (NT, 431 acres). L., the conspicuous *Frankley Beeches* (829 ft; NT). — 26½ m. **Birmingham** (p. 92), entered by Bristol Road (pl. B 6, 7).

From Worcester W to *Aberystwyth* and *Aberdovey*, either via Leominster and Rhayader, or via Ludlow and Newtown, see Rte 20. On the former route (A 44) is (14 m.) *Bromyard*, 2 m short of which is the *Brockhampton* estate, with Lower Brockhampton, a half-timbered manor house of the late 14th c. (see p. 208). The later route (A 443) passes (11 m) *Great Witley*, with its Italianate *church (see p. 210).

From Worcester S to *Tewkesbury* and *Gloucester*, and N to *Shrewsbury*, see Rte 6 A.

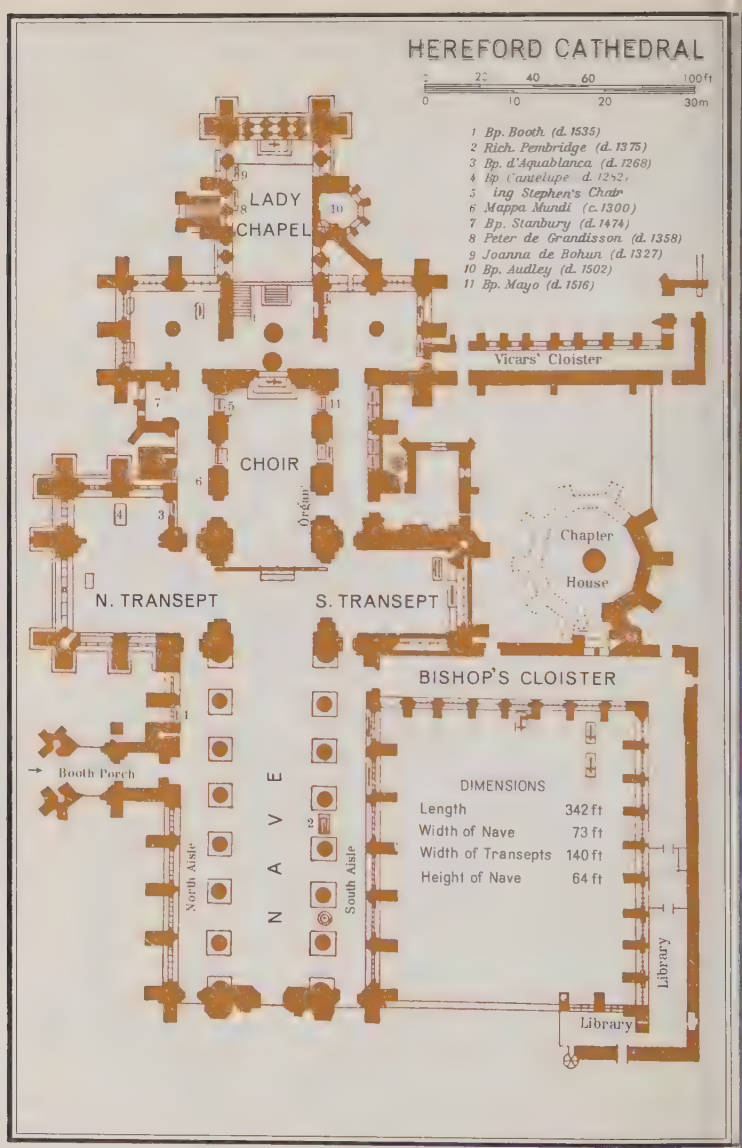
C. Hereford

HOTELS. **Green Dragon*[1] (d, B 3), TH, 81 R.; *Imperial*[2] (i, B 2), 25 R.; *City Arms*[2] (c, B 3), 45 R.; *Three Counties*[2] (t, E 1), 14 R.; *Booth Hall*[2] (b, C 3), 11 R. — Unlicensed: *Castle Pool*[3] (p, C 3), 26 R.; *Graftonbury*[3], at Grafton, 51 R.

Hereford (pr. hérryford), the county town, on the r. (N) bank of the river *Wye*, has many old houses and remains of town walls, and so far has escaped industrialization. Pop. 44,000.

The shopping centre is High Town (C 3), with the half-timbered **Old House*, built in 1621 from the plans of John Abell and now furnished as a Jacobean period museum (10–1 & 2–5.30; closed on Sun. and Sat. afternoon in Oct.–March). *All Saints* (B 3), in High St., has a twisted spire 212 ft high and contains stalls, an Annunciation wall-painting (both 15th c.), and a chained library of 313 vols. (1715). Thence Broad St. leads to the Cathedral, passing the *City Museum and Art Gallery* (10–6, Thurs. 10–5, Sun. 2–5.30), which has Roman antiquities from Magna and a good series of English water colours.

HEREFORD
1 : 17,500
0 500 1000 1500
Feet
0 100 200 300 400 500
Metres
1 General Post Office B 3
2 Free Library & Museum B 3
3 Cathedral Grammar School C 3
✝ Nelson Column C ✝
Leominster, 13 M.
Wormsley Brook
Football Ground
Station
Commandery Hosp.
Black Friars Monastery
Cattle Market
Electric Works
Bus Sta.
Goods Station
All Saints Ch
Old Town Hall
Shire Hall
Gaol
County Offices
Cathedral Close
Cathedral
St Nicholas's Ch
Bishop's Palace
College of Vicars Choral
Castle Green
Bishop's Meadow
River Wye
Barrs Court Road
Barrs Court Station
Whitestone Hill
South Bank Road
Four Road
Bodenham Road
Ledbary Road
Eign Brook
Eign Hamlet
Old Eign Hill
Scots Gate
Barracks
St James's Church
General Hospital
Park Street
Broomy Hill
City Wales Works
Brecon, 37 M.
White Cross
Ledbury, 13 M.
Abergavenny, 24 M.
Ross, 14 M.
Gloucester, 26 M.



Kart. Inst. 6. Schiffner, Lahr/Schwarzw

The ***Cathedral** (BC 3), dedicated to St Mary and St Ethelbert, was founded ca. 672, when the see was carved out of that of Lichfield. It was the burial-place of St Ethelbert, king of the East Angles, who was beheaded by Offa of Mercia in 794. The present church, begun by the first Norman bishop Robert de Losinga (1079–95) or by Bishop Reynelm (1107–15), shows excellent examples of all the pre-Reformation styles. The Norman work includes the nave arches, the piers of the tower, the greater part of the S transept, and the choir arches and triforium, while the ambulatory is Transitional (1190). The choir clerestory and roof (1250) and the Lady Chapel and its crypt (soon after 1200) are E.E. The N transept was rebuilt in 1250–88, in a transitional style between E.E. and Decorated. The central tower, 165 ft high, dates from the Dec. period, early 14th c. Finally, the N porch was added by Bishop Booth (1516–35). The W work fell in 1786 and a disastrous reconstruction was carried out by James Wyatt, who shortened the nave by one bay. A new W front was erected by John Oldrid Scott in 1902–8.

Interior. On entering the NAVE by the N porch, the visitor is struck by the contrast presented by the massive Norman piers and arches to Wyatt's triforium, clerestory, and lath-and-plaster ceiling. The mutilated font is Norman, the oak pulpit Jacobean. Among the monuments note those of Bishop *Booth* (pl. 1; 1516–35) and *Sir Richard de Pembridge* (pl. 2; d. 1375), who fought at Sluys and Poitiers. — The *NORTH TRANSEPT, with its tall and narrow windows, arches of unusual form, and diaper ornamentation, contains the *tombs of *Peter of Aigueblanche* or *Aquablanca* (pl. 3; bishop 1240–68) and *Thomas de Cantelupe* (pl. 4; 1275–82); the latter was excommunicated by Archbishop Peckham but canonized by Rome in 1320 as St Thomas of Hereford. — The SOUTH TRANSEPT is Norman, with Perp. windows. Note the Norman fireplace, matched only at Durham. The lantern beneath the central tower resembles a cage with stone bars.

*CHOIR. The bishop's throne and the stalls, with their sixty misericords, date from the 14th c. The chair on the l. of the altar is said to have been used by King Stephen, but is probably of later date. Both choir aisles contain bishops' tombs, and in the N aisle is the celebrated **Mappa Mundi* (pl. 6), a circular map of the world with Jerusalem in the centre, drawn on vellum about the turn of the 13th c. Opening off this aisle is the exquisite chantry of *John Stanbury* (pl. 7; Henry VI's confessor, bishop 1453–74), with fan-vaulting and carved monsters. — The EAST TRANSEPTS mainly date from the 14th c. — The LADY CHAPEL is E.E., with two lights of 14th c. glass and the tombs of *Peter de Grandisson*

(pl. 8; d. 1358) and *Joanna de Bohun* (pl. 9; d. 1327). The altar reredos is by R. Blacking (1951). On the S side, the two-storied chantry of *Edmund Audley* (pl. 10; bishop 1492–1502). A door in the ambulatory is the entrance to the CRYPT, which is said to be the only example in the country of an E.E. crypt below an E.E. Lady Chapel.

The BISHOP'S CLOISTER, leading to the Bishop's Palace, with only two walks, has elaborate tracery (1412). In the E walk note the square tower called *Ladye Arbour* and the entrance to the demolished *Chapter House*, which was a decagonal building of 1327.

The Archive Chamber, over the E aisle of the N transept, and a modern room over the W walk of the cloister contain the *CHAINED LIBRARY of over 1,440 volumes, complete with the ancient seats and fittings and seven presses dating from 1611. It includes 266 volumes of manuscripts (8–15th c.). — The *Vicars' Cloister*, with a carved wooden roof, leads from the SE transept to the *College of Vicars Choral* (ca. 1475), built round a quadrangle. — The *Cathedral School* (3, C3), with 370 boys, was founded in 1381. — The *Bishop's Palace* (B3,4) incorporates the wooden framework of a Norman hall.

Castle Green (C4) represents the outer ward of the Castle, which was destroyed by Parliament. In the centre rises a column (1809) to the memory of Lord Nelson, who was a freeman of the city, and to the N is the *Castle Pool*, part of the old moat. — Return to High Town via St Owen St. (CD3), passing the *Town Hall* (1904), the *Shire Hall* (by Smirke, 1819), and *St Peter's*, which has a 13th c. steeple and eighteen stalls of the 15th c.

Widemarsh St. (CD2) leads N, past (r.) the Raven Inn, which replaces the Angel Inn, where David Garrick was born in 1717. The *Coningsby* or *Black Cross Hospital* (C2) is a neat little building of 1614, for old soldiers, sailors, and servants, with a Preaching Cross (ca. 1370) in the garden. — The river Wye is spanned by the *Greyfriars Bridge* (B4; 1964–6), which has a single span of 290 ft.

From Hereford to *Gloucester* and to *Shrewsbury*, see p. 62; to *Ross* and *Abergavenny*, see pp. 56, 188; to *Brecon*, see p. 192. — *Kilpeck* *church (p. 189) is 7 m. SW.

5. From Gloucester to Monmouth and Chepstow

Rtes *A* and *B*, which traverse the Forest of Dean, lie almost entirely in the county of *Gloucestershire* (see Rte 3). Rte *C*, via Ross, enters *Herefordshire* (see Rte 4) for a short distance and between Monmouth and Chepstow closely follows the river Wye, which here forms the boundary between Gloucestershire and *Monmouthshire* (see Rte 17).

RAIL (Western Region). For the direct line from Gloucester to *Chepstow*, see p. 168. — From Gloucester to Ross, 18 m. in 40 min.: 11 m. *Longhope* and 14 m. *Mitcheldean Road*, each 2¼ m. from Mitcheldean, for the Forest of Dean. — 16 m. *Weston-under-Penyard* halt. — 18 m. **Ross-on-Wye.** Monmouth now has no passenger service.

ROAD. Between Gloucester and Monmouth there is a choice of three routes. *A* (24½ m.) and *B* (25 m.) cross the Forest of Dean, and of these *A* is preferable as it avoids Cinderford and Coleford. *C* (27 m.) has the advantage of passing through Ross and Goodrich, and near Symond's Yat. The main road from Gloucester to Chepstow is described on p. 169.

A. Via Mitcheldean

Gloucester (p. 39) is quitted via Westgate St. (pl. AB2,3) and the river *Severn* is crossed by Over Bridge (p. 42). — Beyond (7 m.) *Huntley* turn l. from the Ross road (A 40) and follow A 4136, a hilly road across the Forest of Dean. *May Hill* (969 ft; NT, 131½ acres), NW of Huntley, commands a view extending over ten counties.

The ***Forest of Dean**, measuring 10 by 8 m., and once a royal hunting ground, extends between the Severn and the Wye, S of the Gloucester-Ross road, and some 39 sq.m. of it still belong to the Crown. The six great 'walks' that intersect it were created under Charles II. Coal and iron used to be worked here on primitive lines, by 'free miners' (there are still a few small pits), but for the most part the forest is unspoilt, with extensive tracts of oak and beech wood, bracken, ferns, bluebells, and foxgloves. There are no deer.

11½ m. *Mitcheldean* (YH). — 14 m. *Nailbridge*. R. for (1 m.) *Ruardean Hill*, the highest point in the forest (932 ft; view). — 19 m. *Lower Berryhill*. R. for Symond's Yat (2½ m.; p. 56). — 21 m. *Staunton*, with a partly Norman church. View from (r.) the *Buck Stone* (915 ft). Then a long descent to the Wye valley and **Monmouth** (24½ m.; p. 57).

B. Via Cinderford

From Gloucester to *Westbury-on-Severn*, 9 m., see p. 169. — At 10 m. turn r. by A 4151 for the *Forest of Dean*, via (12 m.) *Littledean* and (13½ m.) *Cinderford* (White Hart[3], 6 R.; St White's[4], unlic., 6 R.), whence you proceed by B 4226. — At 16 m. you pass the *Speech House* (TH[2], 17 R.), dating from 1680, where he Court of Speech, or verderers' court, is held. This is the best headquarters for exploring the forest. In its vicinity: Holly Wood; the Spruce Drive, leading SE to Danby Beeches; High Beeches, to the NW (1½ m. from Coleford); etc. — 19 m. *Coleford* (Lambsquay House[3], 8 R.; Forest House[3], unlic., 10 R.), which like Cinderford has miscellaneous small industries but little attraction for tourists. *Newland*, 2 m. W of Coleford, is a pretty village, with a 13th c. church (detached spire) and almshouses (1615). — Then by A 4136, via (21½ m.) *Staunton* (see above), to (25 m.) **Monmouth** (p. 57).

C. Via Ross and the Wye Valley

From Gloucester by A 40 to (7½ m.) *Huntley*, see p. 55. — A 40 continues to wind through the wooded hills on the N edge of the *Forest of Dean* (see p. 55), entering Herefordshire on this side of (12 m.) *Lea*. — 14 m. *Weston-under-Penyard* (Sandiway², 10 R.).

16½ m. **Ross-on-Wye**, a pretty town and summer resort, is a good centre for the lower valley of the Wye. Pop. 6,000. The parish church, a Dec. and Perp. building with a spire, contains the tomb of John Kyrle (d. 1724), the 'Man of Ross', eulogized by Pope. Lovely view of the Wye from the Prospect, adjoining the churchyard. Kyrle's house in the market-place is marked by his bust. The Town Hall, supported on pillars, was built in 1670.

HOTELS. *Pengethley*², 10 R.; *Chase*², 46 R.; *Royal*², 28 R., *Swan*², 31 R., *King's Head*², 17 R., these three TH; *Wye*², 24 R.; *Rosswyn*², 12 R.; *Chasedale*², 18 R.; *Glewstone Court*², 8 R. — Unlicensed: *Brookfields*², 12 R.; *Wilton Court*², 8 R.; *Edde Cross*², 5 R.; *Priory*², 6 R.; etc.

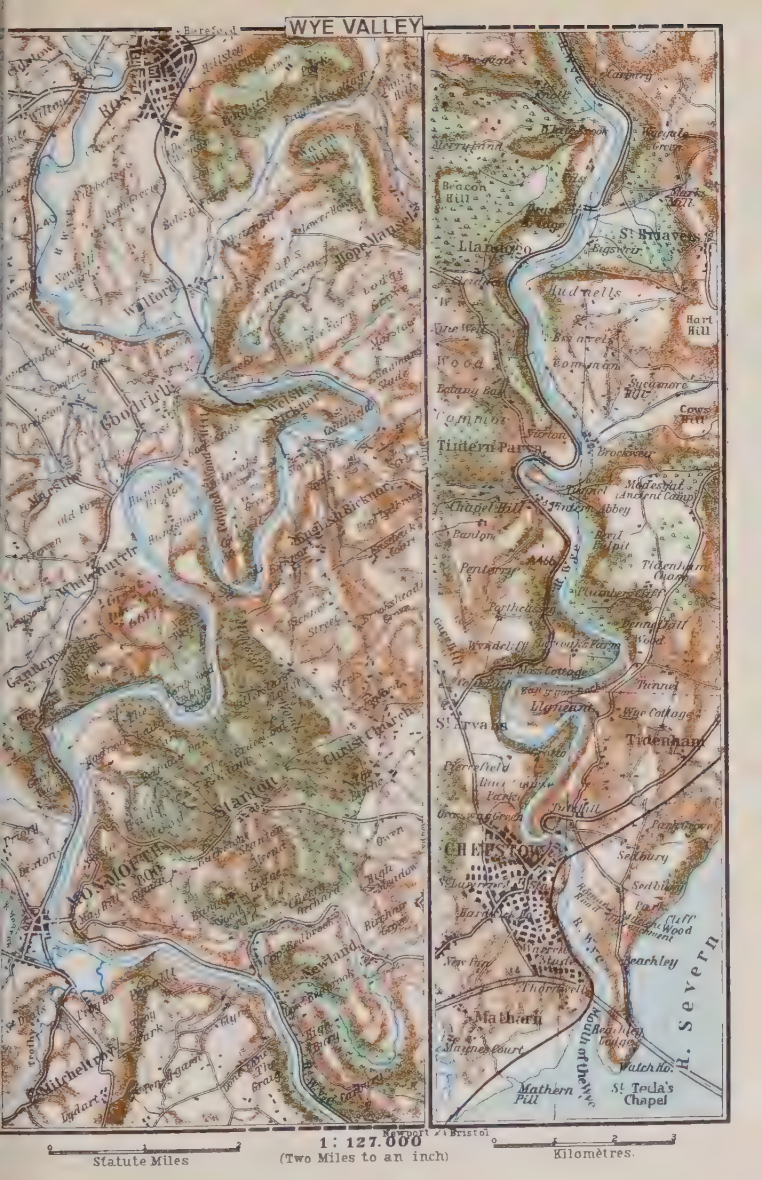
MOTORWAY (M 50 and M 5) to *Tewkesbury*, *Worcester*, *Droitwich*, and *Birmingham*, see p. 101.

Ross is the usual starting point for a visit to the lower ****Valley of the Wye**, which presents perhaps the finest river scenery in the country. The river (Welsh *Gwy*, water) rises on Plynlimon, flows SE via Rhayader, Builth Wells, and Hay to Hereford, then S via Ross and Monmouth, joining the Severn estuary below Chepstow, after a course of 130 m. There are few more attractive walking tours than a descent of the Wye from the source to the mouth. Boats may be hired at Ross for a trip down the river to Symond's Yat, Monmouth, and Tintern; the inexperienced should take a boatman, because of the occasional rapids. — The famous salmon-fishing on the Wye has been affected by pollution.

A 40 descends from Ross to cross the Wye at (17½ m.) *Wilton*, by a picturesque bridge with a sundial. The Monmouth road (l.) follows the W side of the valley, but owing to the windings of the Wye little is to be seen of the river scenery, which can only be properly enjoyed by walkers and boaters. — 20½ m. *Pencraig*. — Fork l. for (22 m.) *Goodrich* (Ye Hostelrie³, TH, 8 R.; YH at Welsh Bicknor, 2 m. SE). **Goodrich Castle*, picturesquely sited above the Wye, is a splendid ruin, with moat, Norman keep, and 13th c. banqueting hall and chapel (AM; 9.30–4, 5.30, or 7; closed on Sun. morning in Oct.–March).

The road to the l. descends to *Kerne Bridge*, beyond which the road to the r. (leading to Coleford, see above) hugs for 3½ m. the bank of the Wye, which here describes a long loop.

From Goodrich a narrow road descends to cross the Wye at (1 m.) *Huntsham Bridge*, beyond which it goes on to (1½ m.) ***Symond's Yat**, a famous beauty spot, at the neck (only 600 yds wide) of another great loop of the Wye (yat = gate).

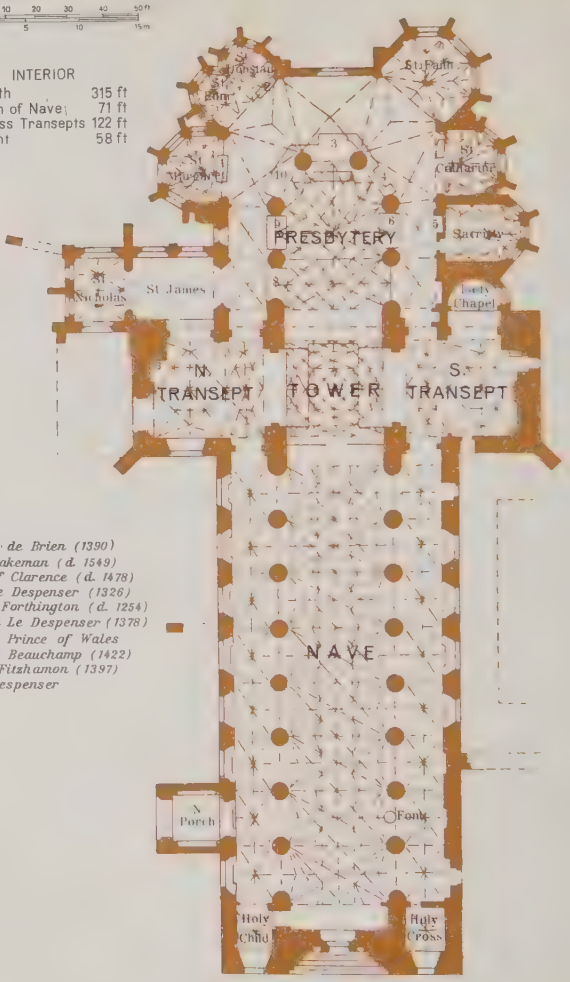

WYE VALLEY
Hereford
Ross
Wilford
Hope Mansell
Goodrich
Welsh Bicknor
Whitchurch
Ganarew
Clifford's Church
Llangarron
Symonds Yat
Kerne Bridge
Walford
Monmouth
Mitcheldean
Forest of Dean
Broadgate
Clanbrog
Merrybrook
Bacton
Beacon Hill
Llanrothal
St Weonards
Hart Hill
Hudnells
Wood Common
Sycamore Wood
Cow's Grave
Tintern Parva
Brockweir
Chapel Hill
Tintern Abbey
Penterry
Parthelog
Wyndcliff
Moss Cottage
St Arvans
Llanfihangel
Wye Cottage
Tidenham
Pierrepoint
Park Hill
CHEPSTOW
Salisbury
Southbank
Cliff Wood
Beachley
New Park
Thornwell
Mathern
Kingsmeadow Court
Beachley Passage
Severn
Watch Ho.
Mathern Pill
St Tecla's Chapel
Bristol
Statute Miles
1 : 127.000
(Two Miles to an inch)
Kilomètres.

TEWKESBURY ABBEY

0 10 20 30 40 50 ft
0 5 10 15 m

INTERIOR

Length	315 ft
Width of Nave	71 ft
Across Transepts	122 ft
Height	58 ft



1 *Sir Guy de Brien (1390)*
2 *John Wakeman (d. 1549)*
3 *Duke of Clarence (d. 1478)*
4 *Hugh Le Despenser (1326)*
5 *Robert Forthington (d. 1254)*
6 *Edward Le Despenser (1378)*
7 *Edward Prince of Wales*
8 *Richard Beauchamp (1422)*
9 *Robert Fitzhamon (1397)*
10 *Lord Despenser*

Kart. Inst. G. Schiffner, Lahr/Schwarzwald

Hotels: Royal[2], 20 R.; Paddocks[3], 20 R.; Wye Rapids[3], 26 R.; Garth Cottage[4], 7 R.; Woodlea[4], 9 R. Upstream, the *Coldwell Rocks. The reach downstream is one of the finest on the Wye (no road, but boats for hire). — The road then climbs (1 in 5) the **Yat Rock*, the top of which (650 ft) commands an exquisite view. Coleford (p. 55) is 3 m. S, across the Forest of Dean.

Beyond Goodrich A 40 leads through (23 m). *Whitchurch* (Doward[2], 26 R.; Cedars[4], unlic., 9 R.) and then leaves the river Wye for a while (2 m.), passing behind the *Great Doward* (661 ft) and the *Little Doward* (700 ft) and rejoining the Wye at the beautiful park of *Wyastone Leys*, where Monmouthshire is entered.

27 m. **Monmouth** (pr. múnm'th) is beautifully situated at the junction of the river *Monnow* with the Wye and has many substantial Georgian houses. Pop. 5,800. The Castle, of which the remains are scanty, was the birthplace of Henry V in 1387. In front of the Shire Hall (1724) in Agincourt Square is a statue of the Hon. Charles Stewart Rolls (p. 124), by Goscombe John, 1911. The Nelson Museum in Glendower St. contains relics of Lord Nelson, Lady Hamilton, and their contemporaries, and also local antiquities (week-days in April–Oct. 10–1 & 2–5; Sun. in Aug. & Sept., and Easter and Whit Sun., 2–5). On the old bridge over the Monnow is a 13th c. *gateway, unique in England; on the further side, the small church of St Thomas-over-Monnow (Norman, restored).

HOTELS. *Beaufort Arms*[1], TH, 26 R.; *King's Head*[2], TH, 27 R.; *White Swan*[3], 22 R.; *Royal George*[3], 16 R.; *Whitecross House*[4], unlic., 6 R. — RESTAURANT. *French of Monmouth.*

*Views from the *Kymin* (NT; over 800 ft), on the other side of the Wye. On it are a tower known as the Round House (1794) and a Naval Temple (1802). — At *Welsh Newton*, 4 m. N, on the Hereford road (A 466), is the moated *Pembridge Castle* (13th c.; May–Sept., Thurs. 10–7).

Beyond Monmouth the Wye valley contracts again and is enclosed by steep wooded hills. The Chepstow road (A 466) follows the river closely all the way, with magnificent scenery. Crossing the Wye at Monmouth, it hugs the E bank, via (30 m.) *Redbrook*, beyond which the E bank belongs to Gloucestershire and the W bank to Monmouthshire. On this side of (33½ m.) *Bigsweir Bridge*, where A 466 crosses the river, a road ascends l. to (2 m.) *St Briavels* (pr. brévvels), where the Castle (restored), once the residence of the Constable of the Forest of Dean, is now a YH. — From this point onwards the Wye is a tidal river. — 35 m. *Llandogo* (Old Farmhouse[3], 6 R.; Eddis[3], 6 R.; Craiglas[3], unlic., 5 R.).

38 m. *Tintern* (Beaufort[2], 27 R.; Royal George[2], 12 R.; Wye Valley[2], 9 R.; Gwyn House[4], unlic., 6 R.). ***Tintern Abbey**, in a meadow on the W bank of the Wye, is one of the most romantic

ruins in the country and associated with Wordsworth's poem. It covers 27 acres (AM; 9.30–4, 5.30, or 7; Sun. from 2, in April–Sept. from 9.30). Walter de Clare founded it for Cistercians in 1131. The church, unusually long (228 ft), dates from between 1270 and 1325 and is a grand specimen of Geometrical Decorated. The roof, central tower, and N wall of the nave are gone, but the rest is well preserved, and the tracery (W window 64 ft high) and other ornaments are very beautiful. The domestic buildings are of minor importance.

Farther on the road passes limestone rocks known as the *Twelve Apostles* and (40 m.) *Moss Cottage*. On emerging from the woods you follow a lane to the r. for ¼ m. and then walk in ¼ hr to the top of the ***Wyndcliff** (800 ft). Celebrated view thence of the Wye valley and the Forestry Commission's Tintern Forest. The Blackcliff and Wyndcliff forest nature reserve (250 acres) has an interesting and rich flora. — 41 m. *St Arvans*. On the l. follows *Piercefield Park*, with the Chepstow race-course. — 43 m. **Chepstow**, see p. 169.

6. From Gloucester to Shrewsbury

This route intersects four counties: *Gloucestershire* (see Rte 3), *Worcestershire* (see Rte 4), *Herefordshire* (see Rte 4), and Shropshire.

Shropshire or *Salop*, on the Welsh marches, is the largest of the inland counties of England. The river *Severn*, on which lies the county town of *Shrewsbury* (p. 64), divides it into two parts: the SW part is hilly and has beautiful unspoilt scenery, the NE part consists of a fertile plain.

RAIL. *A*, via Hereford (where you change), Western Region, 81 m. in 3–3¼ hrs. From **Gloucester** (Central) to (18 m.) *Ross-on-Wye*, see p. 54. — 30 m. **Hereford.** — 42 m. *Leominster.* — 53½ m. **Ludlow.** — 61 m. *Craven Arms & Stokesay.* — 68½ m. *Church Stretton.* — 81 m. **Shrewsbury.**

B, via Worcester (change at Worcester and Bridgnorth; poor connections), 78 m. in 4½ hrs. **Gloucester** (Eastgate). — 6½ m. **Cheltenham Spa** (Lansdown). — 14 m. *Ashchurch*, for Tewkesbury (2 m.). — 16 m. *Bredon.* — 26 m. **Worcester** (Shrub Hill). — 31 m. *Droitwich Spa.* — 37 m. *Hartlebury.* — 40 m. *Stourport-on-Severn.* Then up the Severn valley. — 42½ m. *Bewdley.* — 55 m. *Bridgnorth.* — 62 m. *Coalport.* — 64 m. *Iron Bridge & Broseley.* — 65½ m. *Buildwas*, for Much Wenlock (4 m.). — 69½ m. *Cressage.* — 78 m. **Shrewsbury.**

A third railway route, via **Birmingham**, 94 m. in 3 hrs, is served by fast and frequent trains, but involves a troublesome change of stations at Birmingham.

ROAD. Of the two routes described below, Rte *A*, 75 m., via Worcester, is the shorter: A38 to Worcester, A449 to Kidderminster, A442 to Bridgnorth, A458 to Shrewsbury. (The alternative route from Worcester to Bridgnorth via Bewdley, by secondary roads, avoids Kidderminster and is only 3½ m. longer.) Rte *B*, 83 m., via Hereford, takes you through the Border country, with better scenery and freedom from industry: A40 to Ross, A49 to Shrewsbury.

A. Via Worcester

Gloucester (p. 39) is quitted via Kingsholm Road (pl. C1,2). — At (7 m.) Coombe Hill A 38 is joined on the r. by A 4019 from Cheltenham (5 m.; p. 33).

At 8 m. a road on the l. leads to (1½ m.) **Deerhurst**, a village by the Severn, the *church of which belonged to a Saxon monastery first mentioned in 804. The lower half of the tower, with herringbone masonry, is pre-Conquest work; above the W door is carved the 'Deerhurst dragon'. The nave incorporates the Saxon church, although its arcades and aisles are later (E.E.). In the E wall of the tower is a double triangular window, and below it a triangular aperture. The cylindrical *font, with spiral ornamentation, dates from the 8th or 9th century. The brasses in the N transept include that of Alice Cassey and her dog Cherry (1400). Attached to a half-timbered house near the church is **Odda's Chapel*, likewise pre-Conquest. A stone found here bearing the date 1056 (original in the Ashmolean, p. 27) makes this chapel the earliest dated ecclesiastical building in England.

11 m. ***Tewkesbury**, an ancient town with many black-and-white and Georgian houses (notably in Church St.), is situated near the confluence of the *Avon* with the *Severn*. Pop. 6,000. A memorial stone in the Bloody Meadow, ½ m. S, marks the site of the battle of Tewkesbury, 1471, at which the Yorkists gained a decisive victory (beyond the Swilgate Bridge, between the Gloucester road and the E arm of the Avon). Excellent boating on both the Avon and the Severn.

The **Abbey Church is a relic of a Benedictine monastery founded in 715 and refounded in 1087 by Robert FitzHamon (p. 60). The choir was completed in 1123 by Robert, Earl of Gloucester, the tower and nave before 1150. Tewkesbury Abbey ranks among the finest Norman edifices in the country and is noted also for its tombs and its glass. The massive Norman *tower, 148 ft high, may be ascended (pinnacles added in 1660). The recessed arch of the W front is 65 ft high and 34 ft wide. The chevet of chapels at the E end was added in the Dec. period, after 1330, and they are paralleled in this country at Westminster Abbey only. The chapel on the E side of the N transept dates from the E. E. period.

The interior is most impressive (length 315 ft, width of nave and aisle 71 ft, height 58 ft). The fourteen colossal cylindrical columns, each 30 ft high and 6¼ ft in diameter, dwarf the Dec. triforium and clerestory. The vaulting (1349–59) was coloured by Gambier Parry (d. 1888), inventor of the spirit-fresco process.

— The transepts are Norman, with 14th c. windows. In the beautiful S arm, which has an apsidal Lady Chapel with an upper chamber, are the 'Madonna del Passeggio', by Raphael, and a tablet to Mrs Craik (Dinah Maria Mulock, 1826–87), in whose novel 'John Halifax, Gentleman' Tewkesbury figures as Nortonbury. From the N aisle you enter the ambulatory, with its radiating chapels, the easternmost of which (Lady Chapel) has been demolished. The abbots' tombs include, at the entrance of the NE chapel, the cenotaph of *John Wakeman* (d. 1549; pl. 2), last Abbot of Tewkesbury and first Bishop of Gloucester. The *Duke of Clarence* (d. 1478; pl. 3), drowned, according to rumour, in a butt of malmsey, and his wife Isabella, daughter of Warwick the 'King-Maker', were buried behind the high altar. — The choir has truncated Norman pillars supporting pointed arches and a rich 14th c. roof, seven *windows with stained glass of before 1340, and stalls with misericords. On the N side, the **Beauchamp Chantry* (pl. 8), erected by Isabel le Despenser ca. 1425 over the grave of her first husband Richard de Beauchamp, Earl of Worcester (d. 1422). Her second husband was Richard de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick (p. 88). Adjacent, the *Founder's Chapel* (pl. 9), erected in 1397 over the tomb of Robert FitzHamon (d. 1107), and the *tomb of *Hugh le Despenser III* (d. 1326; pl. 4), with canopy. On the S, the *Trinity Chapel* (pl. 6), on the roof of which is a gilded kneeling figure of Edward le Despenser (d. 1375).

The *Cloister Walk*, on the S side, the *Abbey House*, near the W front, and the *Abbey Gate House*, to the W, are relics of the monastic buildings.

HOTELS. *Swan*[2], TH, 22 R.; *Royal Hop Pole*[2], 25 R.; *Bell*[3], 11 R.; *Shuthonger Manor*[2], 9 R.; *Tudor House*[3], unlic., 15 R. — 6 m. E, on the Evesham road: **Beckford*[3], 4 R.

Bredon (pr. breedon), 3 m. NE of Tewkesbury, on the Pershore road, is the novelist John Moore's 'Brensham Village'. It has a fine Norman and Dec. church (tablet to Thomas Copley, d. 1593, one of Raleigh's associates in Virginia) and a 14th c. tithe barn, 132 ft long (NT; Tues. & Fri. 2–5). *Bredon Hill* (961 ft), celebrated in A. E. Housman's poem, affords a lovely view of thirteen 'coloured counties'. *Elmley Castle*, on the N side of the hill, is a pretty village with a church noted for its monuments.

A 38 continues to ascend the Severn valley. — At 14 m., the junction with M 50 (see p. 101). — At 17½ m. a road leads l. to (1 m.) *Upton-on-Severn* (Star[3], 11 R.; King's Head[3], 7 R.; White Lion[3], 12 R.), an unspoilt little country town, which figures in 'Tom Jones'.

26½ m. **Worcester** (see p. 49), entered by Bath Road (pl. C 6). For an alternative road thence to Bridgnorth, see below. A 449 leaves Worcester by Barbourne Road (pl. B 1, 2) and runs near the W bank of the *Severn*.

28 m. *Ombersley*, a picturesque village of black-and-white houses. — 31 m. *Crossway Green* (Mitre Oak[3], 6 R.). L. for (3 m.) *Stourport-on-Severn* (pop. 13,400; Severn Manor Restaurant). *Great Witley* (p. 210), 6 m. SW, has an interesting *church. — 34 m. *Hartlebury Castle*, rebuilt after 1675, is the residence of the Bishop of Worcester (May–Sept. on Sun., Tues., Thurs., Fri. 1–6). The N wing houses the Worcestershire County Museum (10–5 or 8, closed Mon.).

37 m. **Kidderminster** (Black Horse[2], 15 R.), the most important manufacturing town in the county, with engineering industries also. Pop. 43,500. There are statues of Sir Rowland Hill (1795–1879), a native, and of Richard Baxter, who held the living of St Mary's (Perp., with good monuments) in 1647–60. Museum and art gallery in Market St. (week-days 10–7). *Harvington Hall*, 4 m. SE, is a moated Tudor manor house, now owned by the R.C. Archdiocese of Birmingham (2–7 or dusk, closed Mon.; teas). — Then A 442, which ascends to 632 ft, where it enters Shropshire.

44 m. *Birdsgreen*. R. for (1 m.) *Coton Hall*, home of the ancestors of Gen. Robert E. Lee (May–Sept. Sat. 2–5; other days by appointment for Americans). — 50 m. **Bridgnorth** (Crown & Raven[2], 16 R.), a carpet-making town (pop. 8,500) strikingly situated on the W bank of the Severn, consists of a Low Town and a High Town, connected by lift. The ascent of the steep and narrow High Street, with its sharp bend, should be avoided by nervous motorists. The Leaning Tower is a fragment of the Norman castle destroyed by Parliament in 1646. The Town Hall, resting on pillars, dates from 1652. St Mary Magdalene's Church was Telford's first commission, 1792–4.

An alternative road from Worcester to Bridgnorth, only 3½ m. longer, by secondary roads via Bewdley, avoids the heavy traffic on the main road via Kidderminster. You leave Worcester by the Severn Bridge and Rylton Road (pl. A 3,4) and bear r. from the Tenbury road (A 443; comp. p. 210) at (6 m.) *Holt Heath*. — 16 m. ***Bewdley** (i.e. beau lieu; Redthorne[2], 13 R.; Black Boy[2], 12 R.), a very attractive market town with many 17-18th c. houses and Telford's three-arch bridge over the Severn. Stanley Baldwin (Lord Baldwin of Bewdley, 1867–1947) was born at Lower Park House. Pop. 5,200. — The road then crosses WYRE FOREST. — 30½ m. *Bridgnorth*, see above.

Beyond Bridgnorth A 458 leaves the Severn and runs NW, gradually climbing to (58½ m.) **Much Wenlock** (Gaskell Arms[1], 3 R.). The half-timbered Guildhall rests on wooden pillars, two of which were used as whipping posts. ***Wenlock Abbey** was a 7th c. nunnery, refounded by Roger de Montgomery in the 11th as a Cluniac priory: chapter house and infirmary Norman, church E. E., prior's lodge 15th c. (AM; 9.30–4, 5.30, or 7, Sun. from 2).

Wenlock Edge, a narrow limestone ridge extending SW to Craven Arms (16 m.; p. 64), provides a setting for A.E. Housman's 'A Shropshire Lad'. *Wilderhope*

Manor (8 m.), built ca. 1586, with 17th c. ceilings, is now a YH (NT; April–Sept., 2.30–5.30).

Benthall Hall, 4 m. NE of Wenlock, is a 16th c. stone house with 17th c. interior (NT; April-Sept. Tues., Wed., Sat., & b.h. 2–6). **Buildwas Abbey,** close by (4 m. NNE of Wenlock), on the bank of the Severn, was a Cistercian foundation of 1135, with beautiful remains, little altered since 1200 (Transitional and E. E.; AM; 9.30–4, 5.30, or 7, Sun. from 2). Note especially the W front, the 14 Norman arches of the nave, and the chapter-house. — *Ironbridge*, 1¾ m. downstream, gets its name from the bridge over the Severn, the first cast-iron bridge of any size ever constructed (1777–9; now closed to traffic). It was made by Abraham Darby IV at *Coalbrookdale* (Valley², 12 R.), at the ironworks established by Abraham Darby I in 1708. There iron ore was first smelted with coke (1709). Museum of Ironfounding (mid-April to Oct., week-days 10–12 & 2–4, Sat. 2–4).

A 458 now descends Harley Bank (1 in 7) to (62 m.) *Cressage*, on the bank of the *Severn*. — 71 m. **Shrewsbury**, entered by Abbey Foregate (pl. F 3), see p. 64.

B. Via Hereford

From Gloucester to **Ross-on-Wye**, 16½ m., see p. 56. — After crossing the Wye at (17½ m.) *Wilton* (p. 56), you bear r. on A 49. — 19 m. *Peterstow*. — 23 m. *Llandinabo*. The church has an ancient churchyard yew and a 13th c. screen. — 31 m. **Hereford** (see p. 52), entered by St Martin's St. and left by Newton Road (pl. C 1).

Motorists not in a hurry should proceed to Hereford by the by-road on either the E or the W bank of the Wye. If they choose the E bank, they will pass through (8 m.) *Brockhampton* (Brockhampton Court², 28 R.). Brockhampton Church was built by W. R. Lethaby in 1901.

A 49 ascends the valley of the *Lugg*, then climbs *Dinmore Hill* (620 ft; view). At the foot of the hill, l., the entrance to *Dinmore Manor*, 16–17th c., with cloisters, 14th c. chapel, and rock garden (daily 2–6 in April–Sept.).

44 m. **Leominster** (pr. lemster; Talbot², 20 R.; Royal Oak², 20 R.), with many black-and-white houses, derives its name from a 7th c. priory (later Benedictine). Pop. 6,800. The *Priory Church of SS Peter and Paul has an E.E. nave built for the parishioners alongside the Norman monastic nave. Above the Norman W door rises a Perp. tower. The E end of the church has been pulled down. Note the Dec. windows, with ball-flower ornament, in the S aisle. In the N aisle, a ducking stool last used in 1809. The Butter Cross, an ornate timbered market house built by John Abell in 1633, was moved to the Grange, S of the church, in 1853.

5 m. NW, *Croft Castle*, dating from the 14–15th c. and inhabited by the Croft family for nine centuries, with Spanish chestnut, oak, and beech avenues (NT; open Easter-September Wed., Thurs., Sat., Sun., & b.h. 2.15–6, also Sat. & Sun. in October). Above it, *Croft Ambry*, a hill fort of the 2nd–1st B.C., with views.

A 49 passes (l.), 3 m. from Leominster, *Berrington Hall*, built by Henry Holland jun. in 1778–81 for Thomas Harley, Lord Mayor of London, with painted and plaster ceilings and a park laid out by 'Capability' Brown (NT; Easter-Sept. on Wed. & b.h. 2–6). 1 m. further W, *Eye Manor*, built in 1680 by Ferdinando Gorges, the Barbados slave-trader (Easter to about 25 Sept. on Wed., Thurs., Sat., Sun., also b.h. Mon. & Tues., 2.30–5.30).

50 m. *Wooffertон*, just short of which Shropshire is entered. 5 m. E is *Tenbury Wells* (Royal Oak[3], 6 R.), an idyllic spot on the river Teme, with *St Michael's College* (2 m. S), for the study of sacred music, founded in 1857 by Sir Frederick Gore-Ouseley, with an important music library. Burford House gardens, 1 m. W of Tenbury, are open daily 2–5 in May–September.

55 m. ***Ludlow**, a beautiful and well-planned town with half-timbered and Georgian houses, situated on the river *Teme*, near the confluence of the *Corve*. Pop. 6,900. On the SW are *High Vinnals* (1235 ft) and *Bringewood Chase* (906 ft), on the E the *Clee Hills* (Titterstone Clee, 1749 ft; Brown Clee, 1790 ft). Hotels: *Feathers[2], 21 R.; *Angel[2], 19 R.; Bull[2], 8 R. YH: Ludford Lodge and at Wheathill, 8 m. NE.

A 49 enters Ludlow by the ancient Ludford Bridge, over the Teme. In *Ludford*, on this side of the river, are the late-Norman church of St Giles, St Giles's Hospital (rebuilt 1672), and Ludford House (partly 14th c.). The cobbled Broad Street, with the *Broad Gate* (sole survivor of seven town gates), ascends from the bridge to the town centre and the large and stately **St Lawrence's Church*, which has an imposing tower, an hexagonal S porch, old glass in the E window and Lady Chapel, stalls with misericords, screens, and monuments. The ashes of A.E. Housman (1859–1936) lie outside the N wall. Opposite the E end of the church is the *Reader's House*, a mainly Elizabethan building of stone and timber (open 10–1 & 2–4 or 6). The Feathers Hotel (1603), in the Bull Ring, is a notable example of 'black-and-white' building. The *Ludlow Museum* of local antiquities, at the Butter Cross, is open Mon. 10–12 & 2–6, Tues., Wed., Fri. 2–6, Sat. 10–12 & 2–7; Oct.–Easter Mon. & Tues. 2–4, Sat. 10–12 & 2–4.

From 1460 to 1689 Ludlow was the seat of the Lord President of the Marches and the Council for Wales, and the ruined ***Castle**, a key fortress, was begun by Roger de Lacy in 1086, rebuilt by Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, in the 13th c., added to at various times down to the 16th c., and allowed to decay in the 18th.

In the rooms over the 14th c. gateway Samuel Butler, appointed steward of the castle in 1660, wrote most of 'Hudibras'. Mortimer's Tower, in the outer ward (l.), is said to have been the prison of Hugh de Mortimer in the reign of Henry II. The Norman keep is 130 ft high (view from the top). In the middle of the inner

ward is a round Norman chapel, with a fine W door. To the W, the room in which Prince Arthur, eldest son of Henry VII, died in 1502; the roofless hall in which Milton's masque of 'Comus' was presented for the first time, at Michaelmas 1634, on the occasion of the Earl of Bridgewater taking up his appointment as Lord President; and the rooms occupied by Edward V (when Prince of Wales) and his brother the Duke of York, before they were conducted to London in 1483 by the Duke of Gloucester (later Richard III).

The Elizabethan *Whitton Court* is 4 m. E of Ludlow (Sun. & Thurs. 2–6 in April–Sept.).

A 49 leaves Ludlow by Shrewsbury Rd. — 62 m. (l.) ****Stokesay Castle**, the oldest (1291 seqq.) and best-preserved example of a moated and fortified manor house (open daily, except Tues., 9–6 or dusk; teas). The timbered gatehouse dates from ca. 1620. — 62½ m. *Craven Arms* (Craven Arms[2], 19 R.; Stokesay Castle[2], 12 R.), with a railway junction, is named after the old coaching inn. R., Wenlock Edge (p. 61).

70 m. **Church Stretton** (by-pass), an upland resort (600 ft) situated among the hills of Shropshire, an 'area of outstanding beauty' (300 sq.m.). Pop. 2,900.

HOTELS. **The Hotel*[2], 36 R.; **Longmynd*[2], 22 R.; *All Stretton Hall*[3], 11 R.; *Sandford*[3], 30 R.; *Denehurst*[3], 22 R. Bridges *YH*, 2 hrs' walk over the Long Mynd.

On the W, the **Long Mynd** (= mound; pr. to rhyme with wind; 1696 ft), whence, it is said, a portion of every Welsh county can be seen. NE, *Caer Caradog* (1506 ft) and the pretty *Cardingmill* valley. S, *Minton Hill* (755 acres; NT). Then a gradual descent from the high ground. — 76½ m. *Dorrington.*

R. for *Condover* (pr. cun'dover), 2 m. NNE, the church of which has a late-Norman N transept and one of the best late-17th c. naves in the country. Condover Hall (1598) is a home for blind children (open daily in Aug., 10–4). 3 m. further ESE, **Pitchford Hall*, a half-timbered house of ca. 1473. 1½ m. further S, *Acton Burnell*, with an E. E. church (*brass of Sir Nicholas Burnell, d. 1382) and the remains of a castle or fortified manor house built by Robert Burnell (d. 1292), Bishop of Bath and Wells and Edward I's chancellor. The first parliament to which the Commons were directly summoned was held here in 1283. 1¼ m. S is *Langley Chapel*, also built by Bishop Burnell (AM; 9.30–4, 5.30, or 7, Sun. from 2).

83 m. *Shrewsbury*, entered by Belle Vue Road, Coleham Head (pl. F 3), and the English Bridge.

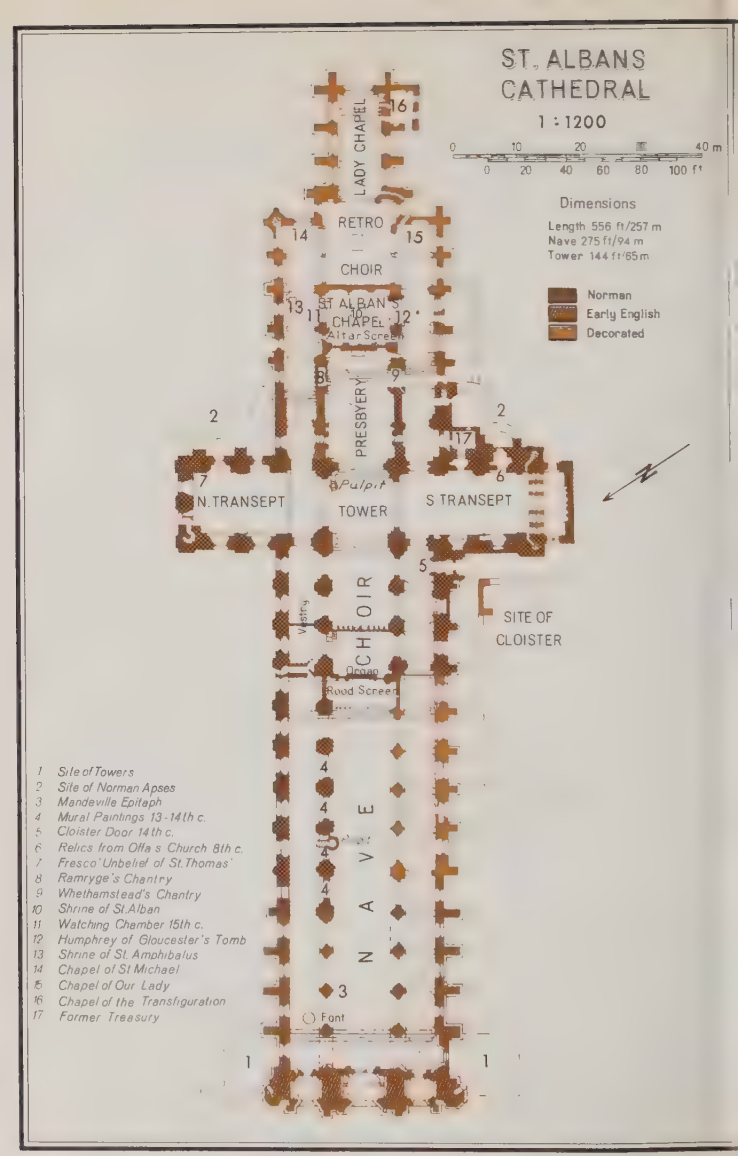
C. *Shrewsbury

HOTELS. *Lion*[1] (l, D 3), TH, 71 R.; *Lord Hill*[1], Abbey Foregate (F 3), 12 R.; *Radbrook Hall*[1], Radbrook Rd (beyond A 4), 13 R.; *Beauchamp*[1], The Mount (beyond A 1), 22 R.; *Britannia*[2] (b, B 2), 19 R.; *Pengwern*[2], Longden Rd (beyond A 4), 10 R.; *Prince Rupert*[3] (r, D 2), 60 R. — *YH*, The Woodlands, opposite Lord Hill's Column.

THE SHAKESPEARE COUNTRY
COVENTRY
Coventry
Nuneaton
Bedworth
Berkswell
Barston
Meriden
Solihull
Knowle
Dorridge
Hockley Heath
Baddesley Clinton
Packington
Lapworth
Kenilworth
Stoneleigh
Ashow
Blackdown
Leamington Spa
Leamington Priors
Whitnash
Radford Semele
Warwick
Budbrooke
Hatton
Rowington
Lowsonford
Claverdon
Norton Lindsey
Wolverton
Sherbourne
Barford
Wasperton
Snitterfield
Bearley
Chesterton
Newnham Paddox
Charlecote
Hampton Lucy
Alveston
Wellesbourne
Wasperton
Loxley
Lighthorne
Kineton
Stratford upon Avon
Alveston
Tiddington
Drayton
Welcombe
Old Stratford
Clopton
Shottery
Evesham
Roman Encampment
Bishops Tachbrook
Whitnash
Radford Grounds
Leamington Spa
Lillington
Cubbington
Weston
Stoneleigh
Ashow
Stoneleigh Abbey
Kenilworth
Crackley
Chesterton
Roman Encampment
1 : 191.400
Statute Miles
Three Miles to an inch
Kilometres

Oswestry, 18 M.
Montgomery, 20 M.
A
B
C
1
2
3
4
FRANKWELL
Recreation Ground
St. George's Church
Car Park
Bowling Green
Welsh Bridge
Bridge Pl
Bridge Street
Museum
Bus Sta.
Chapel
Public Baths
Quarry
War Mem
New St. Chad's Ch.
Portal
Band Stand
Lake
Music Hall
Eye & Ear Hosp.
Girls' High School
Health Office
Swan Hill
Kingsland Bridge
KINGSLAND
Shrewsbury School
Claremont Hill
Claremont Bank
Market St
Shoplatch
Pride Hill
Princess
Old Market Hall
Mardol
Severn

SHREWSBURY
1:7.600
0 200 400 600 Feet
0 100 200 Metres
D Whitchurch, 19M.
Market Drayton, 18M.
Chester
E
F
Gaol
Hot Bridge
Castle Foregate
Castle
Chapel
Watch Tower
Library & Museum
Darwin
St Michael's
Gateway
Council House
Castle Street
Water Lane
Water Gate
Gay Meadow
St Mary's
Infirmary
Drapers Hall
Shrewsbury Dogpole
Edmund's
Grave Yard
Guildhall
Old House
Chapel
Abbey Gardens
Tech. Coll.
Abbey Foregate
Pulpit
Holy Cross Hospital
Abbey Church
English Bridge
Coleham Head
Wyle Cop
Walls Restaurant
St Julian's Friars
Car Park
Recreation Ground
Grey Friars Br.
Drill Hall
Old Coleham
Belle Vue Road
Quarry Avenue
Longden Coleham
COLEHAM
School
Birmingham, Stafford 1
2
Wellington, 10M. Bridgnorth, 19M. 3
Aberystwyth, Worcester 4
D
E
Church Stretton, 12M.
F


ST. ALBANS CATHEDRAL
1 : 1200
0 10 20 40 m
0 20 40 60 80 100 ft
Dimensions
Length 556 ft/257 m
Nave 275 ft/94 m
Tower 144 ft/65 m
Norman
Early English
Decorated
LADY CHAPEL
RETRO
CHOIR
ST ALBAN'S CHAPEL
Altar Screen
PRESBYTERY
Pulpit
N. TRANSEPT
TOWER
S TRANSEPT
CHOIR
Vestry
Organ
Rood Screen
SITE OF CLOISTER
NAVE
Font
1 Site of Towers
2 Site of Norman Apses
3 Mandeville Epitaph
4 Mural Paintings 13-14th c.
5 Cloister Door 14th c.
6 Relics from Offa's Church 8th c.
7 Fresco 'Unbelief of St. Thomas'
8 Ramryge's Chantry
9 Whethamstead's Chantry
10 Shrine of St. Alban
11 Watching Chamber 15th c.
12 Humphrey of Gloucester's Tomb
13 Shrine of St. Amphibalus
14 Chapel of St Michael
15 Chapel of Our Lady
16 Chapel of the Transfiguration
17 Former Treasury

Shrewsbury (pr. shrose'bury or shrooze'bury), county town of Shropshire, was once a bulwark of the Welsh marches and is an ancient place with steep and narrow streets and very many old houses, situated on a hill surrounded on three sides by the *Severn*. It has claims to be considered the finest Tudor town in the country. Pop. 51,000.

The *Castle* (DE 1; closed Sun.), adjoining the railway station, which is a noteworthy example of Victorian Tudor (1848), was founded in 1071 by Roger de Montgomery, 1st Earl of Shrewsbury, but was modernized by Telford, ca. 1792. It consists of two Edwardian drum-towers united by a curtain wall and of a great hall now used as the borough council chamber. A watch tower in the grounds commands a view of the Severn. The old buildings of Shrewsbury School (see p. 66), on the opposite side of Castle Gates, are now the *Shrewsbury Museum and Art Gallery* (D1; 10·5 or 6), of local interest. In front, a statue of Darwin (see below). Farther on, l., is the timbered gateway (1610) of the *Council House* (DE2; modernized), once the residence of the Lord President of the Marches. Charles I was lodged here in 1642. It is now the residence of the R.C. Bishop of Shrewsbury. 'Shrewsbury cakes' may be bought at Plimmer's, 16 Castle St.

On the l., ***St Mary's** (D2), a large church with an octagonal spire 200 ft in height, a late-Norman nave, and E.E. transepts. The *stained glass includes a Tree of Jesse in the E window (English, 14th c.; from the old Greyfriars), scenes from the life of St Bernard in the three lancets on the N side of the chancel (from Altenberg Abbey near Cologne), glass from Altenberg, Trier, and Herkenrode near Liège in the aisles, and German glass of the 16th c. in the Drapers' Chapel, S side of the chancel. Under the W tower, Chantrey's monument to Bishop Butler. On the S side of the church is the half-timbered *Drapers' Hall*. — St Mary's St. is continued downhill by Dogpole (D2, 3), in which are (l.) the *Guildhall* (1696) and the 'Old House' (No. 20) occupied by Mary Tudor (afterwards Mary I) while Governor of Wales.

The *English Bridge*, built in 1769 and altered 1927, crosses the Severn to Abbey Foregate and the ***Abbey Church** (F3), relic of a mitred Benedictine abbey founded by Roger de Montgomery in 1083. The nave and its recessed doorway are Norman work, but the tower and the two W bays of the nave were rebuilt in the Dec. period. The W window is Perp., the clerestory and the chancel modern (by J. L. Pearson, 1888). Interesting monuments. The *Reader's Pulpit* (comp. the plan) on the other side of Abbey Foregate is the only relic of the monastic buildings. — ½ m. farther along the main road is *Lord Hill's Column*, 133 ft high,

erected in 1816 in honour of Viscount Hill (1772–1842), general in the Peninsular War and at Waterloo.

Recrossing the English Bridge, keep straight on along the TOWN WALLS, past the R.C. *Cathedral* (C 4; by A. W. N. Pugin, 1856) and the only remaining watch-tower (14th c.; NT).

Swan Hill descends l. to Kingsland Bridge (toll), beyond which lies **Shrewsbury School** (A 4), a leading public school, with 550 boys, founded by Edward VI in 1552. The buildings are mainly by Sir Arthur Blomfield, 1882. Samuel Butler (afterwards Bishop of Lichfield) was headmaster from 1798 to 1836, and Sir Philip Sidney (statue), Wycherley, Judge Jeffreys, Charles Darwin, and Samuel Butler (of 'Erewhon') were among eminent 'Old Salopians'.

New St Chad's (B 3) is a large and attractive circular church, by Telford, 1792, with a Doric façade. Opposite is the entrance to the QUARRY (A 3), a beautiful park with avenues of lime-trees planted in 1719 and a 'Dingle'. — *Welsh Bridge* (B 1; 1795) leads across the Severn to Frankwell, with its old houses. Frankwell ascends to The Mount, birthplace of Charles Darwin in 1809.

Bridge St. leads to **Rowley's House Museum** (B 2), an old house (1618) with a good collection of finds from Wroxeter (p. 67), besides prehistoric and geological exhibits (week-days 10–1 & 2–5). At the beginning of the High St. (CD 2, 3) are Owen's Mansion (1592) and Ireland's Mansion (1580). The *Old Market Hall* (C 3) dates from 1596. In front, a statue of Lord Clive (p. 107), M.P. for Shrewsbury 1760–74 and mayor in 1762. His town house, Clive House in College Hill (C 3), was acquired by the Corporation in 1966. Fish St. leads l. from the end of the High St. to *St Julian's* and *St Alkmund's* (D 3), rebuilt, except for the towers, in 1750 and 1795 respectively. **Butcher Row* (CD 2), at the N end of Fish St., should not be overlooked.

Mary Webb (1881–1927), the Shropshire novelist, was born at Leighton (near Buildwas, p. 62), lived at Spring Cottage, Lyth Hill, and is buried in Shrewsbury cemetery.

ENVIRONS. *Battlefield Church*, 3 m. NNE of Shrewsbury, on A 49, the Market Drayton road (beyond D, E 1), was built by Henry IV in 1408 to mark the site of the battle of Shrewsbury, at which Hotspur was slain in 1403. 3½ m. further is *Moreton Corbet Castle*, dating partly from after 1200 and partly from 1579, but burnt by Parliament 1644 (AM; 9–4, 5.30, or 7, Sun. from 2). — A road diverging r. from the Market Drayton road after 1m. (from Shrewsbury) leads to (2½ m.) the ruins of **Haughmond Abbey** (AM; 9–4, 5.30, or 7, Sun. from 2), which was founded by William Fitzalan for Augustinian canons ca. 1135. The church is nearly gone, but the remains of the chapter house (16th c. oaken roof), refectory (12th c.), and infirmary hall and abbot's lodging (14th c.) are noteworthy. In the wood above, a charming well house (14th c.).

On A 5, the Wellington road (beyond F 2, 3), 4 m. SE of Shrewsbury, is *Atcham* (**Mytton & Mermaid*[1], 5 R.), on the Severn. Adjacent is *Attingham Park* (NT; 1,159 acres), a mansion built by George Stuart in 1785 for the 1st Lord Berwick, with a picture gallery by John Nash (1805) and a park designed by Humphry Repton. It is now the Shropshire College of Adult Education. State rooms open Easter-Sept., Wed., Thurs., & b.h. 2.30–6.30. — 1½ m. farther on is **Wroxeter*,

with the remains of the Roman cantonal capital of Viroconium Cornoviorum, a 'British Pompeii', 3 m. in circuit (AM; 9.30–4, 5.30, or 7; Sun. from 2): S wall of basilica, foundations of public baths, bases of pillars of the forum, etc. Museum of finds. Wroxeter Church is built partly of Roman materials.

Other places of interest in the vicinity of Shrewsbury are Acton Burnell, Buildwas Abbey, Wenlock Abbey, the Wrekin, Stokesay Castle, Ludlow, etc. — From Shrewsbury to *Birmingham*, see p. 98.

7. From London to Birmingham

The various routes from London to Birmingham traverse the following counties: Hertfordshire, *Bedfordshire* (see Rte 11), *Buckinghamshire* (see Rte 1), *Oxfordshire* (see Rte 1), *Northamptonshire* (see Rte 11), and Warwickshire.

Hertfordshire (pr. har'fordshire) or *Herts*, one of the 'home counties' (comp. p. 1) and extolled by Charles Lamb as "hearty, homely, loving Hertfordshire", has many attractive villages and much pretty scenery, in spite of the ever-growing encroachment of London's suburbs. The chief natural feature is a range of chalk hills running from SW to NE, an extension of the Chilterns (p. 1). Also characteristic for the county is the so-called Hertfordshire 'needle', the small spire surmounting the tower of many churches. The county town is *Hertford* (described in Vol. I).

Warwickshire is the most central county in England, divided by the river Avon into two unequal parts. Little remains of the Forest of Arden (p. 69), which gave the county its title of 'Leafy Warwickshire'. The *Shakespeare Country* (see Rte 8), with Stratford, *Warwick*, the county town, and Kenilworth, attracts many tourists and holiday-makers, whereas at the N end of the county are the great industrial centres of Birmingham and Coventry, the latter with a new cathedral that draws crowds of visitors.

RAIL. *A*. London Midland Region from Euston: to Coventry in 1½–2¼ hrs; to Birmingham in 1 hr 35 min.–3½ hrs. — 5½ m. *Willesden Junction*. — 17½ m. *Watford Junction*. — 21 m. *King's Langley*. — 23½ m. *Apsley*. — 24½ m. *Hemel Hempstead*. — 28 m. *Berkhamsted*. — 32 m. *Tring* (2 m., by bus). — 40 m. *Leighton Buzzard*. — 47 m. *Bletchley*. — 52½ m. *Wolverton*, for Stony Stratford (2 m.). — Beyond (60 m.) *Roade* a loop line diverges r. for (66 m.) **Northampton**. —82½ m. **Rugby** (Midland). — 94 m. **Coventry**, junction for *Kenilworth*, *Leamington Spa* (Milverton station, for **Warwick**), and **Leamington Spa** (Avenue; 9½ m.). — 103 m. *Hampton-in-Arden*. — 113 m. **Birmingham** (New Street).

B. Western Region from Paddington: to Leamington Spa in 1½–2¼ hrs; to Warwick in 1¾–2¼ hrs, to Birmingham in 2–3¼ hrs. The trains for stations as far as Princes Risborough start from Marylebone. — 6 m. *Ealing* (Broadway). — 17½ m. *Gerrards Cross*. — 22 m. *Beaconsfield*. — 26½ m. *High Wycombe*. — 35 m. *Princes Risborough*, junction for *Aylesbury* (7 m.). — 53½ m. *Bicester* (North). — 61½ m. *Aynho Park* platform. — 64 m. *King's Sutton*. — 67½ m. *Banbury*. — 76 m. *Fenny Compton*. — 87½ m. **Leamington Spa**. — 89 m. **Warwick**. — 93½ m. *Hatton*, junction for **Stratford-on-Avon** (9 m.). — 100 m. *Knowle & Dorridge*. — 104 m. *Solihull*. — 110½ m. **Birmingham** (Snow Hill).

ROAD. Of the four routes described below *A*, the motorway (101 m. from Hendon, 107 m. from Hyde Park Corner) is easily the fastest and shortest, but there is little of interest to see en route apart from Coventry Cathedral. Rte *B*, 118 m. (A 40 to Oxford, then A 34), will be chosen by those who wish to see Oxford and Stratford-on-Avon on the way. Rte *C* (A 41), 113 m., takes you through Warwick. Rte *D*, 110½ m., is by A 5 via St Albans to Weedon, then A 45 via Coventry.

A. By Motorway

The first section of the **London–Yorkshire Motorway (M 1)**, as far as Fiveways Corner, is still under construction. It will eventually start at Junction or Access Point No. 1, near Staples Corner on the North Circular Road, in *Hendon* (6 m. from Hyde Park Corner).—The temporary starting point (follow signs 'The North') is at (2½ m.) Fiveways Corner, Junction No. 2, with A 1 (the Great North Road) and A 41 (p. 70). — 5 m. Junction No. 3, with the future *Scratchwood Service Area* and a link road to Stirling Corner (i.e. the intersection of A 1 and A 411). — 6½ m. *Brockley Hill*, or Junction No. 4, with A 5 and A 41.

For the time being the direct route from Central London to M 1 is by the dead-straight Edgware Road (Watling Street, of Roman origin) from Marble Arch, 11 m. Faster perhaps, though longer, is the route via Portman St., Gloucester Place, Park Road, Wellington Road, Finchley Road (A 1), Swiss Cottage, Hendon Way, and Watford Way. In the reverse direction the route into Central London, owing to one-way streets, is from Swiss Cottage via Avenue Road, Regent's Park, Clarence Gate, and Baker Street.

10½ m., at *Aldenham*, Junction No. 5, with A 41 (for Watford). — 12½ m. Junction No. 6, with A 405 (for St Albans). — 14½ m. Junction No. 7, where M 1 is joined by M 10 coming from St Albans (journeys from M 10 to M 1 southwards, or in reverse direction, not permitted). — 16½ m. Junction No. 8, with A 4147 (for Hemel Hempstead, p. 70). — 21 m. Junction No. 9, with A 5 (l. for Dunstable and Whipsnade, p. 77). — 23½ m. *Pepperstock Junction* (No. 10) in Beds, for a link road to A 6 and Luton (p. 125). — 27 m. Junction No. 11, with A 505 (l. for Dunstable, r. for Luton). — 31 m. *Toddington Service Area* (filling station, restaurants, etc.). — 32 m. Junction No. 12, with A 5120 (r. for Ampthill and Bedford, p. 125). — 38½ m. Junction No. 13, with B 557 (l. for Woburn, p. 117; r. for Bedford). — Bucks is entered. — 43½ m. Junction No. 14, with A 50 (r. for Newport Pagnell and Olney, p. 128). — 47 m. *Newport Pagnell Service Area*. Northants is entered. — 56 m. Junction No. 15, with A 508 (r. for Northampton, p. 117). — 62 m. Junction No. 16, with A 45. R. for Weedon and Daventry (p. 78), then A 425 to Leamington and Warwick (p. 88), then A 46 to Stratford-on-Avon (p. 83). — 62½ m. *Watford Gap Service Area*. — 64½ m. *Kilsby Junction* (No. 17), with M 45. (Journeys from M 45 to M 1 northwards, or in reverse

direction, not permitted.) M 1 goes on to Leicester, Nottingham, and Derby, see p. 115.

For Birmingham you bear l. at Kilsby Junction on **M 45** and enter Warwickshire. — 72½ m. *Dunchurch* (Dun Cow², 13 R.; Old Thatched Cottage Restaurant), the temporary terminal of M 45. R. for Rugby (p. 102). The remainder of the route to Birmingham is by A 45 (dual carriageway). — 78 m. *Ryton-on-Dunsmore*. Fork r. here if you wish to visit (5 m.) **Coventry** (p. 78), which is entered by London Road (pl. D 6). — 91 m. *Stonebridge*. — 94 m. Birmingham Airport, at *Elmdon*. — 99 m. *Small Heath*. — 101 m. **Birmingham**, entered by Coventry Road (pl. E 5), see p. 92.

B. Via Oxford and Stratford-on-Avon

From London via **Oxford** (by-pass) to *Enstone*, 69½ m., see pp. 1, 44-5. — At 72½ m. the road to Chipping Norton and Evesham (p. 46) forks l. We keep straight on by A 34, passing (at 76 m.) within ½ m. of the *Rollright Stones* (l.; p. 45).

83½ m. *Shipston-on-Stour* (George², 19 R.; Old Mill², 7 R.), an old village on the edge of the Cotswolds (p. 32). 5 m. E, ****Compton Wynyates**, seat of the Marquis of Northampton and one of the most romantically beautiful Tudor mansions in the country, built of pink brick, begun 1480, and completed 1520, with topiary gardens. Open at Easter and April–Sept. on Wed., Sat., & b.h. 2–6; also Sun. 2–6 in June, July, and August. — 4 m. NW of Shipston is *Ilmington* (Howard Arms, restaurant).

A 34 descends the *Stour* valley to (94½ m.) ***Stratford-on-Avon** (p. 83), which is entered by Clopton Bridge (pl. D 3) and quitted by Birmingham Road (pl. B 1). — 103 m. *Henley-in-Arden* (Blue Bell², 4 R.; White Swan and White Horse restaurants), a charming little place with old houses and a guildhall dating from 1448. Little remains of the Forest of Arden.

At 106 m. a road on the r. leads to (2 m.) *Packwood House*, a timber-framed Tudor and mid-17th c. house with furniture and tapestry (NT; Tues., Wed., Thurs., Sat., & b.h. 2–7, Sun. 3–7; Oct.–March Wed., Sat., & b.h. 2–5, Sun. 3–5). Formal Carolean garden and a yew garden planted to represent the Sermon on the Mount.

107½ m. *Hockley Heath* (Barn Motel¹, 36 R.). — 118 m. **Birmingham**, entered by Stratford Road (pl. DE 6, 7), see p. 92.

C. Via Banbury and Warwick

Starting from Hyde Park Corner, you leave **London** as described on p. 68, via Finchley Road, Hendon Way, and the Watford

by-pass, entering Herts at the Aldenham reservoir and following A41 all the way to Birmingham.

21½ m. *King's Langley.* The church contains the tomb of Edmund de Langley (1341–1402), 1st Duke of York, 5th son of Edward III. *Abbot's Langley* was the birthplace of Nicholas Breakspear, the only English pope (Adrian IV, 1090?–1159; tablet in the church). — 23 m. Apsley End. R., *Hemel Hempstead* (Breakspear Motor Hotel[1], TH, 28 R.), nucleus of one of the post-war 'New Towns' (pop. 61,900). — 28½ m. **Berkhamsted** or *Berkhampstead* (accent on 1st syllable; King's Arms[2], 8 R.), with the remains of a royal castle (AM) and Berkhamsted School, which, founded 1541, has some beautiful Tudor buildings (835 boys). It was at this castle that William the Conqueror received the homage of the Anglo-Saxon earls and bishops, before proceeding to his coronation at Westminster. The poet Cowper was born at the rectory in 1731. Graham Greene (b. 1904) was the son of a Berkhamsted schoolmaster. Pop. 14,600.

The 3 m. walk from Berkhamsted Common, through *Frithsden*, *Nettleden*, and Little Gaddesden, to Ivinghoe Beacon, "takes you back to the end of the eighteenth century". 3 m. N, *Ashridge*, a huge mansion built by James Wyatt for the Earl of Bridgewater in 1808–14, is now a College of Management. The estate (3,937 acres) belongs to the NT and includes parts of the *park, with its magnificent beech avenue, *Ivinghoe Beacon* (700 ft), *Pitstone Windmill*, the oldest in the country (1627), *Clipper Down* (811 ft), etc. In *Ivinghoe* village: *King's Head restaurant and a YH. Near the pretty village of *Aldbury* is a 100-ft column in memory of the 3rd Duke of Bridgewater. At *Little Gaddesden* (Bridgewater Arms[2], TH, 12 R.) the Elizabethan manor house is shown on Wed. & Sun. (11–6) from Easter to September.

A41 passes through a gap in the CHILTERNS (p. 1). — 33½ m. **Tring** (Royal[1], 10 R.; Rose & Crown[2], TH, 9 R.; Crow's Nest Restaurant). Pop. 7,500. The baptismal register of the parish church contains entries referring to members of the Rev. Lawrence Washington's family (p. 38). *Tring Park* was the seat of the 2nd Lord Rothschild (d. 1937), who bequeathed his important *Zoological Museum*, in Akeman St., to the Natural History Museum in London (2–5, winter 1–4; Sun. 2–4.30). *Tring Reservoirs*, 1 m. N, are of classic importance for the observation of breeding and migratory birds (nature reserve). — A41 enters Bucks. — 36½ m. *Aston Clinton* (*Bell Inn[2], 7 R.).

40½ m. **Aylesbury**, the county town of Buckinghamshire, has an E.E. church and is noted for its dairy produce, lace, and printing works. Pop. 32,500. 'Aylesbury' ducklings now mostly come from Norfolk and Suffolk. In the market square, statues of Hampden (see p. 71) and Disraeli (p. 2). In Church St., the *Bucks County Museum* (week-days 9.30–5). The County Hall extension is a notable 12-storey tower by Fred Pooley, 1966.

HOTELS. *Bull's Head*[1], 32 R.; *Bell*[1], 16 R.; *King's Head*[2], 13 R., with an important 15th c. room.

Hartwell House, 2 m. SW, dates from the 17–18th c. and was the home of the exiled Louis XVIII and his wife in 1807–14; it is now a 'House of Citizenship' for young women (shown, with gardens, on Wed. 2–6 from mid-May to July and at the spring b.h. week-end).

Claydon House, 13 m. NW of Aylesbury, is the seat of the Verney family, built in 1752–68, with a magnificent suite of rococo state rooms and relics of Florence Nightingale, whose sister Parthenope married Sir Harry Verney (NT; March–Oct. daily 2–6, except Mon.; open on b.h. but not on following Tues.).

ALTERNATIVE ROUTE FROM LONDON TO AYLESBURY through the heart of the Chiltern Hills (p. 1), slower but more attractive. You follow the Oxford road (A40) for 18½ m., then fork r. on A413, 1 m. short of Gerrard's Cross (p. 2). — 21 m. *Chalfont St Peter* (Greyhound Inn[s], 7 R.; Water Hall[2], 7 R.) and (l.) *Chalfont St Giles* (p. 2). — 26 m. ***Amersham** (Crown[2], TH, 15 R.; King's Arms[2], 12 R.; Griffin Restaurant), an attractive old place with market hall (1682), almshouses (1657), and the Radiochemical Centre. The church contains monuments of the Drake family of *Shardeloes*, which is a near-by mansion with interior by Robert Adam (1753). — 29 m. *Little Missenden* has a 12th c. church with medieval murals. — 31 m. *Great Missenden* (Little Abbey[1], 15 R.; Tapping House[2], unlic., 5 R.; Lee Gate YH, 4½ m. N). 3 m. W, *Great Hampden* church, containing a monument (1743) to John Hampden (1594–1643), who was buried here, and the tablet he set up to his wife, with a charming inscription. — 36 m. **Wendover* (Red Lion[2], 11 R.), with many half-timbered houses. 2 m. SW, *Chequers Court*, an historic mansion of 1566, presented to the nation by Lord Lee of Fareham in 1917 as a country residence for the Prime Minister. *Coombe Hill* (852 ft; NT), close by, is the highest point of the Chilterns. — 41 m. *Aylesbury*.

On A41, beyond Aylesbury, 46 m. *Waddesdon* (Five Arrows[2], 6 R.), a model village. **Waddesdon Manor** (NT), built for Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild in the French Renaissance style in 1880–9, contains a ***collection of French decorative art of the 18th c., rivalled only in this country by the Wallace Collection in London: furniture, Savonnerie carpets, Sèvres and Vincennes porcelain, illuminated MSS, and paintings: portraits by Guardi, Watteau, Boucher, Romney, Gainsborough, etc.; Dutch paintings of the 17th c.; library. Beautiful gardens, with a large aviary. Adm. April–Oct. Wed.–Sun. 2–6, b.h. 11–6; teas.

At 53 m. Oxfordshire is entered. — 57 m. *Bicester* (pr. bister; King's Arms[2], 13 R.). Pop. 7,200. — 62 m. *Baynards Green*.

R., A 43, which passes near (r.) the hamlet of *Juniper Green* (Flora Thompson's 'Lark Rise') and leads to (6 m) *Brackley*, in Northants (Green Man Inn[3], 7 R.; Old Crown[2], 10 R.), a pleasant little town with a broad main street and Magdalen College School, which was founded by William of Waynflete (p. 165) in 1447. Pop. 3,600.

Beyond (66 m.) *Aynho* (Cartwright Arms), which is noted for its apricots, the river *Cherwell* is crossed. *Aynhoe Park*, mainly the work of Thomas Archer (d. 1743) and Sir John Soane (d. 1837), is open on Wed. & Thurs. 2–5 in May–September. — 69 m. *Adderbury*, with a 14th c. church. There are other fine churches at *King's Sutton* (spire 200 ft), 2 m. E, and *Bloxham*, 2½ m. W.

72½ **Banbury**, an old town on the Cherwell, is famous for its cakes and ale, the former being oval puffs containing currants, spice, and peel. Pop. 23,100. Banbury Cross is immortalized in nursery rhyme, but the present structure dates only from 1858. Museum in Marlborough Rd (week-days 9.30–7.30, Tues. 10–1).

HOTELS. *Whately Hall*[2], 63 R.; *White Lion*[2], with a gigantic wistaria; *Crown*[3], 15 R.; *Mount*[3], 20 R.; *Cromwell Lodge*[3], unlic., 32 R.

In *Warkworth* church, 2 m. E, the *tomb of Sir John Lyons (ca. 1350) and the Chetwode brasses (15th c.). — 2 m. NE of Banbury is *Chacombe Priory*, rebuilt 1600, with picture gallery (Sat., Sun., & b.h. 2.30–6.30 in April–Oct., also Fri. in June–Aug.; teas). — 2½ m. SW of Banbury, on the Shipston road (B 4035), is **Broughton Castle**, seat of Lord Saye and Sele, built in 1306 and 1554–99 (Wed. 2–6 in April–Sept.).

Wroxton Abbey, 3 m. NW of Banbury, on the Stratford road (A 422), was built of Hornton stone in 1618 by Sir William Pope, who was created Earl of Downe in 1628. It was acquired in 1963 by Farleigh Dickinson University, New Jersey, U.S.A., as a centre for postgraduate studies. — 4 m. farther along A 422 is **Upton House**, late 17th c., with terraced gardens, furniture, tapestries, china, and a *collection of nearly 200 pictures (NT; July–Sept., Wed. & Sat. 2–6, other months Wed. only, 2–6 or dusk). It is situated near the brow of *Sunrising Hill* (704 ft; 1 in 6½), whence a road leads r. to (1 m.) *Edgehill Tower* (now an inn, with view), below which was fought the indecisive first battle of the Civil War, between Charles I and the Earl of Essex (two memorials). Compton Wynyates (p. 69) is 5 m. SW of Sunrising Hill.

***Sulgrave Manor**, at *Sulgrave* (Manor House[4], 8 R.), a picturesque stone-built Northants village 8 m. ENE of Banbury (bus), was the home of George Washington's ancestors (open daily, except Fri., 11–12 & 1–6; closed at 4 in Oct.–March). It belonged to St Andrew's Priory at Northampton from 1090 until the Dissolution and was bought in 1539 by Lawrence Washington (d. 1583), mayor of Northampton in 1532 and 1545, who made a fortune in the wool trade. The present house was built or remodelled by him (ca. 1560), and it was occupied by his son Robert (d. 1620) and his grandson Lawrence (d. 1616). The latter moved to Brington (p. 118) in 1604. His son, the Rev. Lawrence Washington of Purleigh, was the father of the John and Lawrence Washington who emigrated to Virginia in 1659. George Washington was John Washington's great-grandson.

The manor house, purchased in 1914 and restored by Sir Reginald Blomfield, retains its mullioned windows, beamed ceilings, open fireplaces, oak doors, and Jacobean staircase. The W wing, pulled down in 1789, was re-erected in 1928. Above the S porch are the Washington arms, doubtfully considered to be the origin of the Stars and Stripes. The chief rooms are the hall, with an oak screen and armorial glass (reproduction), and the great bedchamber. The house now contains contemporary furniture and Washington relics. — In Sulgrave church, the tombstone of Lawrence Washington (d. 1583) and his wife, with brasses. Close by, the village stocks.

Beyond Banbury A 41 enters Warwickshire at 75½ m. Immediately to the l., *Farnborough Hall*, 17–18th c., with fine plasterwork (NT; April–Sept. Wed. & Sat. 2–6). — 78 m. *Warmington*, a picturesque village with a good E.E. church. Descent of 1 in 10.

92 m. ***Warwick**, the county town, see p. 88. From Warwick to Stratford-on-Avon and to Leamington, Kenilworth, and Coventry, see p. 88.

Beyond Warwick A 41 crosses a hilly district. — 103 m. *Knowle* (Greswolde Arms[1], 14 R.), with a Perp. church. — 106 m. **Solihull** (*George[1], 15 R.; St John's[1], 60 R.; Fleming's[2], 57 R.), with a restored 13–15th c. church (brasses and woodwork) and the Rover car factory. Pop. 99,300. — 113 m. **Birmingham** (p. 92), entered by Warwick Road and Stratford Road (pl. DE 6, 7).

D. Via St Albans and Coventry

The way out of **London** is the same as described on p. 68 as far as (10 m.) Mill Hill (Northway Circus), where you bear r. by the Barnet by-pass, soon entering Herts. At 15 m. you turn l. on A 6.

20 m. **St Albans** (Noke[1], 24 R., with garden; Peahen[2], 15 R.; White Hart[2], dating from the 15th c.; Red Lion[3], 15 R.), an ancient city and market town of 51,500 inhab., situated on a hill on the l. bank of the river *Ver*. Ground plan of Cathedral, p. 65.

St Albans lies near the site of the Roman city of Verulamium (see p. 75) and takes its name from St Alban, a Roman soldier, the 'proto-martyr of Britain', who was beheaded here ca. 304 during Diocletian's persecution for harbouring St Amphibalus, the priest who had converted him. In 793 the body of the saint was discovered by Offa, King of the Mercians, who founded a Benedictine abbey on the site. Since 1872 the Abbey Church has been the Cathedral of the new diocese of Hertford and Essex. During the Wars of the Roses St Albans was the scene of two important battles: in the first (1455) Henry VI was defeated and taken prisoner by the Duke of York and the Earl of Warwick; in the second (1461) the Yorkists under Warwick were defeated by Queen Margaret of Anjou, and Henry VI was released.

The *Clock Tower*, in the centre of the old town, is the equivalent of the belfries in the ancient cities of Belgium and is almost unique in England. It was built 1403–12 and contains a curfew bell cast in 1335. The quaint French Row, to the l. of the tower, leads to the Market Place, in which is the *Town Hall* (1829). Thence the wide and tree-planted St Peter's Street leads N to *St Peter's* church (restored in 1894), with nave and S aisle of the 15th c. In Hatfield Rd, E of it, are the *Marlborough Almshouses* (1736) and, opposite, the *City Museum* (week-days 10–4 or 5.30).

The ***Cathedral**, S of the old town, originated as a Benedictine abbey church built on the site of Offa's church in eleven years only (1077–88) by Paul of Caen, the first Norman abbot. The abbey acquired vast wealth and power, and from 1154 till 1396 its mitred abbot took precedence over all other English abbots. After the Dissolution in 1539 the church became parochial. The present structure, which lies higher (320 ft) than any other English cathedral, is one of the largest churches (556 ft long) in England, surpassed only by Winchester Cathedral, and its nave, 275 ft long, is the longest medieval nave in existence. From the Norman building survive the massive arcaded tower (144 ft high) over the crossing and the adjoining portions of the transepts and nave. The W part of the nave was lengthened in 1214–35, the presbytery built in 1235–60, the Lady Chapel in 1308–26. The W front and the transeptal façades were designed by Lord Grimthorpe and carried out at his own expense in 1879–84. The arcading on the S side of the nave is a relic of the cloisters. The projected W towers were never executed, and the seven apses of the Norman church have been destroyed. The unbalanced length, the low sturdy tower, and the Roman brick and flint building material impart an air of grim austerity to the church.

Interior. The NAVE has three or four E.E. bays on each side at the W end, continued on the S side by five Dec. bays built after a collapse in 1323. There is a singular change of pitch in the vaulting of the S aisle. On the N side the E.E. work adjoins the Norman. On the Norman piers, which are built of Roman bricks plastered over, there are remains of 13–14th c. frescoes, especially a fine Crucifixion on the westernmost pier (ca. 1220). A stone rood-screen (ca. 1350) separates the nave from the CHOIR, which extends for three bays into the nave. Its painted ceiling dates from ca. 1490. — In the E triforium of the SOUTH TRANSEPT note the small lathe-turned baluster shafts, perhaps from Offa's Saxon church but provided later with Norman capitals and bases. The fine arcade and doorway (12th c.) in the S wall were originally in the slype outside. — The PRESBYTERY has wooden vaulting

painted in the time of Henry VI (1422–61). The stone **Altar Screen*, dedicated in 1484, was restored and fitted with statues in 1884–90. The altarpiece is by Sir Alfred Gilbert (1900, unfinished). On the N side is the chantry of *Abbot Ramryge* (pl. 1; d. 1520), with figures of rams; on the S that of *Abbot John Whethamstede* (pl. 2; d. 1465), now containing the fine brass of *Abbot Thomas de la Mare* (d. 1375), the greatest of the abbots. The beautiful doorway to the former cloisters, in the S choir-aisle, is of 1360 and retains its original wooden doors.

Behind the altar-screen is the SAINT'S CHAPEL, built ca. 1315. The Purbeck marble pedestal of *St Alban's Shrine* (pl. 3; early 14th c.) was pieced together in 1872. The oaken **Watching Loft* (pl. 4) on the N side was made ca. 1400. Pilgrims viewed the shrine through the fine iron grille (ca. 1290) between the chapel and the S aisle. Above this grille is the tomb of *Humphrey Duke of Gloucester* (pl. 5; d. 1447), brother of Henry V and a friend of the abbot. The N aisle contains the roughly reconstructed shrine of *St Amphibalus* (pl. 6; ca. 1350), the priest who converted St Alban. — The LADY CHAPEL was used as a school-room from the Reformation until 1877.

The huge *Gatehouse* (1361), to the W of the cathedral, is the only remnant of the conventual buildings. It is now part of *St Albans School* (650 boys), which claims 948 as the date of its foundation. Hence Abbey Mill Lane leads to a foot-bridge over the Ver, by which stands the *Fighting Cocks Inn*, claiming to be the oldest licensed house in the British Isles. Beyond the bridge lies the site of Verulamium, laid out as a public recreation ground in 1940.

From the Cathedral motorists follow Romeland Hill, Fishpool St. and St Michael's St. to reach the site of **Verulamium**. The first Roman town was built ca. A.D. 45 near the site of a Belgic settlement of the 1st c. B.C. on a plateau to the W. The third largest city in Roman Britain, Verulamium was the only one to receive the title of 'municipium', which was conferred by the Romans on pre-existing native towns. This was before the Boadicean revolt (A.D. 61). A second city, built ca. 129–150 and oval in shape (200 acres), fell into decay in the 3rd c., and in the 11th its ruins were used extensively by the Normans in building the abbey. The vestiges now visible, after the excavations of 1930–40, are the city defences between the SE gate and the S angle, the theatre, and a hypocaust below a mosaic pavement.

St Michael's church stands on the site of the Roman basilica and the former forum is now the churchyard. The church is built partly of Roman bricks and retains Saxon arches, but is chiefly noteworthy as the burial-place of the philosopher Francis Bacon, 1st Baron Verulam and Viscount St Albans (1561–1626). His monument represents him seated in an armchair, with the in-

scription 'Sic sedebat' (Thus he was want to sit). Opposite is the **Verulamium Museum*, which contains the finds from the Roman and Belgic cities, including three mosaic pavements (10–4, 5.30 or 6.30, Sun. from 2). On Watling Street, 250 yds farther on, is the *Roman Theatre*, unique in Britain. The semicircular structure, 180 ft across, was discovered in 1847 and fully exposed in 1938. The road goes on to (1½ m.) *Gorhambury* (adm. by appointment only), seat of the Earl of Verulam, built in 1778–85 by Robert Taylor, and containing Bacon's library and some portraits. In the park, a little to the W of the mansion, are the Elizabethan porch and other remains of the house where Bacon was born.

Holywell Street, with Georgian houses, descends from the Cathedral SW to the river and farther on to (¾ m.) *St Stephen's*, a quaint flint church, mainly Perp., which contains the only pre-Reformation Scottish lectern now in existence, brought from Holyrood in 1543. — For **Hatfield House*, 6½ m. to the E, see p. 131.

Beyond St Albans you proceed by A 5, the dead-straight Watling Street of the Romans, which beyond (30 m.) *Markyate* (by-pass) enters Bedfordshire.

At 31 m. a road diverges l. for (3 m.) ****Whipsnade Zoological Park**, the largest of its kind, covering 500 acres on the S slopes of the chalk downs (600–700 ft), in the turf of which a white lion has been cut as a warning to aircraft. Whipsnade, the country branch of the London Zoo, was established in 1927–31 for the breeding and exhibition of wild animals (over 2,000 at present) in as natural and untrammelled surroundings as possible. Children's zoo. Motorists may drive through the park for an extra fee. Open daily 10–7 (Sun. 10–7.30) or sunset; restaurants.

34½ m. **Dunstable** (accent on 1st syllable), at the foot of the Dunstable Downs (gliding). Pop. 27,300. The *church of St Peter and St Paul, a relic of a priory of Austin canons founded in 1131, has a Norman nave and a W front of various styles.

HOTELS. *Old Palace Lodge*[1], 14 R.; *Highwayman*[2], 15 R.; *Old Sugar Loaf*[2], 9 R.; *Red Lion*[2], 12 R.

38½ m. *Hockliffe*. R. for *Woburn Abbey* (5 m.; p. 117). — L. for (3½ m.) **Leighton Buzzard** (Swan[2], 20 R.), a pleasant town with a 15th c. market cross and a largely E.E. parish church (13th c. ironwork by Thomas of Leighton on the W door; oaken eagle-lectern, 14th c.). Pop. 12,900. Export of pure silica sand.

Wing *church, 3 m. SW, has a Saxon polygonal apse, nave arches, and crypt, besides good monuments. No other church, except Brixworth (p. 119), shows so clearly the plan and elevation of a Saxon church (late 7th c.). — **Ascott**, ½ m. E of Wing, contains the Anthony de Rothschild *collection of pictures, furniture, and porcelain (NT; open April–Sept. on Wed., Sat., & b.h. 2–6). Interesting gardens. — **Stewkley** *church, 3 m. NW of Wing, is a perfect example of late-Norman work (ca. 1154), with much chevron ornament.

On A 5, 46 m. *Fenny Stratford*, birthplace of George Fox, the founder of the Quakers (obelisk). L. for (1 m.) *Bletchley* (pop. 20,600) and (12 m.) **Buckingham** (White Hart[2], TH, 19 R.), a quiet old town with a picturesque market square and Bull Ring, a manor house with a twisted chimney, and a parish church built in 1777. Pop. 4,400. The Chantry Chapel (NT), with Norman doorway, was rebuilt in 1475.

A double avenue, 2 m. long, leads to *Stowe, a public school with 600 boys, founded in 1923 and occupying the former seat of the Dukes of Buckingham, whose title became extinct in 1889. The central block of the vast building was erected for Sir Richard Temple, Viscount Cobham (1669?–1749), patron of Pope and Congreve, and the S front was added by Earl Temple from the designs of Robert Adam ca. 1765. The neo-classic *decorations of the magnificent Saloon, Music Room, etc., were the work of Vincenzo Valdre, 1778–88. Chapel by Sir Robert Lorimer, 1929. The park and gardens, with classical temples by Kent and Gibbs, were laid out by Vanbrugh and are open 2–6.30 at Easter and during the 2nd and 3rd weeks in August.

50 m. (r.) *Loughton* (Fountain Restaurant). — 53 m. *Stony Stratford* (Cock[3], 10 R.; Bull[3]). The names of the two old inns are said to have given rise to the phrase 'cock-and-bull story'. Adjacent on the E is *Wolverton*, with railway works. Stony Stratford, Wolverton, and Bletchley will be included in a large 'new town' to be created on a site of 22,000 acres. It will bear the name of *Milton Keynes*, a village within the area. — A 5 crosses the river *Ouse* into Northants. — 61 m. *Towcester* (pr. tohster; Brave Old Oak[2], 12 R.; *Saracen's Head[2], 8 R.), on the little river *Tove*, was once the small Roman walled town of Lactodorum. Greens Norton YH, 1½ m. W. 3 m. SSW is the *Silverstone* motor-racing track. At *Stoke Bruern*, 4 m. E, by the Grand Union Canal, is the *Waterways Museum* of the British Waterways Board, with relics of the canal era (open 10–12, 2–5, & 6–8). In Stoke Park are two pavilions and a colonnade designed by Inigo Jones (ca. 1629–35; Sat. & Sun. 2–6 in July & Aug.).

At (69 m.) *Weedon* you leave A 5 and fork l. on A 45. — 73½ m. *Daventry*, with a transmitting station of the B.B.C., opened in 1925. Some of the masts are 500 ft high. YH at Badby, 2 m. S. — Beyond (76½ m.) *Braunston* you enter Warwickshire. — 81 m. *Dunchurch* (p. 69). R. for *Rugby* (3 m.; p. 102). — 89½ m. *Willenhall* (pop. 35,200), which specializes in locks.

92½ m. **Coventry**, entered by London Road (pl. D 6), see below. For Birmingham you leave Coventry by Holyhead Road (pl. A 4) and A 45. — 99 m. (by-pass) *Meriden*, with the cyclists' war memorial and a cross reputed to mark the centre of England. — 103 m. *Elmdon*, with the Birmingham airport (hotel[2], 8 R.). — 110½ m. **Birmingham**, entered by Coventry Road (pl. E 5).

E. Coventry

HOTELS. **Leofric*[1] (l, B 3), 98 R.; *Allesley*[2], Birmingham Rd, Allesley (2½ m. NW; A 4114), 30 R.; *Chace*[2], London Rd (beyond D 6), 20 R.; *Brandon Hall*[2], at Brandon (3 m. SE; A 428), 36 R.; *Hall*[2], Tamworth Rd, Keresley (2 m. NW, A 423), 10 R.; *Smithfield*[2] (s, A 3), 17 R. — RESTAURANTS. *Phoenix Grill*, 16 Trinity St. (B 3); *Steak House*, 29 City Arcade; *Bridge*, Hertford St. (B 4); *Arms*, High St. (B 3).

AIRPORT at Baginton, 3½ m. S. — THEATRE. *Belgrade* (B 3), Corporation St., with restaurant. — INFORMATION BUREAU, 1 Union St. (B 4). — TRAVEL AGENTS. *Cook's*, 6 Ironmonger Row.

Coventry (pr. cuv'ventry or cov'ventry), once the fourth richest city in the kingdom, has grown again with enormous rapidity in modern times as the headquarters of the cycle (though cycles are no longer made here) and motor-car industries (Daimler, Jaguar, Alvis, Hillman, Humber, Riley, Standard Triumph, etc.). The first British bicycles were produced here by the Coventry

Sewing Machine Co. in 1869, and the first British motor-cars by the Daimler Co. in 1896. Coventry also makes watches, aeroplanes, aero-engines, ordnance, electrical apparatus, machine tools, ribbons, artificial silk, plastics, synthetic enamels, etc.

HISTORY. A Benedictine abbey was founded at Coventry in 1043 by Godgifu (Godiva), wife of Leofric, Earl of Mercia (d. 1057), and the seat of the bishopric was transferred hither in 1102 (comp. p. 104). Until 1836 the diocese was known either as Coventry and Lichfield or as Lichfield and Coventry, and until the destruction of the abbey and cathedral in 1539 the right of electing the bishops was a subject of dispute between the canons of Lichfield and the monks of Coventry. A new diocese was founded in 1918. – The Coventry Plays are a collection of medieval miracle plays and mysteries once performed here by the trade guilds. The phrase 'to send to Coventry' is thought to derive from Royalist prisoners being sent here from Birmingham during the Civil War.

During the night of 14 November 1940 Coventry suffered bombing from the air which destroyed almost the whole of the central portion of the city, 500 people being killed and 2,000 buildings totally demolished. The *reconstruction is being carried out on a new ground-plan by Donald Gibson and Arthur Ling.

The BROADGATE (B 3), traditional centre of the city, has been redesigned to form a large rectangular open space. In its central garden is a bronze equestrian statue of *Lady Godiva*, by W. Reid Dick, 1949. The famous legend, first given by Roger de Wendover (d. 1236), tells of a ride of Lady Godiva (Godgifu) naked through the streets of Coventry: the price exacted by her husband Leofric, Earl of Mercia (d. 1057), for granting Coventry freedom from tolls. On Broadgate House, at the SW end, is a clock on which, when the hour strikes, Godiva appears on the balcony, with 'Peeping Tom' at the window above. — To the NW, and accessible by subways under Broadgate, lies the extensive *Shopping Precinct* (1948–55) from which all traffic is excluded.

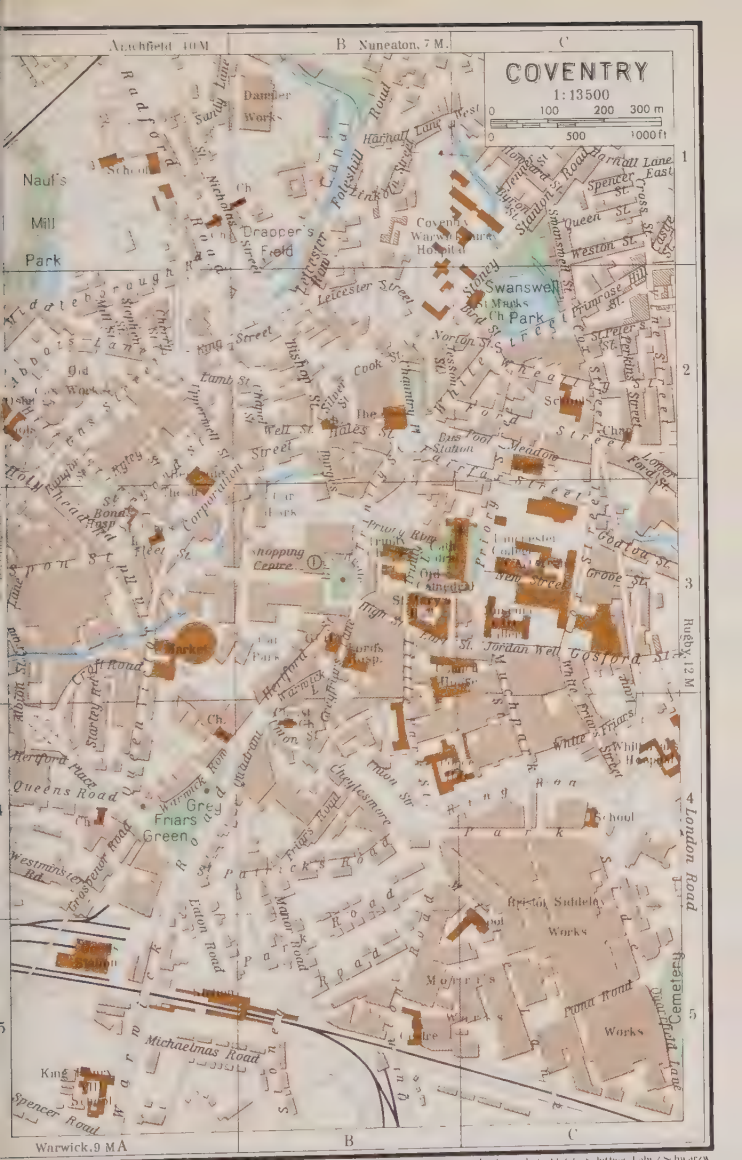
Holy Trinity (C 5) is a fine Perp. church near the NE corner of Broadgate. Its beautiful spire (237 ft), rebuilt 1666, is one of the three tall spires that form the emblem of Coventry and escaped destruction in World War II. Note the W window, 'Christ in Majesty', by Hugh Easton (1955), the E window by Sir Ninian Comper, the Littlewood window by Geoffrey Webb, the stone pulpit (ca. 1470), the brass lectern (15th c.), the misericords, and the Whitehead and Holland monuments. The carpets were woven for Queen Elizabeth II's coronation.

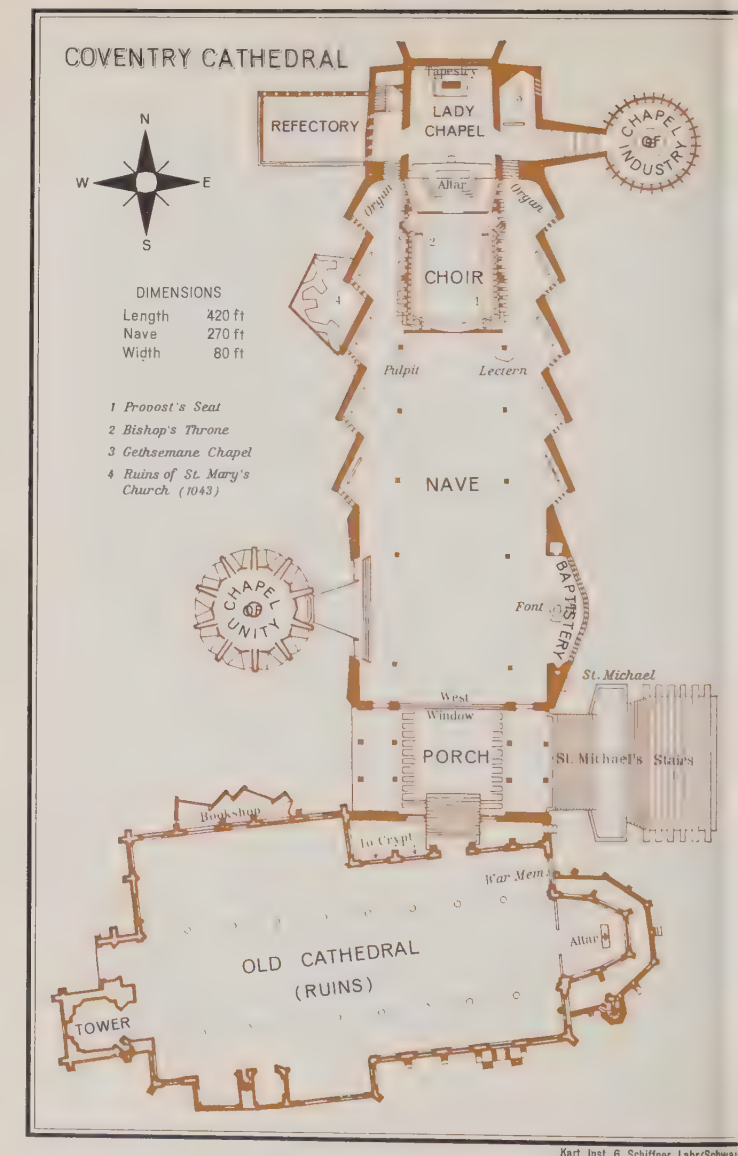
Behind Holy Trinity lie (r.) the ruined **Old Cathedral** and (l.) the new Cathedral. The former (C 5), originally the parish church of St Michael and one of the largest in the country, was chosen in 1918 to be the cathedral of the revived diocese of Coventry. It was a noble church in the Perp. style, dating from 1373–1433, but was destroyed in 1940, except for the outer walls and the *spire,

which is the third tallest in the country (294 ft) and is considered one of the most beautiful. It may be ascended. At the E end of the church, which has been rededicated as a memorial shrine, is an altar with a cross of charred timbers and the words 'Father forgive'. The vestries have been restored, partly by voluntary German labour, and were opened by Willy Brandt in 1965 as the John F. Kennedy international youth centre. Remains of the first cathedral, founded by Leofric and Godiva, were excavated in 1965.

The ****New Cathedral** (C5), also dedicated to St Michael, is orientated N and S and linked to the N aisle of the old cathedral by its liturgical W (actually S) porch. It was built in 1956–62 from the bold designs of Sir Basil Spence ("outside the stream of the main development of modern architecture"), in a pinkish-grey keuper sandstone from Hollington (Staffordshire). Modern techniques and materials were used, and the cathedral is a repository of the best modern art. In its general effect the building is fortress-like, with walls of saw-edge plan and two projecting circular chapels. The trelliswork 80-ft *Flèche* (which was placed in position by helicopter) is of aluminium alloy. The abstract weathervane designed by Geoffrey Clarke was blown down in March 1967 (now on one of the lawns) and is to be replaced by a lighter vane. The *West Wall*, visibly linking the new and old cathedrals, consists of a great plate-glass screen, 72 ft high and 51 ft wide, of 90 panels, transparently engraved by John Hutton with 42 figures of angels and saints. To the r., on the exterior of the S wall, is a leaden group of *St Michael* overcoming the devil, Sir Jacob Epstein's last work, 25 ft high and 25 ft in wing span

Interior. The Nave, 270 ft long, holds a congregation of 2,000. Its ceiling consists of a canopy of concrete ribs, the spaces between which are filled with spruce-wood louvres, the whole supported by 14 slender concrete pillars. The floor is of polished black marble (with pennies sunk to mark the processional route). The oak chairs were designed by John Russell. On the walls are the *Tablets of the Word*, eight stone panels inscribed with Biblical texts, by Ralph Beyer. The nave is dominated by the glowing colours of the **Tapestry* hanging on the E wall, which measures 74 ft 8 in. by 38 ft and is the largest in the world; it was woven from the cartoons of Graham Sutherland by Pinton frères of Felletin near Aubusson. With a green background, it represents Christ the Redeemer seated in glory, surrounded by the four Beasts of the Revelation. Between Christ's feet is a small figure of a man (actually lifesize), and below is a panel of the Crucifixion.


COVENTRY
1:13500
0 100 200 300 m
0 500 1000 ft
Nauls Mill Park
Drapers Field
Swanswell Park
Cathedral
Shopping Centre
Market
Grey Friars Green
Ch
Ch
Ch



Kart. Inst. G. Schiffner, Lahr/Schwarz

The ten stained-glass windows that illuminate the nave are set obliquely, so as to be visible only from the altar end of the church. Each 70 ft high, they are the work of Lawrence Lee, Geoffrey Clarke, and Keith New of the Royal College of Art and represent in a scale of different symbolic colours Man's life from birth to death and resurrection.

On the r. of the nave is the shallow BAPTISTERY with a font consisting of a rough three-ton boulder from the valley of Barakat near Bethlehem, with a basin carved in it. Above, a stained glass *window by John Piper (executed by Patrick Reyntiens), deeply mullioned, with 194 lights; the sun-burst of colour symbolizes the Light of the Holy Spirit. — On the l. of the nave, near the W end, is the entrance to the CHAPEL OF UNITY, a twelve-sided structure in the form of a crusader's tent, built to illustrate the essential unity between the Church of England and the Free Churches. The mosaic floor, symbolizing the Holy Spirit, was designed by Einar Forseth and presented by the Church of Sweden. The nine stained-glass windows, in recessed slits, are the work of Margaret Traherne and were given by Germany.

CHOIR. On the altar, a monolith 15 ft long, is a cross of charred and gilded wood, in an abstract pattern. The candlesticks are in stoneware, by Hans Coper. The silver sanctuary lamp is the work of Michael Murray. The stalls and bishop's throne have canopies suggesting flights of doves; the mitre above the latter is the work of Elizabeth Frink, who executed the bronze eagle-lectern also. Between the high altar and the N wall extends the LADY CHAPEL; the five small windows at the E end of the N aisle were given by Sweden. At the other side of the Lady Chapel is the small GETHSEMANE CHAPEL (for private prayer). Its grille represents the crown of thorns, designed by Sir Basil Spence. The altarpiece shows in a golden mosaic the Angel of the Lord, and to the r. is a mural relief in ciment fondu on coloured glass, Christ and the sleeping apostles, both by Steven Sykes.

A passage leads thence to the circular CHAPEL OF INDUSTRY (Christ the Servant), devoted to the bridging of the gulf between the Church and the worker. Above the altar a cross ascends out of the crown of thorns (Geoffrey Clarke). The windows afford a view of industrial Coventry. — The CRYPT contains vestries, lecture and discussion rooms, a library, a stage, television, a refectory, the Chapel of the Cross, etc.

***St Mary's Hall** (C 3), on the S side of the Cathedral, survived the bombing, and the adjoining *Caesar's Tower* (13th c.) has been reconstructed. Erected for the guilds in 1394–1414, the hall has served as part of the *Council House* since 1552. The Great Hall,

with oaken roof, contains the Coventry Tapestry (Arras, turn of 15–16th c.), which is believed to represent Henry VII's visit to Coventry in 1500. The crypt is the magistrates' court. The Lady Mayoress's Parlour and the kitchen are interesting.

The **Herbert Art Gallery and Museum** (C 3), a modern brick building in Jordan Well, contains an interesting collection of old cars and cycles manufactured in Coventry and documents of the city's history. The picture gallery is devoted to local masters (1770–1960), e.g. Holman Hunt and David Cox, and has also modern works by Epstein, Sutherland (cartoons of his great tapestry), etc. Open 10–6 or 8, Sun. 2–5.

The group of buildings E of the cathedral comprises the *College of Art*, the *Lanchester College of Technology* (1960), the *Central Library*, and splendid new *Swimming Baths*.

Of the old black-and-white buildings of Coventry that have survived the most attractive is **Ford's Hospital** (B 5) in Grey Friars Lane, a half-timbered almshouse for five poor men and their wives, founded in 1509 and restored in 1953, with a pretty garden. Warwick Lane leads thence to *Christ Church*, which, though burned in 1940, incorporates the octagonal spire (230 ft) of the Greyfriars monastery, demolished in 1539. — On *Greyfriars Green* (A 5) there is a memorial to James Starley (1831–81), the 'father of the British cycle industry'.

Of the *White Friars*, at the beginning of London Road, the cloister and dormitory have been restored to house the *Local Museum;* the church walls were excavated in 1962.

At the W end of the Shopping Precinct is *St John's* (AB 3), founded in 1344 and restored after war damage. Close by, in Hill St., are the former buildings of *Bablake School* (1560) and the picturesque *Bond's Hospital* for old men, founded 1506. — N of the centre a small part of the *City Wall* of 1356 has survived. It connects the *Cook St. Gate* and the *Swanswell Gate*, the only two left of the former twelve gates.

On a 400-acre site SW of Coventry, W of the Kenilworth road, is the **University of Warwick**, founded in 1965 and planned by Arthur Ling and Alan Goodman, with the principal buildings designed by Eugene Rosenberg.

George Eliot (Mary Ann or Marian Evans, 1819–80) lived with her father in 1841–9 at 'Bird Grove', now 9 George Eliot Road, just off the Coleshill Road (beyond B 4). She was born in 1819 at South Farm, on the *Arbury* estate, where her father was steward, but lived from 1820 until 1841 at Griff House, on the Coventry road, 2¼ m. S of Nuneaton (p. 103). — *Arbury Hall*, 8 m. N of Coventry, seat of the Newdegates since 1586, is an outstanding example of late 18th c. 'Gothick' and has extensive landscaped gardens (open Sun. 2.30–6 from Easter to beginning of Oct., also b.h. and following Tues.; teas).

8. The Shakespeare Country

A. Stratford-on-Avon

RAIL APPROACHES. Stratford is connected by direct Western Region lines with *Warwick* and *Leamington Spa* (15½ m.; for London), with *Birmingham* (Moor Street; 25 m.), and with *Honeybourne* (9 m.; for Worcester, Cheltenham).

ROAD APPROACHES. From *London* by M 1 to (62 m.) Junction No. 16 with A 45, and thence by A 45, A 425, and A 46 to Stratford, 96 m., see p. 68. From London to Stratford via Banbury, 92½ m., see p. 69. From *Oxford* to Stratford, 39 m., see p. 69; from Coventry, via Kenilworth and Warwick, 18½ m., see p. 88. From *Birmingham*, 24 m., see p. 69.

HOTELS. Book well in advance during the Festival season. *Falcon*[1] (f, C 3), 28 R.; *Welcombe*[1], BT, on the Warwick road (beyond D 1), 2 m. from the town centre, 56 R.; *Red Horse*[1] (r, C 2), 54 R.; *Alveston Manor*[1], on the Charlecote road (beyond D 3), 75 R.; **Swan's Nest*[1] (n, D 3), 32 R.; *Shakespeare*[1] (s, C 3) TH, 76 R.; *White Swan*[1] (w, B 2), TH, 59 R.; *Ettington Park*[1], on the Shipston road (beyond D 3), 36 R.; *Arden*[2] (a, C 4), 44 R.; *Wayside*[3] (y, D 2), 10 R.; *Ravenhurst*[2] (v, A 4), 11 R.

Unlicensed: *Haytor*[2], Avenue Rd (D 1), 21 R.; *Beeches*[3], Welcombe Rd (D 1), 14 R.; *Grosvenor House*[3], 12 Warwick Rd (D 2), 16 R.; *Barwyn*[3], Warwick Rd (D 2), 12 R.; *Sherington*[3], Rother St. (B 3), 10 R.; *Albany House*[3], Albany Rd (A 3), 8 R.; *Argos*[3], 5 Arden St. (A B 1, 2), 9 R.; etc. — *YH*: Hemingford House, Alveston (2 m.); Broom Hall, Bidford (8 m.).

RESTAURANTS at the hotels. Also *Royal Shakespeare Theatre* (p. 87); *Mulberry Tree*, Bridge St. (C 3); *Black Swan*, Waterside (D 3); *Falcon*, *Windmill*, *Shakespeare*, in Chapel St (C 3).

SHAKESPEARE FESTIVAL, from April to Dec., with performances of Shakespeare's plays by the Royal Shakespeare Company at the *Royal Shakespeare Theatre* (p. 87). A limited number of stall seats and standing tickets are available on the day of performance from 10.30 a.m. The opening of the Festival and Shakespeare's Birthday are celebrated on 23 April by the unfurling of national flags in the Bancroft Gardens, a public luncheon, and a procession to Shakespeare's grave. — INFORMATION BUREAU, 20 Chapel Street (C 3).

Times of Admission (SBT = Shakespeare Birthplace Trust)

Ann Hathaway's Cottage (SBT; p. 87): 9–6 or 7, Sun. 10–6, Nov. to March 9–12.45 & 2–4, closed Sun.

Charlecote Park (p. 88): 1 April (or Easter if earlier) to 30 Sept. 11.15–5.45 (closed Mon. but open on Sun. and b.h.).

Clopton House (p. 87): daily 10–5.

Coughton Court (p. 88): May–Sept. on Wed., Thurs., Sat., Sun., & b.h. 2–6 or dusk, also in Easter week and on Sat. & Sun. in April and October.

Grammar School (p. 85): in the Easter and summer holidays 9–12.30, 2–4.30.

Hall's Croft (SBT; p. 86): 9–6, Sun. 2–6; Nov. to March 9–12.45 & 2–4, closed Sun.

Harvard House (p. 85): 9–1 & 2–4 or 6, Sun. 2–6; Nov. to March week-days only, 10–1 & 2–4.

Mary Arden's House (SBT; p. 87): 9–6, Sun. 2–6; Nov. to March 9–12.45 & 2–4, closed Sun.

New Place Estate (SBT; p. 85): 9–6, Sun. 2–6; Nov. to March 9–12.45 & 2–4, closed Sun.

Picture Gallery (p. 87): 10–1 & 2–6, Sun. 2–6; from Dec. to March on Sat. 10–1 & 2–5, and Sun. 2–5 only.

Ragley Hall (p. 88): at Easter 2–6, then daily 2–6 (except Mon. & Fri.) until the beginning of October.

Shakespeare's Birthplace (SBT; p. 84): 9–6 or 7, Sun. 10–6; Nov. to March 9–4, Sun. 2–4.

Stratford-on-Avon (officially 'upon') is a well-built country town with wide and pleasant streets and many half-timbered houses, some of them restored in 'Tudoresque' style. Though owing its prosperity to Shakespeare's memory, and crowded with tourists from all parts of the world in summer, it is not without importance as an agricultural centre. Pop. 17,400.

William Shakespeare, born (conjecturally) on 23 April 1564 and certainly baptized on the 26th (see p. 86), was the third child and eldest son of John Shakespeare (d. 1601; probably the son of Richard Shakespeare of Snitterfield) and of Mary Arden (d. 1608; youngest daughter of Robert Arden of Wilmcote, comp. p. 87). John Shakespeare was a glover, butcher, yeoman farmer, and trader in agricultural produce, Alderman from 1565 to 1586 and High Bailiff in 1568. In 1582 William, aged 18, married Anne Hathaway, aged 26 (comp. p. 87; d. 1623), as is shown by a licence issued hurriedly at Worcester on 27 Nov., on a bond of surety for £ 40 signed by two Shottery farmers. She bore him three children: Susanna (baptized 26 May 1583; d. 1649) and the twins Hamnet (1585–96) and Judith (1585–1652). In or after 1584 Shakespeare left Stratford for London, living there in lodgings and leaving his family in Stratford. By 1592 he was a successful playwright and actor, and in 1610 he retired from the stage to New Place in Stratford, which he had bought in 1597. He died on 23 April 1616, on his 52nd birthday, and was buried in Stratford church on 25 April. He left his property to Susanna. Judith married Thomas Quiney on 10 Feb. 1616, but her three sons died in youth, and Shakespeare's last descendant was Elizabeth (1608–70), daughter of Susanna and Dr John Hall. Elizabeth married Thomas Nash, a lawyer, and, secondly Sir John Barnard, but died childless. — Admission to the five properties of the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust (SBT), see above; inclusive ticket 7*s*.

***Shakespeare's Birthplace** (C 2), where, according to ancient tradition, the poet was born, is visited annually by more than 200,000 pilgrims. The house was bought for the nation in 1847 and restored, but the timber framework, the floors, most of the internal walls, and the cellars remained substantially unaltered.

It was originally a double tenement, the E part of which, the 'wool shop', was purchased by John Shakespeare in Oct. 1556; the W part was probably already in his possession, as there is evidence that he was living in Henley St. in 1552. After the death of Shakespeare's mother and sister Joan (who married William Hart, hatter) the house passed to Susanna, then to her daughter Elizabeth, who left it to Thomas Hart, the poet's great-nephew, in whose family it remained until 1806. The W house was used at one time as a butcher's shop, and the E house was long the Maidenhead Inn.

On the ground floor of the W house are the living room, the kitchen (with cellar), and a smaller room. The front room on the upper floor is that consecrated by tradition as the scene of the poet's birth. Scratched on the window panes are visitors' signa-

tures, including some famous names. The E house, with period furniture, contains a *Shakespeare Museum*, with books, manuscripts, pictures, and exhibits associated with the poet, and a bookstall. The attractive garden is planted with trees and plants mentioned in Shakespeare's works.

The **Shakespeare Centre**, adjoining the birthplace on the NW side, was opened in 1964 from the design of Laurence Williams and is the headquarters of the *Shakespeare Birthplace Trust* (founded 1847), with offices, libraries and study centre. The nineteen Shakespearian figures engraved on glass panels were the work of John Hutton.

The *Quiney House* (C 3; now a snack bar), at the corner of High St. and Bridge St., was occupied in 1616–52 by Thomas Quiney, a vintner, and his wife Judith Shakespeare (see p. 84). It was restored in 1923. Farther on in High St., r., is *Harvard House* (C 3), half-timbered, dated 1596, and restored. This was the early home of Katharine Rogers, wife of Robert Harvard, a Southwark butcher and mother of John Harvard, founder of Harvard University. It was presented to Harvard University in 1909, to serve as a house of call for American visitors (adm., see p. 83). The statue of Shakespeare on the *Town Hall* (C 3; 1769) was presented by David Garrick.

The **New Place Estate** (C 3), at the end of Chapel St. (l.), is one of the Birthplace Trust properties (adm., see p. 83) and includes the foundations of Shakespeare's last home, the New Place Museum (in Nash's House), and the Great Garden.

New Place was originally built in 1483 by Sir Hugh Clopton, a London mercer (Lord Mayor of London in 1492), who built also the Trinity Chapel and the bridge over the Avon. Shakespeare bought the house (one of the finest in the town) for £ 60 on 4 May 1597 and lived there from 1611 until his death in 1616, with frequent visits to London. Here he entertained Ben Jonson and Drayton. By Lady Barnard's will the house was sold in 1675, and it was rebuilt by Sir John Clopton in 1702. In 1756 it came into the possession of the Rev. Francis Gastrell, who cut down the poet's mulberry tree in 1756 and razed the house to the ground in 1759, owing to a quarrel over the rates. – The adjoining 16th c. house was the residence of Thomas Nash and his wife Elizabeth (p. 84) and was restored in 1912 as the **New Place Museum**. This comprises local Roman and Saxon relics, souvenirs of Garrick and the Shakespeare Jubilee of 1769, etc. Through the museum there is access to the Elizabethan garden, with the foundations (cellar arches) of New Place, old wells, and a scion of the mulberry tree. Behind is a Knot Garden, whence (or from Chapel Lane) you enter the Great Garden; here there is another mulberry scion.

The *Guild Chapel* (BC 3), at the corner of Chapel Lane, has a chancel of 1269, a nave rebuilt in 1495 by Sir Hugh Clopton, and a mural of the Last Judgment (ca. 1500). Adjacent, the half-timbered *Guildhall* (C 4), rebuilt in 1416–18. Its upper storey has been used for centuries by the *Grammar School*, where Shake-

speare must have learnt his "small Latin and less Greek" (adm. see p. 83). — Church St. continues Chapel St., and on the r. is *Mason Croft* (B4), for twenty years the home of Marie Corelli, the popular novelist (1855–1924), and now the *Shakespeare Institute*, established by the University of Birmingham in 1951 for advanced study and research devoted to Shakespeare and related subjects, with public lectures.

Turn l. along 'Old Town' (BC4). Here, l., is **Hall's Croft** (adm., see p. 83), a fine Tudor house with a Jacobean staircase, old furniture, and walled garden. This is believed to have been the residence of Dr John Hall, who married Susanna Shakespeare (p. 84) in 1607. Part of the house is occupied by the *Festival Club*, which is maintained by the Birthplace Trust as a social and cultural centre. It also houses the area office of the *British Council* (lectures, discussions, etc.).

***Holy Trinity** (C5), the cruciform parish church, formerly collegiate, is charmingly situated among trees on the bank of the Avon. The tower is E.E. (ca. 1210), with a tall spire added in 1763. The nave and N aisle are E.E., the clerestory and S aisle Dec. (1332), the chancel and porch Perp. (1470–91). On the entrance door, an old closing ring. The interior is impressive and there are many monuments, but "the mind refuses to dwell on anything that is not connected with Shakespeare . . . Other traces of him may be false or dubious, but here is palpable evidence and absolute certainty" (Washington Irving).

SHAKESPEARE'S GRAVE is on the N side of the chancel and is covered by a slab with the well-known inscription. On the wall above, the monument with the familiar painted bust or rather half-length figure, erected before 1623 but renewed ca. 1745. According to Dugdale, the sculptor was Gerard Johnson (Geraert Janssen, a Fleming resident in London). The window on the l., representing the Seven Ages of Man, was set up in 1885 with the contributions of American visitors. Close to Shakespeare's tomb are those of his wife *Anne Hathaway* and his daughter *Susanna Hall*, his son-in-law *John Hall* (1575–1635), a Stratford physician, and *Thomas Nash* (1593–1647), the first husband of his grand-daughter Elizabeth.

L. of the altar, the tombs of Dean Balsall (builder of the chancel, d. 1491) and John Combe (d. 1614), a moneylender. The old stalls, with misericords, and the choir screen (early 16th c.) deserve notice. The original screen (late 15th c.) is now in the N transept. In the S transept, the actors' war memorial (1925) and another American window (Adoration of the Magi, 1896). At the E end of the N aisle, monuments of the Clopton family. The pulpit is a memorial to Helen Faucit, the Shakespearean actress (d. 1898). At the W end of the N aisle, the font (late 15th c.) at which Shakespeare was christened and the parish register with the entries of his baptism (26 April 1564) and his burial (25 April 1616).

Southern Lane leads along the Riverside to the **Royal Shakespeare Theatre** (D 4), an austere brick structure built in 1920–32 from the designs of Elisabeth Scott, to replace the 'Memorial Theatre' in which nearly all Shakespeare's plays had been successfully produced since 1879. The figures on the entrance front (Love, Jollity, Treachery, War, Life, Death), carved in brick, are the work of Eric Kennington, the interior decorations are by Walpole Champneys. The *restaurant has a terrace, overlooking the river. Festival, see p. 83. — In the upper storey is the PICTURE GALLERY & MUSEUM, which comprises portraits of Shakespeare, portraits of famous actors and actresses who appeared in his plays, costumes and costume designs, and paintings of scenes from the plays (adm. see p. 83).

The collection of about 150 painted or sculptured portraits of Shakespeare is unique. But only two portraits have any real authority: the figure on the monument in Holy Trinity Church and Martin Droeshout's engraving in the First Folio of 1623. Note the 'Ely Palace' portrait (dated 1603); the 'Flower' portrait (resembling the Droeshout engraving); a cast of the 'Davenant' bust in the Garrick Club in London; a bronze bust taken from the still less authentic 'Kesselstadt death-mask' in Darmstadt; the ideal portrait by Angelica Kauffmann; and the 'synthetic' cartoon by Ford Madox Brown.

The adjoining gardens are known as the Bancroft, and higher up is the *Clopton Bridge* (D 3), of fourteen arches, built by Sir Hugh Clopton (p. 85) but widened in recent years. — The White Swan Hotel (w. B 2) has a mural painting of ca. 1560, depicting the story of Tobit.

ENVIRONS. *Shottery*, 1 m. W of the town centre, is a picturesque old village, pleasantly reached by footpaths (comp. A 3). ***Anne Hathaway's Cottage** (adm., see p. 83), actually a 12-roomed farmhouse, was owned by Richard Hathaway (believed to have been Anne's father) and is still in substantially the same condition as when Shakespeare presumably courted his future wife here. It was occupied by descendants of the Hathaway family until 1899 and contains some of the original furniture and fittings, including a carved bedstead and chest. The small garden is gay with old-fashioned flowers. According to tradition, Shakespeare and Anne were married at *Luddington* church, 2 m. SW, on the bank of the Avon.

Welford-on-Avon, near Luddington, is a lovely village with thatched cottages, a lych-gate, and a maypole. — At *Wilmcote* (Swan House[3], 8 R.), 3 m. NW of Stratford (turn l. from the Birmingham road, B 1), is *Mary Arden's House* (adm., see p. 83), the Tudor farmhouse in which Shakespeare's mother is believed to have lived. It is appropriately furnished, and the barns contain a collection of agricultural implements.

Clopton House (residence of Lady Beecham), 1 m. N of the town centre, ¼ m. off the Clopton road, is the ancient manor house of the Cloptons, with a chapel of 1453, and open to visitors daily, 10–5.

***Charlecote Park**, 4 m. E of Stratford, on B4086, was built in 1558 by the Lucy family (established here in the 12th c.), but was much altered in the 1830's. Shakespeare is supposed to have been brought before Sir Thomas Lucy in the Great Hall for poaching in the park. The estate was given to the NT in 1946 by Sir M. Fairfax-Lucy (adm., see p. 83). The Elizabethan gatehouse is unaltered. Pheasant Restaurant. The park (228 acres) contains a herd of deer. The church, rebuilt 1853, has the monument of Sir Thomas Lucy (d. 1600) and his wife, and those of his son (d. 1605) and grandson (d. 1640; by Bernini).

Alcester (pr. awlster; Cherrytree Garden Motel[1], 12 R.), 8 m. W of Stratford (comp. A 2), is picturesque (see especially Mill Lane). 1½ m. SW of it is **Ragley Hall** (Marquis of Hertford), built by Robert Hooke in 1680, with entrance hall designed by James Gibbs in 1750, art collection, gardens, park of 500 acres, and a lake (boating and water-skiing). Adm., see p. 83. Teas. — **Coughton Court**, home of the Throckmortons since 1409, 2 m. N of Alcester, on A 435, is mid-Elizabethan, with a gatehouse of 1509 and Jacobite relics (NT; adm., see p. 83).

The S section of the STRATFORD-ON-AVON CANAL (13½ m., to Kingswood on the Grand Union Canal), which was completed in 1816, passes through lovely scenery and was restored by the NT in 1961–4 (35 locks and 29 Georgian bridges; towpath for walkers; fishing and boating).

FROM STRATFORD TO COVENTRY by A 46. — 8 m. **Warwick**. R. for **Leamington** (2 m.; p. 90). — 12½ m. **Kenilworth** (p. 91). — 18½ m. **Coventry** (p. 78).

B. Warwick and Leamington

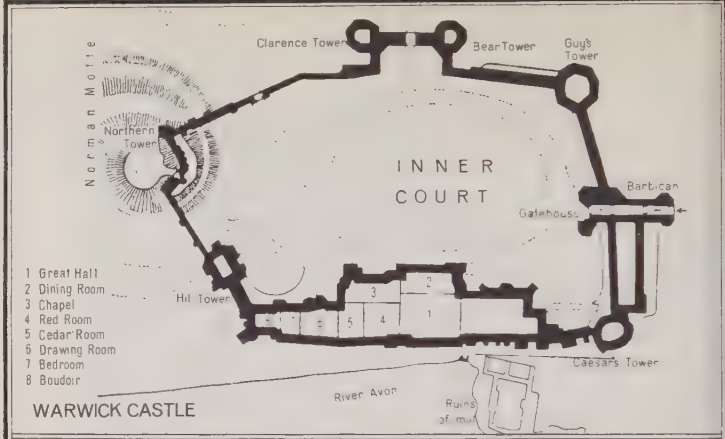
HOTELS. At Warwick: *Warwick Arms*[1], 33 R.; *Woolpack*[1], 24 R.; *Lord Leycester*[1], 29 R.; *Crown*[2], 11 R.; *Globe*[3], 13 R.; *Tudor House*[3], 11 R. — At Leamington: **Manor House*[1], 53 R.; **Regent*[1], 79 R.; *Clarendon*[1], TH, 44 R.; *Crown*[2], 26 R.; *Spa*[2], 29 R.; *Guy's*[2], 29 R.; *Falstaff*[3], 11 R. Unlicensed: *Amersham*[3], 10 R.; *Valetta*[3], 10 R.; *Bella Vista*[3], 9 R. — *YH* at Leamington, 69 Willes Rd.

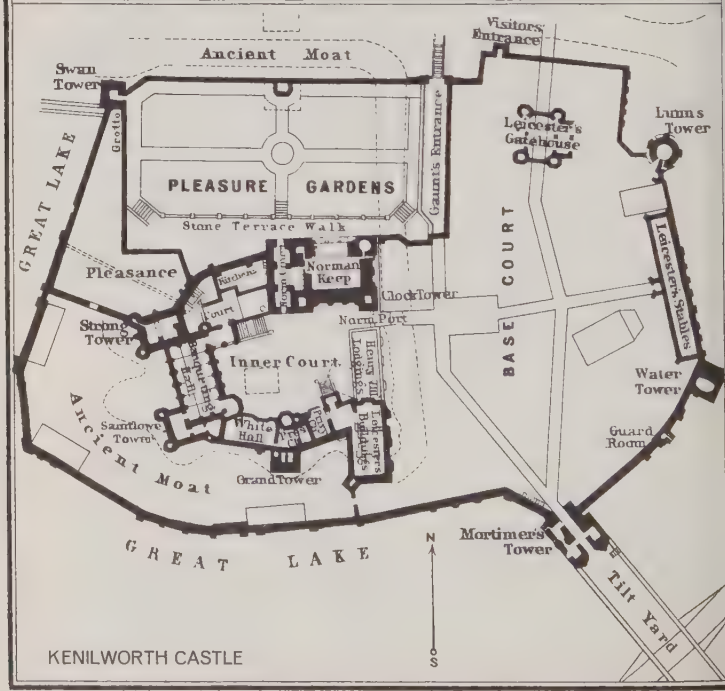
Warwick (pr. wórrick), the county town of Warwickshire, is a quaint and well-preserved old town, on a rocky hill above the W bank of the river *Avon*. Pop. 16,900. The *East Gate* and the *West Gate*, each bearing a chapel, are still standing, and the main street between the two is lined with houses of the 17–18th c.

St Mary's, a collegiate church, was rebuilt (except for the E end) after a fire in 1694 and completed in 1704 by Sir William Wilson, with Wren's assistance. The tower, 174 ft high, with ten bells, may be ascended. At the W end, a dole cupboard (loaves distributed on Sat. at 2 p.m.) and a memorial for *Walter Savage Landor* (1775–1864), who was born at Landor House, near the East Gate. In the S transept, the brass of the 2nd Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick (d. 1401), and his Countess.

The glory of the church is the **BEAUCHAMP CHAPEL (pr. beech'am), or Lady Chapel, on the S side of the choir, a Perp. structure of 1443–64. The bear and ragged staff, cognizance of the Warwick earldom, is repeated in the decoration, as indeed throughout the town. In the centre of the chapel, the *tomb of its founder, *Richard de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick* (1381–1439), Lieutenant of France. On the Purbeck marble tomb, which has fourteen statuettes of mourners and, above, a hearse, is the bronze-

A
B
C
D
Birmingham, 21 M.
Warwick, 9 M.
Western Road
Canal
Clopton Br.
Railway Station
Cattle Hospital
Mark.
Stratford Rd.
Alcester Road
Shottery, Alcester, 7 M.
Green Hill St.
Fountain
Waterbourne Grove
Congregational Chapel
Foot Path
To Ann Hathaway's Cottage
Footpath
Shottery
Evesham, 13 M.
Shottery Rd.
Bridle Path
Arden Terrace
Arden Rd.
Arden Street
Mason Croft
Hall's Croft
Holy Trinity Church
College Lane
Mill
Bridge St.
Bridge Foot
Car Park
Bus Sta.
P.O.
Guinney House
Harvard House
Old Town
Chapel St.
Chapel Lane
New Place
Guild Chapel
Guild Hall & Grammar School
Shakespeare Memorial Theatre
Bond Stand
The Bancroft
Cricket Ground
Recreation Ground
Shakespeare's Birthplace
Swan Theatre
Gower Memorial
Bridge
Avon
STRATFORD-ON-AVON
1:11600
Feet
Mile
Metres


Clarence Tower
Bear Tower
Guy's Tower
Norman Motte
Northern Tower
INNER COURT
Barbican
Gatehouse
1 Great Hall
2 Dining Room
3 Chapel
4 Red Room
5 Cedar Room
6 Drawing Room
7 Bedroom
8 Boudoir
Hil Tower
Caesar's Tower
River Avon
Ruins of mur
WARWICK CASTLE


Visitors Entrance
Ancient Moat
Swan Tower
Lunns Tower
Leicester's Gatehouse
PLEASURE GARDENS
Gaunt's Entrance
Stone Terrace Walk
GREAT LAKE
Pleasance
Norman Keep
Clocktower
COURT
Leicester's Stables
Strong Tower
Norm. Port
BASE
Inner Court
Water Tower
Ancient Moat
Guard Room
Grand Tower
GREAT LAKE
Mortimer's Tower
Tilt Yard
N
S
KENILWORTH CASTLE

gilt effigy of the Earl, cast by William Austen of London. Other monuments are those of *Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester* (d. 1588), favourite of Elizabeth I, with his third wife, Lettice (d. 1634); his elder brother *Ambrose Dudley*, the 'good' *Earl of Warwick* (d. 1589); and the infant son ('noble Impe', d. 1584) of Robert Dudley. The chapel has stalls and panelling of 1449 and, in the E window much of its original glass made by John Prudde of Westminster in 1447. On the wall, a painting of the Last Judgment (1449, repainted in 1678). Between chapel and choir, a small fan-vaulted chantry with a curious wooden piscina.

The CHOIR, completed 1394, has a groined roof supported by flying ribs, sedilia and piscina (S side), two squints, a watching chamber, and an Easter Sepulchre (N side). In the centre, the *table-tomb of *Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick* (d. 1369), father of the builder of the choir, with recumbent effigies. — In the old CHAPTER HOUSE, N of the choir, the tomb of *Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke* (1554–1628), 'servant to Queene Elizabeth, concellor to King Iames, and frend to Sir Philip Sidney'. — The Norman CRYPT (1123), below the choir, contains a ducking stool.

The Market House (ca. 1670), close by, contains the *Warwick County Museum* (week-days, except Fri., 10–12.30 & 1.30–5.30; Sun. in May–Sept. 2.30–5). There is an extension in St John's House, Coten End (adm. as above but closed Tues. and open Fri.). At Oken's House, Castle St., there is a *Doll Museum*, with a collection of old dolls and toys (10–6, Sun. 2.30–5). — The *Court House* (ca. 1725), in the town centre, has a Georgian ballroom (10–12, except Fri. & Sun.).

***Lord Leycester's Hospital**, r. of the West Gate, was established by Robert Dudley (see above) in 1571, for twelve old soldiers. The half-timbered buildings, of various dates between 1300 and 1700, were originally erected in 1383 for three religious guilds. The quadrangle is very picturesque, and the buildings contain various relics and curios (open on week-days 10–6; teas in summer). The Master's garden may be visited. The twelve brethren still wear the original silver badges on their blue gowns.

The **Castle, on the other side of the High St., overlooking the Avon, is the seat of the Earl of Warwick. Externally it is an impressive example of 14th c. fortification, while the interior of the residential part is the 17th c. work of the 1st Lord Brooke (see above), who made it 'the most princely seat within these midland parts of the realm'. In 1642 it was successfully defended by the Parliamentarians. Visitors are admitted daily 10–5.30, Oct.–March 10.30–4; Sun. (April to mid-Oct. only) 1–5. Closed in Christmas week. Ticket office in Mill St., which descends from

Castle Hill to the river, with a picturesque terrace of timber-framed houses.

A roadway cut in the rock leads to the Outer Court, with (l.) *Caesar's Tower* (147 ft high) and (r.) *Guy's Tower* (128 ft, though apparently the higher). The double gateway between the towers (with portcullis) brings you into the Inner Court, with its velvety turf. R., the *Bear Tower* and the *Clarence Tower*. Straight ahead, the Norman motte. L., the entrance to the *State Apartments*, which contain a splendid collection of paintings and portraits, furniture, sculpture, china, armour, and curiosities. The windows of the Great Hall and adjoining rooms command views of the Avon and the remains of the medieval bridge. In the conservatory, the Warwick Vase, 5½ ft high, found in Hadrian's villa at Tivoli. The *Park* has some magnificent cedars and other specimen trees. — The best view of the Castle is obtained from the bridge over the Avon. Boats for hire from the small public park, adjacent.

Warwick School (800 boys), which claims to have been founded in the year 914, occupies modern buildings in Myton Road, on the way to Leamington.

Royal Leamington Spa (pr. lémmington; hotels, see p. 88), contiguous with Warwick on the E (2 m. from town centre to town centre), is a fashionable residential town and watering place situated on the river *Leam*, a tributary of the Avon. It was granted the title 'Royal' after a visit of Queen Victoria in 1838. Pop. 43,000. The streets are wide and interspersed with trees and gardens, the houses dating largely from the first half of the 19th c. The muriated-sulphate springs, exploited since 1786, are used in the treatment of gout, obesity, neuritis, dyspepsia, and skin diseases. The *Royal Pump Room* and *Baths* are situated on the river, at the end of the Parade. On the opposite side of Bath Street lie the beautiful *Jephson Gardens*, and in the other direction there is a walk along the river to the *Victoria Park*. Art gallery and museum in Avenue Road.

From Warwick or Leamington to Kenilworth (4½ m.). The road from Warwick (Coventry Road, A46) passes (1¼ m.) *Guy's Cliffe*, an 18th c. house above the Avon. View from the picturesque 'Saxon Mill' (restaurant), a few yards down a road to the r. On *Blacklow Hill*, ¼ m. farther (l.), a monument commemorates the beheading there of Piers Gaveston, favourite of Edward II, by the barons in 1312.

On the way from Leamington to Kenilworth a detour (r.) may be made to pass *Stoneleigh Abbey*, seat of Lord Leigh. The house mostly dates from 1726, but includes a 14th c. gatehouse, a 15th c. bridge, doorways, and other remains of a Cistercian abbey founded in 1154. Beautiful riverside gardens. The village of **Stoneleigh** and its setting, with church and monuments, almshouses, and half-timbered cottages, are delightful. Stoneleigh is the annual venue of the Royal Show and the National Equitation Centre (country headquarters of the British Horse Society and the British Show Jumping Association).

Kenilworth, a straggling town, owes its fame largely to Sir Walter Scott's novel (1821). Pop. 17,500. Hotels: Chesford Grange[1], 33 R.; Abbey[1], 21 R.; Queen & Castle[3], 18 R.; Rouncil Towers Motel[2], 17 R.

*KENILWORTH CASTLE is a grand baronial ruin (AM; open 9.30–4, 5.30, or 7; Sun. from 2, in May–Sept. from 9.30; teas and 'son et lumière' performances in summer). It was founded ca. 1126 by Geoffrey de Clinton, chamberlain and treasurer of Henry I, and the massive Norman keep was erected in 1204–15. Henry III gave the castle to his future enemy Simon de Montfort, whose son held it for six months in 1266 against the royal forces but was eventually starved out. Edward II signed his abdication here in 1327. The Castle came by marriage in 1362 to John of Gaunt, who converted it into a palace by building the Banqueting Hall (with its kitchen), the White Hall, and the Strong Tower. In 1563 Elizabeth I gave Kenilworth to her favourite Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, who in 1570–5 spent enormous sums on enlargements and on entertaining his sovereign in 1575. Parliament 'slighted' the castle in 1649. See plan, p. 89.

Leicester's *Gatehouse* was converted into a residence in 1649 (no adm.). The Norman keep, or *Caesar's Tower*, with walls 13 ft thick, is on the r. of the entrance to the inner court; its N wall was blown up in the Civil War. Beyond the site of the kitchens, at the NW angle, is the *Strong* or *Mervyn's Tower*, with 'Amy Robsart's room'. Next, the *Banqueting Hall* (90 by 45 ft), with oriel and undercroft, the *White Hall*, the *Presence Chamber*, and the *Privy Chamber*, all dating from the Lancastrian period. The large pile at the end, with Tudor windows, was built by Leicester, and needs support which the Norman work disdains. On the outer line of defence are the *Swan*, *Lunn's*, *Water*, and *Mortimer's Towers*. The *Long Barn*, with fine timber-work, between Mortimer's Tower and the gatehouse, was one of Leicester's works. A great lake, now dry, protected the enceinte on the W and S sides.

The parish church of Kenilworth, with a Norman W doorway, is adjoined by the fragmentary ruins of *Kenilworth Priory*, founded for Austin canons by Geoffrey de Clinton in 1126.

9. Birmingham

HOTELS. In the centre (pl. I): **Albany*[1] (a, C5), 250 R.; **Queen's*[1] (q, D4), BT, 164 R.; **Grand*[1] (g, E2), 182 R.; *Midland*[1] (m, D3), 122 R.; *Imperial*[2] (i, E3), TH, 88 R.; *New Victoria*[2] (v, E3), 60 R.; *Arden*[3] (r, E4), unlic., 101 R. — In Edgbaston, Hagley Road (pl. II, A5): *Plough & Harrow*[1] (p, A5), 11 R.; *Garden House*[1] (h, A5), 17 R.; *Grosvenor House*[2] (o, A5), 36 R.; *Briars*[2], 50 R.; *Norfolk*[2], 124 R.; *Cobden*[3], unlic., 63 R.; *Beechwood*[3], 201 Bristol Rd (B6, 7), 8 R. — In Harborne (pl. II, beyond A4): *Wentworth House*[3], 15 R., *Wellesley House*[3], 10 R., both unlic., Wentworth Rd (A456). — In Yardley (pl. II, beyond E5): *Haywood*[2], 49 Blakesley Rd (A45), unlic., 24 R. — In Moseley (pl. II, beyond CD7): *Ashbourne*[3], Moseley Rd, unlic., 20 R.

RESTAURANTS. In the centre: *Cardinal*, at the Grand (g, E2); *Burlington*, at the Midland (m, D3); *Carousel*, near Snow Hill station (F1); *Gino's*, Bull Ring (E4); *Cosmo*, 90 Broad St. (A1); *White Horse*, 30 Congreve St. (C1); *Old Royal*, Temple Row (D3); *Dragon Gate* (Chinese), Corporation St. (E3). — In Edgbaston, Hagley Road (pl II, A5): *Grosvenor House*, *Plough & Harrow*, *Pastavino*.

RAILWAY STATIONS. *New Street* (B4); *Snow Hill* (EF1), to be closed. Birmingham has more than 40 suburban stations. — INFORMATION DEPT. at the Council House (C1); *Cook's*, 99 New Street (D3); *American Express*, 25 Smallbrook Ringway.

THEATRES. *Repertory* (D4), Station St.; *Alexandra* (C4), John Bright St.; *Hippodrome* (C5), Hurst St. — CONCERTS: City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra in the Town Hall, usually Thurs. and Sun. at 7.30.

Times of Admission

Aston Hall (p. 98): week-days 10–5 or dusk, Sun. in summer 2–5; restaurant.
Avery Historical Museum (p. 98): open during factory hours.
Barber Institute of Fine Arts (p. 97): 1st Sat. in the month 10–4, other weeks Wed. 2–5; open also on application.
Blakesley Hall (p. 95): week-days 11–5 or 7, Sun. 2–5.
Botanic Gardens (p. 97): week-days 9–dusk, Sun. from 10.30.
Cannon Hill Park Museum (p. 97): week-days 10–5 or 8, Sun. 2–6.
City Museum and Art Gallery (p. 94): week-days 10–6, Sun. 2–5.30.
Council House (p. 93): apply to Public Relations Officer, Council House.
Museum of Science and Industry (p. 96): Mon.–Fri. 10.30–5.30, Sat. open at 10, Sun. at 2.
Town Hall (p. 93): apply to the City Estates Officer, 141a Great Charles St. (C1)
Weoley Castle (p. 98): week-days in summer 2–5, Sat. 10–1 also.

Birmingham, built on a series of gentle hills, 250–750 ft above sea-level, and covering an area of 80 sq.m., is after London the largest city in the United Kingdom, and one of the most important metal-working centres in the world. Its population of 1,115,000 contains a large coloured element. The West Midlands conurbation, of which it forms the principal part, includes the Black Country (p. 98) and has an aggregate population of over 2,250,000. Although large parts of Birmingham (familiarly known as 'Brummagem' or 'Brum') have narrow, ugly streets, the inheritance of the industrial revolution, it has the reputation of a well-governed, healthy city, a centre of municipal enterprise and social welfare, constantly carrying out housing and town-planning improvements, with many open spaces and attractive residential suburbs. At the present time it is in the middle of a

most extensive redevelopment (inner ring road, Bull Ring, Civic Centre, etc.).

The early history of Birmingham is very shadowy, but its name, probably derived from 'home of Beormund's people', appears in Domesday Book as 'Bermingeham'. During the Middle Ages it was under the protection of the De Berminghams, whose connection with it ceased in 1545. Though noted in 1538 for its manufacture of knives, cutting tools, bits, and nails, and though the gun-making industry was introduced in 1689, Birmingham owes its modern importance principally to the improvements in steam machinery carried out here by Boulton and Watt in 1774–1800 (comp. p. 98) and to the use it was thus enabled to make of the adjacent coal and iron fields. The population rose from 73,000 in 1801 to 183,000 in 1841, and 760,000 in 1901. It received its first charter in 1837. The munition-making activities of Birmingham during the two World Wars were stupendous, but the city suffered less from air raids than might have been expected. — Birmingham has always been distinguished as a centre of free thought: Reform, Chartism, and Unitarianism have flourished on its soil.

INDUSTRY. The interest of the tourist may be centred in a visit to one of Birmingham's large industrial establishments. A list of thirty factories open to inspection is obtainable from the Information Department. Among the most interesting are those of *Birmingham Small Arms Ltd* (B.S.A.) at Small Heath (p. 69), *Kynoch's* ammunition works at Witton (D 1), *Birmingham Mint Ltd*, Icknield St. (A B 3; copper money), the *General Electric Co.* at Witton (D 1), the *Dunlop Rubber Co.* at Fort Dunlop, the *B.M.C.* (British Motor Corporation) works at Longbridge (7 m. SW), *Cadbury's* chocolate works at Bourneville (p. 98), *Elkington's* electroplate factory, *Osler's* glass works in Road St. (B 4, 5), *Chance Bros.'* optical and plate glass works in Smethwick, *Hardman's* stained glass works in Newhall (B 4), and the works of *Buttons Ltd*, Portland Street.

The older public buildings of Birmingham are grouped around VICTORIA SQUARE (C D 2), a masterpiece of Victorian urbanity, laid out in 1870 and containing statues of Queen Victoria (1899) and King Edward VII (1913). The **Town Hall** (C 2), built in 1832–50 by J. A. Hansom and J. Welsh, is in the form of a Roman temple, with 40 Corinthian columns. The Hall, 145 ft long, is decorated with painted scenes from the city's history and contains a famous organ. In CHAMBERLAIN SQUARE, N of it, is a fountain in honour of *Joseph Chamberlain*, mayor in 1873–5, which was set up when he was only 44. Statues represent *Joseph Priestley*, discoverer of oxygen, who in 1780–91 was pastor of the Unitarian Church of the Messiah (A 1), *Joshua Mason*, pen manufacturer and philanthropist, and (in Ratcliff Place) *James Watt*. The **Council House** (C 1, 2), on the N side of Victoria Square, was erected in the Renaissance style in 1874–81, with a clock tower (160 ft)

locally known as 'Big Brum'. The building is connected by a bridge over Edmund St. with a large extension (Feeney Galleries; comp. below) of 1912 and 1919.

A little to the W, in Easy Row, is the *Hall of Memory* (B 1), erected in 1925 in honour of the 14,000 Birmingham men who fell in the First World War. Farther N in Easy Row, the new **Civic Centre** (B 2) will include the important *Birmingham and Midland Institute*, founded 1854, with lecture and reading rooms for literature, science, music, etc., a *Repertory Theatre*, and an *Exhibition Hall*. In Broad Street follow the *Engineering and Building Centre*, with a permanent trade exhibition, and the *Register Office*, in front of which stands a bronze monument (1956) to Boulton, Watt, and Murdock.

The ***Central Museum and Art Gallery** (C 1,2) of the City of Birmingham, opened in the present building in 1885, is one of the most important collections in England outside London. It occupies the upper part of the Council House, where the pictures, antiquities, and natural history exhibits are installed, whilst applied art is shown in the Feeney Galleries, behind it. Especially worthy of mention are the large collection of works by David Cox, the Birmingham landscape-painter (1783–1859), and the paintings by the pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, which is displayed here better then anywhere else. The main entrance is in Congreve Street.

Applied Art (three galleries). The **Evans Collection* of postage stamps comprises about 44,000 items from 1840 to 1938. The collection of *Coins and Medals* shows the importance of Birmingham in this respect since the days of Matthew Boulton and his factory (note the Kineton silver medal, 1643). Important examples of old silver plate (Godman Collection), ceramic and textiles.

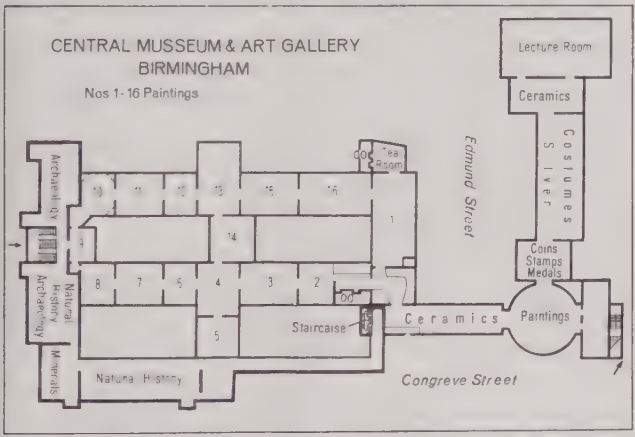
Paintings (sixteen rooms). Italian: *Martini*, Saint holding a book; *Botticelli*, Descent of the Holy Ghost; *Boccaccini*, Virgin and child with saints; *Gentileschi*, Rest on the flight into Egypt; *G. Crespi*, Girl with bird; *Veronese*, Adoration of the shepherds; *Castiglione*, Angel appearing to the shepherds; *Dolci*, St Andrew praying; *Guardi*, Santa Maria della Salute; etc. — French: *Scoreel*, Triptych; *Claude*, Ponte Molle near Rome, Embarkation of St Paul; *Delacroix*, Mme Simow; *Diaz*, Woodland scene; *Couture*, portrait; *Courbet*, Venus; *Pissarro*, Rouen; *Degas*, Beggar woman; *Vlaminck*, Road with poplars; *Derain*, Landscape near Cagnes. — Dutch: *Isenbrandt*, Triptych; *Horebout*, Nicolas Gaze; *Goyen*, River scene; *Ochtervelt*, Music lesson. — English: *Lely*, Oliver Cromwell, The distressed poet; *Wilson*, Tivoli, Okehampton Castle; *Reynolds*, The Roffey family; *Gainsborough*, Sir Charles Holte, Landscape; *Romney*, Lady Holte; *Opie*, Detected correspondence; *Hogarth*, Distressed poet; *Crome*, Walnut-tree walk, View near Norwich; *Turner*, St Gotthard Pass; *Constable*, Autumn on the Stour; *Cox*, Rhyl sands, Going to the hayfield; *Brangwyn*, Bridge at Subiano; *John*, King Feisal; *Nash*, Oxenbridge pond; *Sutherland*, Hon. Edward Sackville-West; *Nicholson*, Still Life.

The Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, which is so well represented here by their paintings, drawings, and tapestries, was a group of painters who found their models in the Italian schools before Raphael. Members were *Dante Gabriel Rossetti* (1828–82), *Holman Hunt* (1827–1910), *Edward Burne-Jones* (1833–98, from Birmingham), *John Millais* (1829–96), and *Ford Madox-Brown* (1821–93).

The small collection of SCULPTURES includes: *Bernini*, Rape of Proserpine; *Rodin*, Eve; *Renoir*, Mme Renoir; *Epstein*, Lucifer; *Moore*, *Warrior; *Hepworth*, Cosden Head. - The collection of *ENGLISH WATERCOLOURS AND DRAWINGS comprises more than 400 items. Especially well represented are *Blake*, *Turner*, *Cox*, *Cotman*, *Cozens*, *Girtin*, and *Brangwyn*.

ARCHAEOLOGY. This department occupies three galleries above the Great Charles Street entrance. England is represented by the *Hilton Hoard* from Dorset (7th c.), a bronze dish from Canterbury (9th c.), domestic pottery from Nottingham (15th c.), a horse harness from Kenilworth (1627), etc. — Outstanding exhibits from Greece and Rome are a red-figured wine jar (470 B.C.), gold jewellery, and a decorated safety-pin. A room devoted to the arts and crafts of the Far East was opened in 1967.

NATURAL HISTORY. Various displays illustrating wild life in Britain and other countries; large collection of English and foreign birds. The department also has comprehensive collections of minerals (gemstones), rocks, and fossils. Note the skull of the *Triceratops*, a horned dinosaur that lived in North America some 90 million years ago, and the remains of an *Ichthyosaurus* found locally.



The City Museum has four branches: **Aston Hall* (p. 98; 2½ m.); *Cannon Hill Museum* (p. 97); **Blakesley Hall*, a black-and-white manor house of 1575, at Yardley, on the Coventry road (beyond E 5; 3 m.), for local history and archaeology; and *Weoley Castle* in Selly Oak (comp. p. 98).

The **Museum of Science and Industry** (D 1, 2), in Newhall St., illustrates the part taken by Birmingham in the development of modern industry. It is housed in buildings used till 1950 as a factory for Elkington plate and spanning two locks on the canal. The *Arms Gallery* shows small arms, gunsmith's tools and cartridge-making machinery. The *Long Gallery* contains ship models

and newly-developed machines. In the *Engineering Hall* note especially the locomotive built by W. Murdock in 1784, the lens system of a lighthouse (1873), the different types of motors, machine-tools, a glass rolling mill, printing machines, and the collection of musical boxes. The *Transport Section* contains a very interesting series of veteran cars, manufactured in Birmingham; Hindenburg's Benz car, and the *Napier-Railton car of John Cobb, who held the land speed record (393 m. p.h.) from 1947 to 1965. BSA, Ariel, Norton, Matchless, and other motorcycles are also on view here.

Colmore Row leads NE from Victoria Square to the new *Colmore Circus*, with the offices of the *Birmingham Post* (by John Madin); *Snow Hill Station* on its W side is to be closed. In a large open churchyard stands the **Cathedral** (E 2), which until 1905 was the parish church of St Philip, built by Thomas Archer in 1711–15 in a Palladian style, with a chancel added in 1884. The three E windows (1884–7) and the W window (1897) were designed by Sir Edward Burne-Jones, who was born close by, at 11 Bennett's Hill (D 2, 3).

New Street (D 3), which runs E from Victoria Square, is the chief business and shopping street of Birmingham. At its beginning stands (l.) the house of the *Royal Society of Artists*. Near its end Stephenson Place leads to *New Street Station* and the *Exchange* (1865), the conference centre for industry. New St. takes you to St Martin's Circus, the former market place, now the centre of an imposing but somewhat confusing shopping and commercial district, with office blocks, retail markets, a multi-storey car park, bus station, restaurants, etc. The *Rotunda* here is a colossal 20-storey office block, 200 ft high (J.A. Roberts, 1966).

Bull Ring leads SE from St Martin's Circus. **St Martin's**, on the r., was founded in the 13th c. but rebuilt in the Dec. style in 1872–5. It contains tombs of the De Berminghams, who were lords of the manor in medieval times. Stained glass window by Burne-Jones and Morris. The fine statue of *Nelson* is a work of Westmacott's (1809). — Bull Ring is continued by Digbeth and Deritend (II, D 5), the oldest streets in Birmingham. Note the *Old Crown House*, half-timbered, on the l. side of the latter.

Corporation Street (E 3), leading NE from New St., is another important shopping street, constructed in 1875–82 through a slum district. It crosses the new Priory Ringway at the Old Square, passes the huge red *Victoria Law Courts* (1887–91), and later reaches the **University of Aston in Birmingham** (*II*, C 3), which was formed in 1966 out of the College of Advanced Tech-

A
B
C
D
E
Perry Barr
Walsall 7 M.
Walsall
Sutton Coldfield
Handsworth Wood Sta.
St. Mary's
Handsworth Park
HANDSWORTH
Witton Sta.
Reservoir
Aston Park
Hall
ASTON
Aston Sta.
Villa Cross
St. Silas
Soho Rd. Sta.
St. Michael's
St. Clement's
Aston Cross
Soho & Winson Green Sta.
St. Saviours
St. Matthias
St. Mary's
Recreation
Saltley Sta.
City Hospital
All Saints
Rockley Sta.
St. George's
St. Nicolas
St. Matthew's
Vauxhall & Duddeston Sta.
St. Michael's
Queen's Theat.
St. James
Museum
Alderley Park
Library
St. Paul's
Snow Hill Sta.
St. Bartholo.
Monument Lane Sta.
St. Philip's
Council House
Town Hall
Post Office
St. Gabriel's
St. Martin's
St. Andrew's
DERITEND
St. Paul's
St. John's
Bordesley Sta.
BORDESLEY
Oratory
Five Ways Sta.
St. Thomas's
St. Alban's
Trinity Ch.
St. George's
St. James
St. Luke's
Botan. Gardens
Church Rd. Sta.
Small Heath & Sparkbrook Sta.
Christ Ch.
EDGBASTON
Camp Hill & Balsall Heath Sta.
SPARKBROOK
St. Bartholo's
Calthorpe Park
Somerset Rd. Sta.
Edgbaston Park
Cricket Ground
BIRMINGHAM
1:35,000
Mile
Metres
Brighton Rd. Sta.
Cannon Hill Park
1 Markets C D 4,5
2 Midland Institute B 4
3 Grand Theatre C 4
4 St. Chad's Cathedral C 4
5 St. Jude's Church C 5
6 St. Mary's " C 4
7 Technical Coll. B 4
8 University (Mason Coll.) B 4
9 Victoria Law Courts C 4
Worcester, 25 M.
Alcester, 19 M.
Lifford Sta.
Stratford-on-Avon, 22 M.

Science Museum

nology. — The **Roman Catholic Cathedral** of St Chad (FG 1), in Bath St., seat of the R.C. Archbishop, is a good specimen of A.W.N. Pugin's work, 1839–41. It contains an oak pulpit of the 16th c., from Louvain, and stalls, throne, and lectern of the 15th c., from Cologne.

EDGBASTON (*II*, AB 6), about 1½ m. SE from the city centre, is the chief residential suburb of Birmingham, pleasantly laid out in the 1830's. The **Oratory of St Philip Neri** (*II*, A 5) in Hagley Road is the earliest English house of the Congregation, founded in 1847 by Cardinal Newman (1801–90) and thenceforward his home until his death in 1890. The church, in the Italian baroque style, was designed by G. Doran Webb, 1904–9, and the twelve nave columns are said to be the largest marble monoliths in the country. — Open spaces in this part of the city include the *Botanic Gardens* (*II*, A 6), *Edgbaston Park* (*II*, AB 7), and *Cannon Hill Park* (*II*, BC 7). In the last-named, a natural history museum (p. 95) and the **Midlands Art Centre* for young people (1964–75), with studios, music rooms, theatre, etc. Here, too, is the 'Golden Lion' house, removed from Deritend.

Bristol Road and Edgbaston Road lead to the **University of Birmingham** (*II*, beyond A 7) founded 1900, with over 4,600 students. The oldest buildings, by Sir Aston Webb and Ingress Bell, were opened in 1909. The prominent *Chamberlain Tower*, 325 ft high, is a memorial to the first chancellor. The University absorbed Mason College, which was founded in 1874 by Josiah Mason near the Town Hall. The main building contains the faculties of Science and Commerce; the faculty of Medicine (with a medical school and a museum) is at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital to the NW. — *King Edward's School*, since 1936 on a site E of the University, is a foundation of 1552, with 700 boys.

The **Barber Institute of Fine Arts**, near by, contains the University's *art collection. It was founded by the munificence of Lady Barber (d. 1933) to promote the study of fine arts and music. The building was erected in 1939 by Robert Atkinson. The fine equestrian statue of *George I* (1722) in front was removed from Dublin in 1937.

The collection is rich in paintings of the European schools, miniatures, sculptures, drawings, and objects in gold, silver, enamel, ivory, etc. Of the seventy paintings only a few can be mentioned. Italian: *Bellini*, St Jerome; *Botticelli*, Madonna; *Signorelli*, Portrait; *Cima*, Crucifixion; *Martini*, St John the Evangelist; *Veronese*, Visitation; *Tintoretto*, Portrait. Flemish: *Rubens*, Landscape; *Van Dyck*, Ecce Homo; *Rembrandt*, Old Warrior; *Hals*, Man holding a skull; *J. Ruysdael*, Landscape. French: *Poussin*, Allegorical scene; *Claude*, Landscape; *Watteau*, Hurdy-gurdy man; *Manet*, Carolus Duran; *Monet*, Varengeville church. English: *Gainsborough*, The harvest wagon; *Reynolds*, Portrait; *Crome*, Landscape; *Turner*, Sunrise; *Constable*, The Glebe Farm.

SELLY OAK (*II*, beyond A 7). Farther S are the thirteen *Selly Oak Colleges* which arose out of the Quaker settlement of Woodbrooke (1903). The important Rendel Harris Library is common to all. 2 m. W, beyond *Selly Oak Park*, is *Weoley Castle*, in Alwold Rd, a moated house of the 12–14th c. with local antiquities. — Still farther S (4 m. from the city centre) lies the fine garden suburb of BOURNEVILLE. Here is *Cadbury's* cocoa and chocolate factory, founded 1831, with admirable arrangements for the welfare of the workers. Visitors are shown over by appointment. The *model village, founded 1879, has about 8,000 inhabitants. The day-school has a carillon of 48 bells.

In KING'S HEATH (*II*, beyond BC 7), 2 m. NE of Birmingham, is *Highbury Hall* (Yewtree Rd), the former home of Joseph Chamberlain (1836–1914), who was mayor of Birmingham in 1873–75 and one of its M.P.'s from 1876 to 1906. It contains now the Joseph Chamberlain Library.

ASTON (*II*, DE 1). In *Aston Park* (39 acres), 2¼ m. N of the city centre, is ***Aston Hall**, a fine red-brick Jacobean mansion built by Sir Thomas Holte in 1618–35, notable for its oak staircase, long gallery, chimney-pieces, ceilings, panelling, furniture, and old kitchen. It is used as a museum and art gallery (adm., see p. 92; restaurant). — HANDSWORTH (*II*, AB 1). In *St Mary's* church are buried James Watt (1736–1819), and his partner Matthew Boulton (1728–1809); the monuments are by Flaxman and Chantrey respectively. Here, too, rests William Murdock (1754–1839), inventor of coal-gas lighting, with monument by Chantrey. At Watt & Boulton's *Soho Foundry* (comp. *II*, A 2) is the *Avery Historical Museum*, illustrating the history of weighing.

FROM BIRMINGHAM TO SHREWSBURY. RAIL (Western Region) from Snow Hill, 42 m. in 1–2 hrs; from Paddington, London, 153 m. in 3¼–5¼ hrs. — ROAD, 45 m. [The best road from London to Shrewsbury (145 m.) is M 1 to Crick, 66 m. (see p. 68), then A 5 via Atherstone and Wellington.] Birmingham is left by Hagley Road (A 5, *II*) and at 4 m. you fork r. on A 4125. This road, soon entering Staffs, traverses from SE to NW the hideous **Black Country**, which manufactures iron and steel goods of every description, with the South Staffs coalfield and many foundries for the smelting of local or imported iron ore. Coloured immigrants are largely employed. Vegetation is mostly replaced by slag heaps, but efforts are being made to improve the amenities of the district.

5 m. **West Bromwich** (pr. brom'itch; pop. 97,600), noted especially for its steel springs. Oak House, in Oak Road, is a

beautiful black-and white mansion of 1488 and 1635, belonging to the Corporation and furnished in period style (week-days 11–4 or 5, Sun. in summer 2.30–5) L. for (5 m.) **Dudley** (Ward Arms², 11 R.; Station², 32 R.; Dudley Arms², 16 R.), in Worcestershire, which manufactures chains, anchors, etc. Pop. 64,000. The ruined *Castle*, mainly of ca. 1550, retains two medieval drum-towers and a barbican; in the grounds is a small Zoo. Art gallery and museum (week-days 10–6). **Wren's Nest Hill*, a nature reserve of 74 acres 1 m. NW, is a classic palaeontological locality where over 300 species of fossil fauna have been found. — 7 m. *Wednesbury* (i.e. Woden's town'; pr. wens'bury). — 11 m. *Bilston*, spezializing in enamel ware. The museum and art gallery illustrate the life and activities of the Black Country (week-days 10–5 or 7).

15 m. **Wolverhampton**, the 'capital' of the Black Country, is noted particularly for its locks (e.g. Chubb's, founded 1815). The manor was owned in 985 by a lady called Wulfruna. Pop. 150,200. **St Peter's*, in Queen's Square, is a collegiate church dating from ca. 1480. It contains a stone pulpit and font of the 15th c., the tomb of Col. John Lane (d. 1667), who accompanied Charles II in his flight after the battle of Worcester, and a bronze statue of Adm. Sir Richard Leveson (d. 1605) by Le Sueur. The Danes' Cross in the churchyard dates from the late 12th c. Municipal *Art Gallery and Museum*, in Lichfield St. (week-days 10–6), with annexe at Bantock House, Bantock Park (10–7, Sun. 2–5).

HOTELS: *Park Hall*¹, 20 R.; *Ravensholt*¹, 17 R.; *Victoria*¹, 71 R.; *Mount*¹, 37 R.; *Castlecroft*², 18 R. – TOURIST AGENTS: *Cook's*, 32 Lichfield St.

3 m. W, *Wightwick Manor* (pr. wit'ick), residence of Sir Geoffrey Mander, built in 1887 93 from the designs of Edward Ould and furnished in Pre-Raphaelite style, with Morris wallpapers and fabrics, Kempe glass, De Morgan pottery, etc., and notable gardens (NT; Thurs. 2.30–5.30, Sat. 10.30–12.30 & 2.30–5.30; also on Wed. from May to Sept. and on b.h. Sun. & Mon., 2.30–5.30). 4 m. N of Wolverhampton is *Moseley Old Hall*, an Elizabethan house that provided a refuge for Charles II after the battle of Worcester (NT; Wed., Thurs., Sat., Sun. 2–6 or dusk, b.h. Mon. & Tues. 10.30–12.30 & 2–6.30; closed Jan. & Feb.; teas).

Beyond (17 m.) *Tettenhall* you leave the Black Country and enter Shropshire. — At 20½ m. the direct road keeps l. for Shifnal (7½ m.), while an alternative road to the r. (A 41, 2 m. longer) passes through **Tong**, the early-Perp. *church of which is known as the 'village Westminster Abbey' from its long series of monuments of the Vernon and other families. Note also the stalls and misericords, woodwork, manor pew, outdoor pulpit, and fan-vaulted Golden Chapel (1515). 4 m. E of Tong is **Boscobel House** (16–17th c.), former manor house of the Giffards, where Charles II lay in hiding (4–7 Sept. 1651) after the battle of Wor-

cester, in the care of the Penderels (AM; 9.30–4, 5.30, or 7, Sun. from 2). The original 'Royal Oak' in which he hid has not survived, but a hiding place indoors in which he spent the night is shown. In the vicinity, 1 m. SW, the remains of the Augustinian nunnery of *Whiteladies* (AM; 9–4, 5.30, or 7, Sun. from 2). — 28 m. *Shifnal*, a picturesque place. — At 31 m. you join A 5. — 34 m. **Wellington,** a town of 15,600 inhabitants (Buckatree Hall[1], 20 R.; Swan[2], 8 R.; Charlton Arms[3], 27 R.). It lies at the N foot of the *Wrekin* (1335 ft; 2½ m. to the summit), an isolated volcanic hill with *view. 'All friends round the Wrekin' is a Shropshire toast. *Dawley*, 3 m. SE of Wellington, was chosen in 1965 as the nucleus of a 'new town' (architect, John H. D. Madin). — 41 m. *Atcham* (p. 66). — 45 m. **Shrewsbury** (p. 64).

FROM BIRMINGHAM TO MANCHESTER. RAIL (London Midland Region from New Street). *A*. To Manchester (London Road), via Wolverhampton, Stafford, and Crewe, 82 m. in 2¼–3½ hrs. — *B*. To Manchester (Central) via Burton and Derby, 102½ m. in 2¾–4 hrs.

ROAD (A 34). You leave Birmingham by Brickfield Road (BC 2) and at first cross the Black Country (p. 98). — 9 m. (by-pass) **Walsall** (Royal[1], 36 R.; George[1], 46 R.), noted especially for its leatherwork. Art gallery in Lichfield St. (10–7). Pop. 120,000. — 17 m. *Cannock* (Hollies[2], 6 R.; pop. 45,000). **Cannock Chase,** an 'area of outstanding natural beauty' comprising 26 sq.m., is an expanse of high heathland (many deer) but marred in its S part by coal-pits. Here a central *German War Cemetery* was consecrated in 1967, in which rest almost 5,000 German dead of the two World Wars. — 27 m. (by-pass) **Stafford** (Tillington Hall[1], 22 R.; Swan[1], 21 R.; Royal Oak[2], 8 R.; Garth [3],5 R.), the pleasant county town, on the river *Sow*, with many old houses. Pop. 49,500. The chief industry is shoemaking, and Sheridan, who was M.P. for the town from 1780 to 1806, gave the toast: "May the trade of Stafford be trod underfoot by all the world". *St Mary's* is a handsome church with an octagonal tower, a Transitional nave (1189), and a Norman font. In the N aisle, a bust of Izaak Walton (1593–1683), who was born in Stafford and baptized in this church. Close by, the timbered *High House* (1555), where Charles I and Prince Rupert lodged in 1642. In Greengate St. are the *Swan Hotel*, where George Borrow worked as ostler in 1825, and *Chetwynd House* (1745), now the post office. Small museum and art gallery on the Green (week-days 10–7). — 34½ m. (by-pass) *Stone* (p. 106), and thence to (80 m.) **Manchester,** see p. 116.

FROM BIRMINGHAM TO ROSS-ON-WYE by motorway (M 5 and M 50), 59 m. You leave the city by Horse Fair (*H*, C 5) and follow A 38 through Edgbaston, Selly

Oak, and Longbridge. — M5 begins at 10 m. — 17½ m. Exit for *Droitwich* (2 m.; p. 52). — 26½ m. Exit for **Worcester** (2½ m.; p. 49). — At 36 m. (*Strensham Service Area*) you join M 50 (M5 is being extended to Gloucester and Bristol). — 37½ m. Exit for **Tewkesbury** (3 m.; p. 59). — 46½ m. Exit for *Ledbury* (5 m.; p. 48). — 58 m. Temporary terminus of motorway (Travellers' **Rest restaurant). — 59 m. Ross-on-Wye** (p. 56).

On the road (A 38) from Birmingham to **Lichfield** (16 m.; p. 103) is (7 m.) **Sutton Coldfield**, a residential town of 78,000 inhabitants, with Sutton Park (2,000 acres). Hotels: *Penn's Hall[1], 35 R.; The Belfry[1], 35 R.; Moor Hall[1], 26 R.; Royal[1], 22 R. Restaurant: La Réserve.

10. From London to Chester and Liverpool

This route intersects the following counties: *Bedfordshire* (see Rte 11), *Northamptonshire* (see Rte 11), *Warwickshire* (see Rte 7), Staffordshire, and Cheshire.

Staffordshire, or *Staffs*, with the Black Country and the Potteries, is industrially one of the most important counties in England. Nevertheless five-sixths of it is still rural, and there is good scenery in Cannock Chase and the moorlands N of the river Trent. The county town is *Stafford* (p. 100).

Cheshire is shaped like a teapot and mainly flat, but with moorlands in the NE. It is chiefly agricultural, but manufactures silk (Macclesfield), cotton (Stockport), etc. N Cheshire serves as a dormitory area for Liverpool and Manchester. There are many examples of timber-and-plaster (black-and-white or 'magpie') architecture. The county town is *Chester* (p. 109).

RAIL. *A*. London Midland Region from Euston to Liverpool, 193½ m. in 2 hrs 35 min. to 5½ hrs; to Chester, 180 m. in 3½–4 hrs. — To (82½ m.) *Rugby* (Midland), see p. 67. — 97 m. *Nuneaton* (Trent Valley), junction for Coventry, Kenilworth, and Leamington (20 m.) and for Leicester (19 m.). — 102 m. *Atherstone*. — 110 m. *Tamworth* (Low Level). — 116 m. **Lichfield** (Trent Valley). — 124 m. *Rugeley* (Trent Valley). — 133½ m. *Stafford*, junction for **Stoke-on-Trent** (12 m.). — 158 m. *Crewe*, junction for **Chester** (22 m.). — 172½ m. *Runcorn*. — 193½ m. **Liverpool** (Lime Street).

B. Western Region from Paddington to Liverpool, 211 m. in 4½ 6 hrs; to Chester 195 m. in 4½–5 hrs. — To (110½ m.) **Birmingham** (Snow Hill), see p. 67. — 115 m. *West Bromwich*. — 118 m. *Wednesbury*. — 120½ m. *Bilston*. — 123 m. *Wolverhampton* (Low Level). — 135½ m. *Shifnal*. — 142½ m. *Wellington*. — 153 m. **Shrewsbury** (p. 64). — 171 m. *Gobowen*, junction for *Oswestry* (2 m.). — 174 m. *Chirk*. — 178 m. *Ruabon*. — 183 m. *Wrexham*. — 195 m. **Chester** (General). — 209 m. *Rock Ferry*. Change for the trains that run through a tunnel under the Mersey to (211 m.) **Liverpool** (James Street and Central Low Level). — The trains from London and Chester go on to (210 m.) **Birkenhead** (Woodside).

ROAD. The four routes described below are all of about the same length (200 m.), and all have the advantage of passing through or near Lichfield, with its beautiful Cathedral. Rte *A*, with 124 m. of motorway, M1 and M6, is easily the fastest; like Rte *D*, it avoids Chester and the Mersey Tunnel by rounding the head of the Mersey estuary. Rtes *B*, *C*, and *D* include nearly 70 m. of motorway (M1). Rtes *B* and *C* pass through Chester, which with its Rows, Walls, and Cathedral preserves much of its medieval aspect.

A. By the Motorways (M1 and M6)

This route (214½ m.), 124 m. of which are motorway, avoids the larger centres of population, with their traffic congestion. The A 5 section, however, is narrow, with much lorry traffic.

From London by **M 1** to *Kilsby Junction*, in Northants, 70½ m. from Hyde Park Corner, see p. 68. — At (72½ m.) *Crick*, the next junction, you leave the motorway for A 5 (the dead-straight Watling Street, of Roman origin), which here divides Warwickshire (l.) from Leicestershire (r.). — Thence to *Fazeley*, in Staffs, 104 m. from London, see p. 103. — From Fazeley to the *Gailey* crossroads (124½ m.), see p. 107. Here you leave A 5 for A 449, on the r. — 127 m. *Penkridge*.

At (129½ m.) *Dunston*, the temporary terminal, you join **M 6**, at a point 2 m. S of **Stafford** (p. 100), which the motorway by-passes on the W. — 146½ m. Junction with A 519: exit for *Newcastle-under-Lyme* and **Stoke-on-Trent** (p. 108; 5 m.). — Then comes the **Keele Service Area*, near Keele University (r.; p. 107). — Cheshire is entered at 156 m. Exit for the route (A 52 and A 51) to Nantwich, Tarporley, and **Chester** (27½ m.; p. 106), which is entered by Boughton (pl. G 2). — 163 m. Junction with A 534: l. for Sandbach (p. 108); r. for Congleton (p. 116). — 167 m. Junction with A 54: l. for Middlewich, Winsford, and *Chester* (32 m.; p. 109), entered by Boughton (pl. G 2). — 174 m. *Hilton Park Service Area*, at Knutsford (p. 109). — 182 m. Junction with A 556: r. for Altrincham, Sale, and **Manchester** (15 m.; see p. 116). — 187½ m. Junction with A 50: l. for Warrington (4 m.; p. 109). — The Manchester Ship Canal is crossed on the *Thelwall Viaduct* (1¼ m. long, 75 ft high). — 190 m. Junction with A 57: r. for *Salford* and *Manchester* (14 m.; see Vol. III). — 197 m. *Haydock Junction*, with A 580, the arterial East Lancs Road: r. for *Manchester* (17 m.; see Vol. III); l. for **Liverpool** (see Vol. III), which is entered by Brunswick Road and Islington and is 214½ m. from London, Hyde Park Corner.

M 6 goes on to Preston, Lancaster, and Carnforth (for the Lake District), see Vol. III.

B. Via Lichfield and Nantwich

From London by motorway (**M 1**) to *Crick* junction, 72½ m., see p. 68 and above.

A 428 leads l. (W) thence via Hillmorton, with a P.O. radio station, to (6 m.) **Rugby** (Grand[1], 34 R.; *Three Horse Shoes[1], 18 R.; Crescent[3], 40 R.), a Warwickshire town (pop. 55,000) with engineering and railway works but owing its fame chiefly to Rugby School, one of England's leading public schools, with

730 boys. It was founded in 1567 by bequest of Laurence Sheriff, warden of the Grocers' Company of London, but its buildings are all 19–20th c. Rugby football was invented here in 1823, as described on a tablet on the 'Doctor's Wall'. In the chapel is a monument to Dr Thomas Arnold, "the greatest headmaster of all time", from 1828 to 1842. A statue opposite the Art Museum commemorates Thomas Hughes (1822–96), author of 'Tom Brown's School-Days'. Other eminent Rugbeians are Walter Savage Landor (expelled), Arthur Hugh Clough, Matthew Arnold, Lewis Carroll, Sir Austen and Neville Chamberlain, and Rupert Brooke (1887–1915; son of a Rugby housemaster). Municipal library, exhibition gallery, and museum in St Matthew St. (daily 10–8). *St Andrew's* is a fine church by Butterfield, 1877–85.

A 5 (Watling Street, p. 77, with much lorry traffic), which you follow after leaving the motorway, forms the boundary between Warwickshire (l.) and Leicestershire (r.). — At 77 m. a road diverges r. for (3½ m.) *Stanford Hall*, residence of Lord Braye and dating from 1690 (open Easter to Sept. on Thurs., Sat., Sun. 2.30–6, also on b.h. Mon. & Tues. 12–6; teas). — 86 m. *High Cross*, a pillar erected in 1712 at the intersection of two Roman roads, Watling Street and the Fosse Way. — 88 m. R. for (2 m.) *Hinckley*, a hosiery and shoemaking town (pop. 42,300; Hinckley Knight and George restaurants). 3 m. N, *Stoke Golding*, with a beautiful early-Dec. church; 7 m. N, *Market Bosworth*, where Dr Johnson was an usher at the grammar school. *Bosworth Field* saw the defeat and death of Richard III in 1485. — 91 m. L. for (2 m.) **Nuneaton** (Newdegate Arms[1], TH, 29 R.; Longshoot Motel[1], 22 R.; Bull[2], 15 R.). Museum and art gallery in Riversley Park (12–5 or 7, Sat. & Sun. from 10). Memorial garden for George Eliot (p. 82). Pop. 60,000. — 98 m. *Atherstone* (Old Red Lion[3], 11 R.). — On this side of (105 m.) *Fazeley* you cross the river *Tame* into Staffs.

R. for (1½ m.) **Tamworth** (Castle[2], 14 R.; pop. 16,100), an old town with a late-Dec. church (double spiral staircase in the tower; Pre-Raphaelite glass) and a castle on a mound raised by Ethelfleda (p. 109) in 913. The latter incorporates a 16–17th c. manor house which is used as a museum (10–8 or dusk, Sun. in March–Oct. only from 2). The almshouses (1678) and town hall (1701) were built at the expense of Thomas Guy, founder of Guy's Hospital in London. In the market-place, a statue of Sir Robert Peel, who was M.P. for Tamworth from 1830. His home was *Drayton Manor*, near Fazeley, and he is buried in *Drayton Bassett* church.

At 110 m., 5 m. beyond Fazeley, you leave A 5 and bear r. to follow A 38.

113½ m. **Lichfield**, a pleasant and comparatively quiet old town (pop. 18,100), with many fine old houses, has two claims on the visitor's interest: its beautiful Cathedral and its associations

with Samuel Johnson (1709–84), who was the son of a Lichfield bookseller and praised the people of Lichfield as "the most sober, decent people in England, the genteelest in proportion to their wealth, and spoke the purest English".

In the market-place are statues of Johnson and Boswell, and at the corner of Market St. is *Dr Johnson's Birthplace* (10–4 or 6, Mon. 10–1), now a memorial museum and library. His parents and brother are buried in St Michael's, Church St., with a Latin epitaph composed by Dr Johnson. — Bird St. leads from Market St. past (r.) the Minster Pool and Garden of Remembrance and (l.) the *Art Gallery and Museum* (week-days 10–4 or 6) to the Cathedral Close.

The *Cathedral (see plan, p. 112), dedicated to St Mary and St Chad, is mainly an E.E. and Dec. edifice in weathered red sandstone, dating from 1200–1370. Its exquisite symmetry and proportions justify its appellation of 'Queen of English Minsters'. The headquarters of the immense diocese of Mercia was removed from Repton to Lichfield in 669 by St Chad (Ceadda, d. 672), the fifth bishop, brother of St Cedd (Vol. I). His church was at Stowe (p. 105), but a church was built at Lichfield in 700. The oldest part of the present Cathedral is the lower portion of the W half of the choir, ca. 1198. The transepts followed in 1220–40, the nave ca. 1250, and the W front ca. 1280, while the Lady Chapel and presbytery are in the full Dec. style of the first half of the 14th c. In 1643 and 1646 the close was defended against the Parliamentarians, who battered down the central tower and wrought much damage to the interior. Still more disastrous was the iconoclastic 'restoration' at the hands of James Wyatt, towards the end of the 18th c.

The three stone **Spires*, a unique feature in this country, 250, 192, and 190 ft high, are known as the 'Ladies of the Vale'. The ***West Front* has an advantage over those of Wells and Peterborough in its organic connection with the rest of the structure. The 113 statues in the niches are nearly all modern. The ironwork on the middle door is by Thomas of Leighton (p. 77). Note the fine E.E. doorway of the N transept. The clerestory windows are of a rare 'spherical triangle' type.

The Interior is of pleasing colour and proportions. In the early-Dec. Nave note the beauty of the triforium and the unrestored *capitals of the clustered pillars. The lath-and-plaster roof is Wyatt's work. At the W end of the N aisle, a memorial to Lady Mary Wortley Montagu (1; 1689–1762), who introduced the practice of inoculation for small-pox, and one erected by Anna Seward (2; 1742–1809), the 'Swan of Lichfield', to her parents,

with inscription composed by Scott. In the S aisle, a monument to Dean Lancelot Addison (3; 1632–1703), father of the essayist, and two curious semi-effigies. — The TRANSEPTS are E.E., with Perp. roofs. In the aisle of the S arm, busts of Dr Johnson (5) and Garrick (6), both of whom are buried in Westminster Abbey. In the N arm, the skeleton-effigy of Dean Heywode (17; d. 1492).

The *CHOIR, which is noticeably deflected towards the N, was built in the E.E. period, but the E half, forming the presbytery, was rebuilt ca. 1325 in the Dec. style, when the clerestory of the W part was altered to match. The stalls were carved ca. 1860 by Samuel Evans of Ellastone, a cousin of George Eliot's. At the E end of the S aisle is a celebrated monument, the *Sleeping Children* (10) of Prebendary Robinson, by Chantrey, 1817. A medallion in this aisle commemorates Erasmus Darwin (1731–1802), botanist, grandfather of Charles Darwin. In the N choir aisle are the monument to Bp. Ryder (14; d. 1836), a bronze bust of Bp. Woods (15; d. 1953) by Epstein, and the effigy of Bp. Lonsdale (16; d. 1877). — The *LADY CHAPEL, at the E end of the Cathedral, was built in the Dec. style in 1324 and terminates in a polygonal apse. Its stained glass of 1532–9, representing the Passion, was brought in 1802 from the Abbey of Herkenrode near Liège. The two westernmost windows also are old Flemish. The altarpiece was carved at Oberammergau.

An archway in the N choir aisle opens on the vestibule of the CHAPTER HOUSE, an octagonal chamber of ca. 1240, with central shaft and beautiful stone carvings. The *Library* above it has among its treasures St Chad's Gospels (Irish, ca. 721) and a MS of the Canterbury Tales.

A pretty walk leads past Stowe Pool, NE from the Cathedral, to *Stowe* and St Chad's Church, in which there are wall-tablets to Lucy Porter (d. 1786), Dr Johnson's stepdaughter, and Catherine Chambers (d. 1767), his parents' maidservant.

HOTELS. *Angel Croft*[1], 14 R.; **George*[2], 40 R. — *YH*, 116 Birmingham Road.

RAILWAY STATIONS (London Midland Region). *Trent Valley*, 1 m. E of the town centre, for the main line; *City*, for Birmingham, Derby, etc.

Leaving Lichfield by Bird St., you follow A 51 through pleasant country. — 121 m. (by-pass) *Rugeley* (Eaton Lodge[2], 5 R.; pop. 15,100), on the NE edge of Cannock Chase (p. 100). Wandon YH, 2½ m. S. — Then by A 51 up the valley of the *Trent*. Many fine country houses. — A 513 branches off l. for (7 m.) **Stafford** (p. 100). — 125 m. *Great Haywood*, with the old Essex Bridge. L., *Shugborough Park* (NT, with 899 acres), once the seat of the Earls of Lichfield, begun 1693, with 18th c. additions. The stables house the *Staffordshire County Museum* (April–Oct. 11–5.30,

Sun. 2–5.30, closed Mon.). — 133½ m. *Weston-on-Trent*. 3 m. E, the ruined *Chartley Castle*. *Chartley Moss* is a large quaking bog (nature reserve of 104 acres; permit required). — 131 m. *Sandon*. The *gardens of *Sandon Hall* (Earl of Harrowby) are open on certain Sundays 2–7 in April–August (teas). — 136 m. (by-pass) *Stone* (*Crown[1], 13 R.; Broom's[2], 16 R.; Filleybrook's Restaurant). Pop. 10,000. 4 m. SW, at *Shallowford*, is Izaak Walton's cottage of *Halfhead*, restored as a memorial museum (10–4, closed Tues.). — 149 m. *Woore*.

158 m. **Nantwich**, with Welsh Row and other picturesque old streets. The cruciform *church, of the 14–15th c., has an octagonal tower and stalls with misericords. Pop. 11,000. Hotels: Alvaston Hall[1], 12 R.; Crown[2], 10 R.; Lamb[2], 14 R. Restaurants: Churche's Mansion (an Elizabethan merchant's house of 1577, shown 10-sunset, Sun. 10–5.30); Cheshire Cat. — 3 m. SE is *Wybunbury Moss*, a quaking bog (nature reserve of 26 acres; permit required). At *Crewe*, 4 m. NE of Nantwich, are a famous railway junction and the Rolls-Royce works (comp. p. 123).

159 m. (l.) *Dorfold Hall*, a Jacobean mansion of 1616 (Mon. 2–5 in May–Sept., except b.h., or by appointment). — 167½ m. *Tarporley* (Swan[2], 10 R.; Rising Sun[2], 6 R.; Perth[3], unlic., 11 R.), a charming little place. Prominent to the S, on a steep rock, is the ruined *Beeston Castle*, 3 m. (AM; view). *Huxley Lower Hall*, at Beeston, is a moated manor house of the early 17th c. (Wed. 2–6 in May–Sept.). — 178 **Chester**, entered by Boughton (pl. G2), see p. 109.

Leaving Chester by Northgate St. and Liverpool Road (pl. C1), A41 crosses **Wirral**, the peninsular portion of Cheshire that lies between the estuaries of the Dee and the Mersey. R. for *Ellesmere Port*, on the Mersey, with a Vauxhall car factory, and the Shell refinery at Stanlow. — 183 m. *Eastham*, 1 m. from Eastham Ferry (Eastham Ferry[2], 12 R.) and Eastham Locks, where the Manchester Ship Canal joins the Mersey. — 185½ m. *Bromborough*, with a power station, Price's Patent Candle Co., and a model village founded 1953. — 187 m. **Port Sunlight**, with the soap works of Lever Bros. and a model village for their employees, founded 1888. The *Lady Lever Art Gallery (10–5, Sun. 2–5) contains an important collection of British paintings (Reynolds, Gainsborough, Turner, etc.), besides ceramics, furniture (period rooms), sculptures, enamels, paper filigree work, etc. ('art nouveau' a speciality). Harold Wilson was the head boy of Port Sunlight Grammar School.

190 m. *Birkenhead*, and thence through the Mersey Tunnel to (192 m.) **Liverpool**, see Vol. III.

C. Via Whitchurch

By M1 and A5 to *Fazeley*, 105 m., see pp. 102, 103. — At 109½ m. the road via Lichfield (which is only 3½ m. from this point) diverges r. We continue on A5. — 112 m. *Wall*, with remains (baths, etc.) of the small Roman walled town of Letocetum and a museum of finds (AM and NT; 9.30–4, 5.30, or 7, Sun. from 2). — 120 m. *Bridgetown*. R. for Cannock (1½ m.; p. 100). — 124 m. *Gailey* crossroads. — 131 m. *Weston-under-Lizard*. *Weston Park* is the seat of the Earl of Bradford, built 1671, with gardens and park laid out by 'Capability' Brown (mid-May to mid-Sept. approximately, on Wed., Thurs., Sat., Sun., & b.h. 2–7; teas). — You turn r. from A5, enter Shropshire, and follow A41. — 138 m. **Newport**, Salop (Royal Victoria[1], 16 R.; Norwood[2], 6 R.; Barley Mow[3], 8 R.). Pop. 4,400. 3½ m. SSW, the remains of *Lilleshall Abbey*, founded ca. 1148 for Augustinian canons, with a beautiful Norman W portal (AM; 9.30–4, 5.30, or 7, Sun. from 2). — 154 m. *Tern Hill* (*Tern Hill Hall[2], 9 R.).

A53 leads l. to (2¾ m.) *Hodnet* and r. to (3 m.) *Market Drayton* (Corbet Arms[2], 13 R.; pop. 6,200). *Hodnet Hall*, with its gardens, is open from April to Sept. on Sun. and b.h. Mon. & Tues., 2–5.45 (teas). Lord Clive (1725–74) was born at *Styche Hall*, 2 m. NW of Market Drayton, returned from India in 1766, and died a victim of opium; he was buried at *Moreton Say*, near Styche Hall.

159 m. **Whitchurch**, Salop, a market town (pop. 7,200). Hotels: Victoria[2], 11 R.; Swan[3], 11 R.; Dodington Lodge[3], 11 R.; Lamb[3], 6 R. St Alkmund's, rebuilt 1713, contains the tomb of John Talbot, 1st Earl of Shrewsbury (d. 1453). On the road to Whittington (16 m.; p. 128) is (11 m.) *Ellesmere* (Black Lion[3], 7 R.), in a miniature lake district.

179 m. **Chester** (entered by Boughton, pl. G2), and thence to (197 m.) **Liverpool**, see p. 106.

D. Via Lichfield and Warrington

By M1, A5, and A38 to **Lichfield**, 113½ m., see Rte *B*. — Then by A51 to *Stone*, 135½ m., see p. 106. ¾ m. farther on you fork r. on A34 up the *Trent* valley. — 140½ m. *Trentham*. Trentham Hall is an amusement centre, with restaurant, ballroom, swimming pool, chair-lift, etc. — 144½ m. **Newcastle-under-Lyme** (*Staffordshire Post House[1], TH, 53R; Castle[1], TH, 27 R.; Borough Arms[2], 26 R. Pop. 77,000. Borough museum and art gallery in Brampton Park (week-days 10–1 & 2–6). 2½ m. to the W is the **University of Keele**, founded 1962.

To the E lies the industrial district of the **Potteries**, where earthenware and china of every description are made. North

Staffordshire is rich in coal, but all the raw materials are brought from elsewhere: china clay from Cornwall, ball clay from Dorset, flints from Norfolk and Normandy, felspar from Derbyshire and Norway, bones from South America. A visit to a pot-bank is full of interest. The industry owes its rise to Josiah Wedgwood (1730–95), and other noted potters were Josiah Spode (1754–1827), Herbert Minton (1793–1858), and William Copeland (1797–1868).

In 1910 Stoke-on-Trent, (N) Hanley, Burslem, and Tunstall, and (SE) Longton were united to form the city and county borough of **Stoke-on-Trent** (pop. 264,000). The 'Five Towns' figure in many of the novels of Arnold Bennett (1867–1931), who was born at 90 Hope St. (rebuilt), Hanley, and is buried in Burslem cemetery. His early home, 205 Waterloo Road, *Cobridge*, is now a memorial museum (Mon., Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2–5). The City Museum, and Art Gallery in Broad St., Hanley, includes important collections of Staffordshire and other pottery and china (10–6, Sun. 2.30–5). Ford Green Hall, at *Smallthorne*, is a 16th c. timber-framed house with old furniture and domestic utensils (10–4.30 or 6, Sun. 2–5; closed Tues. & Fri.). The *Spode-Copeland Museum*, in Church St., and the *Wedgwood Museum*, at the Wedgwood factory at Barlaston, 4 m. S of Stoke, are open by appointment only.

HOTELS. At Stoke: **North Stafford*[1], 65 R.; *Copeland Arms*[2], 21 R. At Hanley: **Grand*[1], TH, 84 R. At Longton: *Crown & Anchor*[2], 23 R. At Burslem: *George*[1], 36 R. At Tunstall: *Sneyd Arms*[2], 11 R. — TRAVEL AGENTS. *Cook's*, 18 Stafford St., Hanley. — THEATRE. *Victoria.*

At (150 m.) *Talke* you bear l. from the Manchester road (A 34, p. 116), enter Cheshire, and soon join A 50. — 152 m. *Rode Heath.*

An alternative route from this point to Liverpool (3½ m. shorter) branches l. (A 533). — 4 m. *Sandbach*, with two Saxon crosses (pieced together) in its market place. Pop. 10,400. — 9 m. *Middlewich*, one of the Cheshire 'wich' towns, producing salt from brown-rock-salt mines. The industry, however, is stagnant, and the only works in operation at present are at *Winsford*, 3 m. W of Middlewich. — 15 m. (by-pass) *Northwich* (Woodpecker[2], 5 R.; pop. 19,500), where brine-pumping has caused much subsidence. The road W from Northwich to Chester (p. 109; A 556, 19 m.) crosses the remains of DELAMERE FOREST, which has several attractive meres. YH at Norley, 2½ m. S of Delamere. — 27½ m. *Runcorn* (pop. 27,200), on the Mersey and the Manchester Ship Canal, is a seaport and manufacturing town with chemical works. — A *bridge (1961), with a main span of 1082 ft, crosses the Mersey to (28½ m.) *Widnes*, in Lancashire, the centre of the alkali industry (pop. 53,700). — Then A 562, via (35 m.) *Woolton*, to Liverpool (41 m.; Vol. III), which is entered by Smithdown Road.

On A 50, 159 m. *Holmes Chapel*, near which, at **Jodrell Bank**, are the Nuffield Radio-Astronomy Laboratories of the University of Manchester, with two radio-telescopes (1957, 1964). Public viewing centre and exhibition hall.

167 m. **Knutsford**, a residential town, is the 'Cranford' of Mrs Gaskell (Elizabeth Cleghorn Gaskell, née Stevenson, 1810–65), who is buried in the graveyard of the Unitarian Chapel, near the railway station. It was in this chapel that she was married to the minister. Pop. 10,000.

HOTELS. *Royal George*[1], 23 R.; *Rose & Crown*[3], 14 R.; *Heatherfield*[3], unlicensed, 14 R.

Tatton Park, 3½ m. N, was designed by Samuel and Lewis Wyatt, ca. 1780–1810 (NT; April to mid-Oct., 2–5.45; closed Mon. but open on b.h.; teas). Museum of carriages, etc. Japanese garden, with Shinto temple. The park, 2,033 acres, with a large lake, was laid out by Humphry Repton. — The *church of *Lower Peover* (pr. peever), on the Middlewich road, 3 m. S, is constructed of timber and plaster, except for the tower, and dates back to 1296 (restored).

At (177½ m.) *Stockton Heath* A 50 crosses the Manchester Ship Canal into Lancashire. — 178½ m. *Warrington*, and thence to (196½ m.) **Liverpool**, see Vol. III.

E. Chester

HOTELS. **Grosvenor*[1] (g, D 3), 105 R.; **Blossoms*[1] (b, E 3), 109 R.; **Queen*[1] (q, F 1), TH, 96 R.; *Rowton Hall*[1], Whitchurch Rd (beyond G 2), 35 R.; *Mollington Banastre*[2], Parkgate Rd (C 1; 2 m. N), 43 R.; *Westminster*[2] (w, F 1), 60 R.; *Oaklands*[2] (o, D 4), 20 R.; *Dene*[2], Hoole Rd (d, beyond F 1), 34 R.; *Old Nag's Head*[2] (n, E 3), 8 R. — Unlicensed: *Green Bough*[3], 60 Hoole Rd (beyond F 1), 10 R.; *Sarnau*[4], 5 Queen's Rd (G 1), 5 R.; etc. — *YH*, 40 Hough Green (beyond C 5).

RAILWAY STATIONS. *General* (F G 1), used by both the London Midland and the Western Region trains; *Northgate* (D 1), for the Hawarden and Wrexham line. — TRAVEL AGENTS. *Lunn's*, at Brown's, 34–40 Eastgate St. (D 3).

Chester, a county town, is perhaps the most medieval-looking city in England, in spite of its dense traffic and its commercialism (excellent shops and hotels). It lies on the r. (N) bank of the river *Dee*, the silting up of which put an end to its once important shipping trade. Pop. 60,000.

HISTORY. For four centuries, beginning A.D. 78, *Deva*, the Roman fortress on the Dee, was the headquarters of the famous XXth Legion ('Valeria Victrix'). Excavations have revealed the existence of Roman barracks, an amphitheatre and other remains. The town was known to the Britons as Caerleon (i.e. Castra Legionis), to the Saxons as Legacaestir, whence the modern name. Ethelfrid of Northumbria defeated the Welsh near here in 613, and Ethelfleda, the 'Lady of the Mercians', daughter of King Alfred, defended the city against the Norsemen ca. 900. Chester was the last place of importance to yield to William the Conqueror (1070), who granted it as a county palatine to his nephew (?) Hugh Lupus (Hugh of Avranches, d. 1101), giving him the task of curbing the Welsh. The earldom reverted to the Crown under Henry III and still furnishes a title to the eldest son of the Sovereign. In the Civil War the citizens held out for Charles I until they were starved into submission in 1646. In the Middle Ages Chester was famous for its mystery plays.

A walk round the ****Walls** forms the best introduction to Chester. Rebuilt by Ethelfleda, mainly in red sandstone, and restored in 1701–8, they follow the line of the Roman city walls on

the E and N sides, but on the S and W they were extended to include the Castle area. The paved footway on top affords a delightful walk of nearly 2 m. The four principal gates (North, East, Bridge, and Water Gates) were rebuilt in the late 18th or early 19th c.

From the *East Gate* (DE3; 1769) go r. (N), with a view of the Cathedral. The *Phoenix* or *King Charles's Tower* (D2; 1658), at the NE corner, is the most interesting of the remaining towers and it contains a small museum (continued in the Water Tower, see below; both open May-Sept. 10–6.30, Sun. from 2.30). An inscription records that from it Charles I watched the defeat of his troops at Rowton Moor (3 m. ESE) in 1645. Traces of the Roman foundations are visible in the N wall, which is skirted by the Shropshire Union Canal, replacing the old moat. A gap in the wall, spanned by a footbridge, has recently been created by the construction of an inner ring road. Beyond the *North Gate* (C2; rebuilt in 1808 by Thomas Harrison, p. 113) are a watch-tower called *Morgan's Mount* (view) and the semi-circular *Pemberton's Parlour* or *Goblin Tower*. Another gap in the wall was created for the railway close to *Bonwaldesthorne's Tower* (B2), at the NW angle. To the outlying *Water Tower* (early 14th c.; view) ships used to be moored in the days when the tidal waters of the Dee washed the walls of Chester. In the public grounds below there are some Roman remains.

Continuing S, you pass over the *Water Gate* (BC4; 1788), beyond which (r.) lies the *Roodee* (AB5), where horse races have been held since at least 1609 (chief event the Chester Cup, in May). The *Grosvenor Bridge*, seen on the r., was constructed in 1827–32 by Thomas Harrison and was the largest single-span stone arch in the country (200 ft). Within the SW angle of the walls lies the Castle (p. 113). The wall then skirts the Dee, passing, at *Bridge Gate* (D5; 1782), the *Dee Bridge*, which dates from the 13th c. (Edgar's Field, on the other side of the river, is a reminder that King Edgar of Mercia received the homage of eight British princes at Chester in 973 and, according to the story, was rowed by them from this point to St John's Church.) At the point where the wall turns N are the Wishing Steps: he who can run up and down them twice without taking breath will have his wish fulfilled. Beyond the *New Gate* (E4) you regain the East Gate, your starting point.

Another outstanding feature of Chester, dating from the early 13th c. at least, consists of its unique ****Rows**, found in the four main streets that converge at the Cross in true Roman fashion. In Eastgate St., Bridge St., and Watergate St. (CD3) the Rows appear as continuous galleries or arcades occupying the

place of the first floors of the houses. These covered passages, approached from the street by flights of steps, contain a second row of shops, those in Eastgate St. being the most attractive in the city. In part of Northgate Street the Rows were reconstructed in 1896 so as to occupy the ground floor.

Watergate St. has the three finest specimens of timber-built houses, in the number of which Chester excels all other British cities (though many of them are sham-antique or reconstructions of the 19–20th c.). *God's Providence House* (D 3), so called from its inscription, dates from 1652 but was reconstructed in 1862. *Leche House* (2nd half of 16th c.) has been conservatively restored and has a wonderfully preserved interior. *Bishop Lloyd's House* (c. 1600), with carvings, is open for inspection. *Stanley Palace* (C 4), drastically restored, but with three original gables, was the town house of the Earls of Derby (1591) and is now occupied by a branch of the English-Speaking Union. Stanley Place (BC 3) has houses of the late 18th c.

There are vaulted 'crypts' or undercrofts at ground level in Watergate St. (e.g. No. 11), Eastgate St. (No. 32), and Bridge St. (Nos. 48–50). — At 39 Bridge St. there are remains of a Roman bath, with hypocaust. The *Bear & Billet*, at the foot of Lower Bridge St. (D 5), was formerly the town house of the Earls of Shrewsbury (1664) and is perhaps the most authentic house in Chester. — A covered shopping centre is being constructed in the area between Eastgate St., Bridge St., Pepper St., and the City Wall.

In Northgate St. are the *Market* and the *Town Hall*, the latter (by Waterhouse, 1869) with a 100-ft tower. The *Abbey Gate* (14th c.) leads into Abbey Square, with houses of ca. 1760.

The ***Cathedral** (D 3), built of red sandstone, illustrates the architectural styles from Norman to Jacobean. It originated as a Saxon house of secular canons dedicated to St Werburgh or Werburga (d. ca. 700; daughter of King Wulfhere of Mercia), whose remains were brought here in 875. This was transformed into a Benedictine abbey by Hugh Lupus in 1093, and parts of his Norman structure survive on the N side. The next oldest portions are the Lady Chapel and the chapter house (E.E., after 1240). The greater part of the choir is of the early-Dec. period, 1280–1300, with Geometrical tracery, while the tower, W front, and upper parts of the nave and S transept are late-Perp. work of ca. 1485–90. The Abbey Church of St Werburgh became a Cathedral in 1541, when the present bishopric was founded by Henry VIII. The see of Lichfield, however, had been transferred to Chester for a time in the 11th c., and its bishops were often known as Bishops of Chester (comp. p. 104). The whole edifice was restored between 1868 and 1899 by Gilbert Scott and Blomfield.

The W front is partly masked by the King's School, and the best general view of the Cathedral is from the city wall, whence the different types of window tracery are well seen. Note the Tudor SW porch, with a room over it, and the apsidal termination of the S choir aisle, with a steeple-like roof constructed by Scott from existing indications. The central tower, 127 ft high, allows a view from the top.

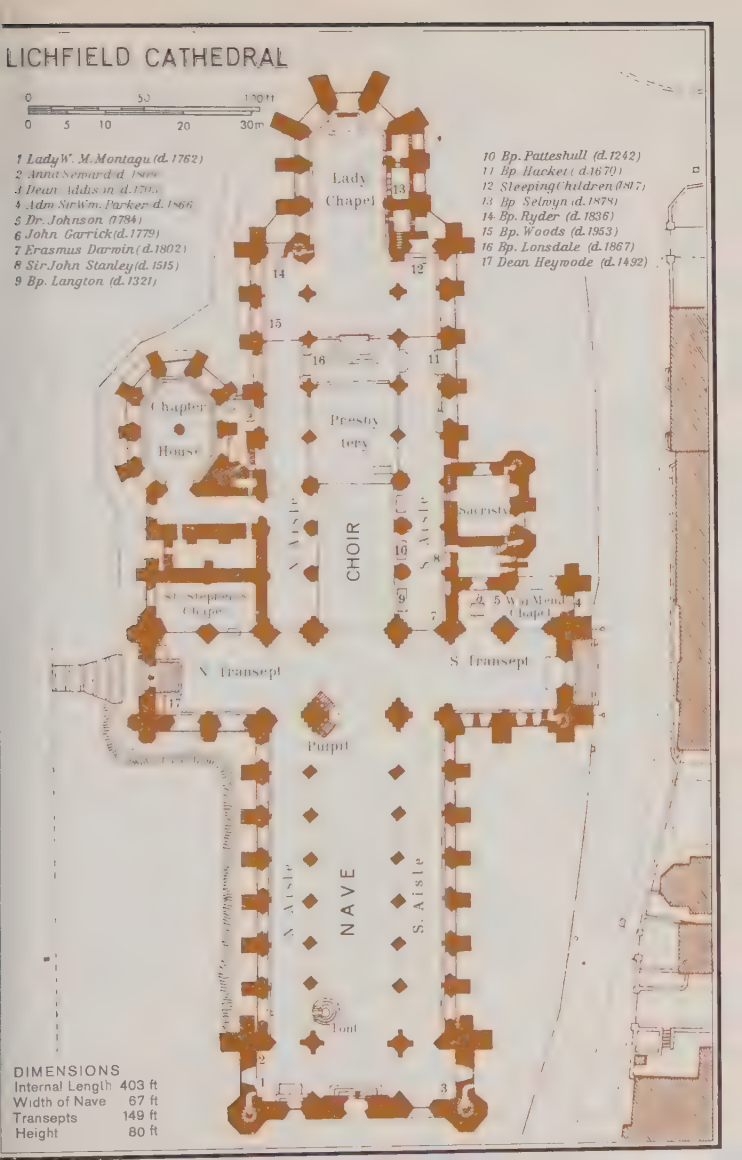
Interior. The elevated W part of the NAVE is late-Perp., while the other bays, with the S aisle and transept, are mainly of the Dec. period. The baptistery at the W end of the N aisle is a fragment of the Norman church; its font, which came from a village near Venice, is probably 6th c. The oak fan-vaulting of the nave is Scott's work. In the S aisle, a tablet to George Clarke (1760–1844), governor of New York, and at its W end, the Consistory Court, with Jacobean fittings (1635), the only example of its kind in England. The W window is by C. Shapland (1961).

TRANSEPTS. The central arches and those in the adjoining bay of the nave are devoid of capitals. The small N arm is partly Norman work, the upper part Perpendicular. On the W wall, a tablet to Randolph Caldecott (1; 1846–86), the artist. — The S arm is four times as large as the N arm and as large as the choir. The monks, though anxious to enlarge their church, were unable to do so towards the N on account of the domestic buildings. From the end of the 15th c. until 1880 the S transept was used as a parish church. Among the flags of the Cheshire Regiment that hang here is one (above the furthest chapel) in which Wolfe's body was wrapped after the siege of Quebec (1759); it was later present at Bunker Hill (1775).

The early-Dec. architecture of the *CHOIR is richer than that of the nave, the triforium, only indicated in the nave, being here a distinct feature. The ***Stalls*, of ca. 1360, with 48 misericords, are rivalled in England by those of Lincoln and Beverley alone. The E end of the N choir aisle is a late-Perp. addition of ca. 1500, the point where the Norman apse ended being indicated by a dark line on the floor. In the S aisle the apsidal ending was restored by Scott. The *LADY CHAPEL, entered from the N aisle, is pure E.E., restored. Behind the high altar are fragments of the 14th c. shrine of St Werburgh.

The conventual buildings are unusually sited, on the N side of the church. The rectangular *CHAPTER HOUSE and its beautiful vestibule, entered from the N transept or from the cloisters, are E.E., somewhat earlier than the Lady Chapel, with which they vie in beauty. — The CLOISTERS, entered by the Norman door at the E end of the N aisle, are Perpendicular. On the S and part of

LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL

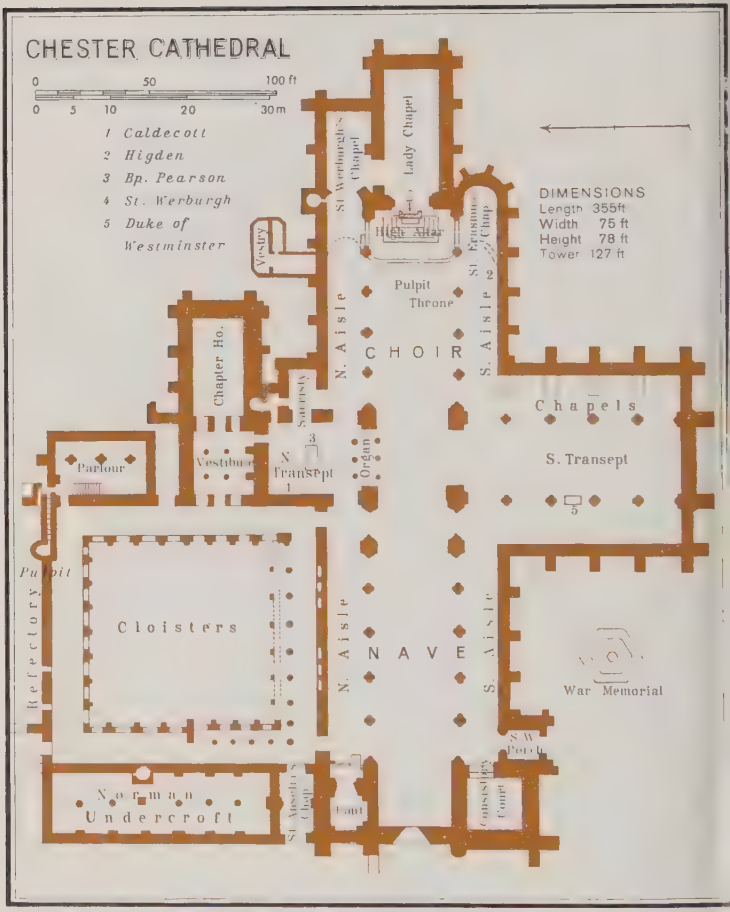


DIMENSIONS

Internal Length	403 ft
Width of Nave	67 ft
Transepts	149 ft
Height	80 ft

Wrexham, Hawarden
Hoylake, 18M.
Liverpool, 15M.
A
B
C
1
2
3
4
5
Queensferry, 5M.
Holyhead
Ashfield
Gladstone Avenue
Sealand Road
Vernon Street
Catherine Street
Coal Lane
Brewery Street
Nicholas St.
Arrwell Pl.
Hunter Street
Orchard St.
Louise Street
Raymond St.
West Terrace
Chichester Street
Tower Road North
Tower Road
Victoria Road
Church Street
Princess St.
Canal Street
Hospital
North Gate
St. John the
Gate Ch.
Tower Wharf
South View Road
Dee Basin
Swing Br.
Water Tower Museum
Public Grounds
Robert's Terrace
Crane Wharf
Curzon Park
Brewers Hall
Golf Course
RIVER DEE
Mortgage Mural Tower
Street
Parliament Parlour
King Street
Barrow's Field
Hunter Street
Princess St.
Unitarian Chap.
Grave Yard
Linen Hall
Trinity
Trinity Street
St. Peter's Ch.
Providence Ho.
Bishop Lloyd's Ho.
Watergate Street
Yacht Inn
Commonhall Street
Stanley Pal.
Water Gate
Watergate Ho.
New Crane Street
Crane Bank
Crane Street
Car Park
Pavement Row
Pavement
Row
Grand Stand
Race Course
Viaduct
The Friars
White Friars
Grey Friars
Martins Ch.
Black Friars
Cuppin Street
St. Francis Ch.
Castle Street
Gas Works
Rectory
Militia Barracks
Military Hosp.
Cambermere
Grosvenor Museum
Northgate Street
Roodee
CHESTER
1 : 10.400
0 300 1000 1320 Feet
1/4 Mile
0 100 200 300 400 Metres
Eaton Hall
Holywell, 16M.
Wrexham, 10M.
Little Roodee
Castle
Wells

Birkenhead, Liverpool
Warrington 19M.
E
F
G
Goods Station
Liverpool St.
Manchester & Crewe
London
Queen's Road
Cattle Market
Bowling Green
Baptist Chap.
Indep. Chap.
St Werburgh's Ch.
Presbyt. Chap.
Theatre
Bridge
Victoria Pl.
Bold Square
Lock St.
Union Walk
Bridge Street
Watergate Street
The Hars
Dee Hills Park
The Hills
Baptist Chap
Roman Catholic Church
Public Swimming Bath
Lodge
Dee Lane
Forest Rd
Crown Court
Union Street
Eastgate Post Office
Public Library
Chap.
St John's Nat. Schools
Grosvenor Park
Grosvenor Park Rd
New Gate
Roman Amphitheat
Deanhouse Convent
Ruins of Chan
St John's
Royal Rowing Club
The Earl's Eye
Y.M.C.A.
Anchorites Cell
Redcliff
Fernrock
Queen's Park
Lower Park Road
The Groves
The Groves Enclosure
Riverview
Victoria Crescent
Queen's Place
East Crescent Road
Queen's Park Road
St Johns Road
St George's Crescent
Nantwich & Whitchurch 19M.
2
3
4
5


CHESTER CATHEDRAL
0 50 100 ft
0 5 10 20 30 m
1 Caldecott
2 Higden
3 Bp. Pearson
4 St. Werburgh
5 Duke of Westminster
DIMENSIONS
Length 355ft
Width 75 ft
Height 78 ft
Tower 127 ft
Lady Chapel
St Werburgh's Chapel
High Altar
Vestry
St Erasmus Chap
Pulpit
Throne
N. Aisle
CHOIR
S. Aisle
Chapter Ho.
Sacristy
Chapels
S. Transept
Parlour
Vestibule
N. Transept
Organ
Pulpit
Refectory
Cloisters
NAVE
N. Aisle
S. Aisle
War Memorial
S.W. Porch
Norman Undercroft
St Anselm's Chapel
Font
Consistory Court

the W side, the arcade is double, with carrels used by the monks as studies. A window in the S walk commemorates Mallory and Irvine, who lost their lives in the ascent of Everest in 1924. Parallel with the W walk is a Norman undercroft,* with the guest house over. Steps at its S end ascend to *St Anselm's Chapel*, which has a Jacobean ceiling and woodwork. From the N walk a fine doorway leads to the REFECTORY, an E.E. structure with a *reader's pulpit reached by a staircase in the wall. In the E walk is the entrance to the Fratry, between which and the chapter house vestibule is a slype, known as the Maidens' Aisle, with an ornate roof.

From the New Gate (E4) a walk leads through the *Amphitheatre Gardens*, on part of the site of the Roman amphitheatre, which measured 314 by 286 ft and was the largest in Britain. This brings you to **St John's** (E4), a church which now consists of little more than part of the nave and one bay of the choir of the Norman church (end of 12th c.). Peter de Leia, Bishop of Lichfield, set up his throne here from 1075 to 1085 (comp. p. 111).

The choir and Lady Chapel, now in picturesque ruin, were crushed by the fall of the central tower. The W front was destroyed by the fall of the NW tower, and a massive detached tower that took its place also fell in 1881. The N porch was reconstructed in 1883, and the NE belfry was built in 1887. The interior is an example of simple but stately Norman architecture. The triforium is Transitional (ca. 1190), the clerestory E.E. On the S side of the chancel is an E.E. 'crypt' or chapter house, above which was once a residence in which De Quincey lived as a boy with his mother.

The **Grosvenor Museum** (D4; open 10–5, Sun. in summer only 2.30–5.30) includes a large and admirably displayed collection of *Roman antiquities from the legionary fortress, with a special gallery illustrating the life of a Roman soldier and maps and diagrams showing the Roman defence of Britain.

The **Castle** (CD5; AM), entered by a Doric portico, was originally built by Hugh Lupus, but now consists of a series of buildings (by Thomas Harrison, 1793–1820) used as assize court, barracks, etc. The only ancient part is the Agricola Tower, which houses the museum of the Cheshire Regiment. — The church of *St Mary on the Hill* has a late-Perp. nave and a fine panelled roof. On the river front is the *County Hall* (1938–57).

Motor launches ply up the Dee in summer to (3 m.) Eccleston Ferry, near which is the site of *Eaton Hall*, the vast former seat (1870–82) of the Duke of Westminster, demolished in 1963. The Duke now lives at Saighton Grange, on the estate. — At *Upton*, 1½ m. N of Chester, is the ***Chester Zoo** (150 acres), one of the best in the country.

From Chester to *N Wales* and *Holyhead*, see p. 229.

II. EAST MIDLANDS

Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, Derbyshire, Huntingdonshire, Rutland, Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire

11. From London to Manchester

The various routes from London to Manchester take in the counties of *Hertfordshire* (see Rte 7), Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, *Staffordshire* (see Rte 10), Derbyshire, and *Cheshire* (see Rte 10).

Bedfordshire, or *Beds*, is an agricultural and market-gardening county in the basin of the *Ouse* ("slow winding through a level plain of spacious meads with cattle sprinkling o'er"). It is the county of Bunyan and Cowper. The county town is *Bedford* (p. 125).

Northamptonshire, or *Northants*, touches on nine counties, more than any other county in England. 'Springs, spires, and squires' are its special features. Iron ore mining and the manufacture of footwear are highly important industries. More than half the area is permanent pasture, and it is one of the fox-hunting 'Shires'. The county town is *Northampton* (p. 117).

Leicestershire is a part of England's central plateau, with attractive scenery in Charnwood Forest and the Wolds. It has a coalfield and flourishing industries (hosiery, footwear, etc.). Leicestershire possesses a remarkable number of beautiful village churches, but it is perhaps best known for its grasslands, paradise of the fox-hunter. Stilton and the red Leicester cheese are specialities. The termination 'by' in its place-names is evidence of Danish occupation. The county town is *Leicester* (p. 120).

Derbyshire comprises flat grazing country in the S, a coal and iron district in the E, with much industry, and the highly picturesque *Peak District* (p. 139) in the N. Its chief rivers are the *Derwent* and the *Dove*, both tributaries of the *Trent*. The county town is *Derby* (p. 123).

RAIL (London Midland Region). *A*. From London (Euston) to Manchester, 189 m. in 2 hrs 35 min. to 5 hrs. — To *Crewe*, 158 m., see p. 101. — 162½ m. *Sandbach*. — 164½ m. *Holmes Chapel*. — 175 m. *Alderley Edge*. — 177 m. *Wilmslow*. — 181 m. *Cheadle Hulme*. — 183 m. *Stockport* (Edgeley). — 189 m. **Manchester** (Piccadilly).

B. From London (St Pancras): to Leicester (London Road), 99 m. in 1¾–3 hrs; to Derby 128½ m. in 2⅛–4 hrs; to Manchester (Central), 189½ m. in 4¼–5½ hrs. — 20 m. *St Albans*. — 25 m. *Harpenden* (Central). — 30 m. **Luton** (Midland Road). — 50 m. **Bedford** (Midland Road). — 65 m. *Wellingborough* (Midland Road). — 72 m. *Kettering*, junction for Corby, Oakham, Melton

Mowbray (Town), and Nottingham (51½ m.). — 78 m. *Desborough & Rothwell.* — 83 m. *Market Harborough.* — 99 m. **Leicester** (London Road). — 111½ m. *Loughborough* (Midland). — 120 m. *Trent*, junction for **Nottingham** (4 m.). — 128½ m. **Derby** (Midland). — Thence via *Matlock* and *Buxton* to **Manchester (Central), 190 m., see p. 143.**

ROAD. Of the five routes described below, *A* (mostly **M 1**) is the shortest and fastest (179 m., 110 m. of which are by motorway), and the last part crosses the Peak District. Rte *B* is also partly by motorway (**M 1** and **M 6**), 192 m. (124 m. motorway) and nearly as fast. Rte *C* has the advantage of avoiding the large industrial towns and gives an opportunity of seeing Lichfield Cathedral. Rte *D* passes through Northampton, Leicester, and Derby (by-pass), beyond which the Peak District is crossed. Rte *E* passes through Bedford and joins *C* at Market Harborough, on this side of Leicester. Various combinations of the above routes can be easily worked out, to suit individual preferences.

A. By M 1, Derby, and the Peak District

From London by **M 1** (the London to Yorkshire Motorway) to *Kilsby* junction, 70½ m. from Hyde Park Corner, see p. 68. — 72½ m. Junction No. 18, at *Crick*, for A 5 (see p. 102). — You enter Leicestershire. — 75½ m. Junction No. 19, where M 6 will diverge (under construction between this point and Dunston, p. 102). — 79½ m. Junction No. 20, with A 4114.

L. for (1 m.) *Lutterworth*, where Wycliffe was rector from ca. 1374 till his death in 1384, and where he spent his last years writing, translating the Bible, and preaching. In 1428 his body was disinterred and thrown into the river *Swift*. He is commemorated by an obelisk. Tennyson wrote 'In Memoriam' at *Shawell* **rectory, 4 m. S.**

90½ m. Junction No. 21, for A 46. R. for (4 m.) **Leicester** (p. 120; entered by the Newarke, pl. D 4). — M 1 passes (92 m.) the *Leicester Forest East Service Area* and crosses *Charnwood Forest* (p. 122). — 99 m. Junction No. 22, with A 50: r. for Leicester (8 m.); l. for Coalville and Ashby-de-la-Zouch (10 m.; p. 122). — 103½ m. Junction No. 23, with A 512: r. for *Loughborough* (3½ m. p. 123). — 110 m. Junction No. 24, with A 6, near *Kegworth*.

For Derby and Manchester you leave M 1 at Junction No. 24 and follow A 6, which soon crosses the Trent into Derbyshire. (M 1 goes on towards Sheffield, see p. 128, leaving Nottingham to the r.). — 116 m. *Alvaston* or *Elvaston*, with an early 19th c. castle, noted for its topiary gardens. — 119 m. (by-pass) **Derby**, see p. 123.

Between Derby and Manchester there is a choice of routes (comp. 139), which provide an opportunity of visiting Dovedale, Beresford Dale, Chatsworth, Haddon Hall, etc. The quickest route is via Ashbourne (for Dovedale) and Buxton. — 178 m. **Manchester,** see Vol. III.

B. By M1 and M6

This route (196 m., 100 of which is motorway) avoids the larger centres of population, with their traffic congestion. The A5 section, however, is narrow, with much lorry traffic, as is the final section, from M6 to Manchester via Altrincham and Sale. The latter can be avoided by keeping on M6 to Haydock Junction and entering Manchester by the arterial East Lancs Road (18 m. longer than via Altrincham). Comp. p. 102.

From London by M1, A5, and M6 to (182 m.) the point in Cheshire where you leave the motorway for A556, see p. 102. — A556 passes (r.) *Rostherne Mere*, ¾ m. long and ⅖ m. wide, which is an inland refuge for wildfowl and a nature reserve of 327 acres (permit required). — Then through a well-to-do residential and dormitory area for Manchester. — 187½ m. *Altrincham* (pr. awl'tringam; pop. 41,300). Hotels: Alpine[1], 12 R.; George & Dragon[1], 8 R.; Woodlands[1], at Timperley, 52 R.; Arcot[2], 12 R. The town of *Bowdon*, which adjoins Altrincham, has a late-Perp. church with interesting monuments. John Ireland, the composer (1879–1962), was a native of Bowdon. — 190½ m. *Sale* (pop. 53,400; Brooklands[1], 17 R.). — 196 m. **Manchester** (entered by Chester Rd and Deansgate), see Vol. III.

C. Via Lichfield and Newcastle-under-Lyme

From London, partly by **M1**, to **Lichfield** and *Newcastle-under-Lyme*, 144½ m., see pp. 102, 107. Thence you follow A34 all the way to Manchester. — 150 m. *Talke*, where you bear r. from the Chester road (p. 108) and enter Cheshire. R., *Mow Cop* (1091 ft; pr. ow as in cow), which is crowned with an artificial ruin of 1750 (NT; views). Here the first Primitive Methodist camp meeting was held in 1807, unter the leadership of Hugh Bourne. — 153 m. (r.) ***Little Moreton Hall**, a moated house of 1559–89 and one of the best surviving specimens of black-and-white half-timbered architecture (NT; March-Oct. 2–8 or dusk, incl. Sun. & b.h.; closed Fri.; teas). — 155 m. *Astbury* has a 14–15th c. church with good woodwork.

157 m. *Congleton* (Lion & Swan[2], 12 R.; Springfield[2], 11 R.), a silk-manufacturing town. Pop. 17,000. — 163 m. (l.) *Capesthorne*, a mansion built in 1722 and altered by Blore in 1820, with interesting collections, including Americana (Sun. & b.h. from April to Sept. and Wed. from mid-May, 2–5.45; restaurant). — 167 m. *Alderley Edge* (Queen's[1], 38 R.; De Trafford Arms[1], 5 R.; Edge[1], 20 R.), a well-to-do residential district, as is Wilmslow. Pop. 3,700. The *Edge* (r.) is a wooded escarpment commanding good views (NT). — 169 m. *Wilmslow* (Stanneylands[1], 31 R.; Valley House[1], 13 R.). Pop. 26,700. — 174 m. *Cheadle* (pop. 51,600). — 181 m. **Manchester** (entered by Oxford St.), see Vol. III.

D. Via Northampton, Leicester, and Derby

From London via **St Albans** (p. 73) and A 5, i.e. Watling Street, to *Hockliffe*, in Beds, 38½ m., see p. 73–77. (The quickest route to Northampton, Leicester, and Derby is by M 1, see p. 115). At Hockliffe you turn r. on A 50. — 43½ m. *Woburn* (pr. woo'burn; Bedford Arms², TH, 11 R.; Woburn Grill).

***Woburn Abbey**, seat of the Duke of Bedford, in a 3,000-acre park enclosed by a 11½ m. brick wall, is a great mansion built mainly in 1746–7 from the plans of Henry Flitcroft, on the site of a Cistercian abbey. Henry Holland, in 1802, designed the interior decorations of the state apartments. The house, with its **art gallery, period furniture, plate, and china (Sèvres, Meissen), and a sculpture gallery in the orangery, is open daily 11.30–5 (Sun. in June–Aug. till 7); from Nov. to March house 1.30–4, park from 12.30. Among the pictures are works by Holbein, Van Dyck, Velasquez, Gainsborough, Reynolds, Rembrandt, Cuyp; note especially the twenty-four Canalettos (in the dining-room) and the collection of self-portraits. There are also an art exhibition gallery (with works for sale) and a series for antique shops.

The *zoo park (motor tour 5s.) contains herds of deer (11 species, including a herd of Père David's deer, extinct except in zoos), European and American bison, Chartley wild cattle, Prjevalsky horses, wallabies, etc. There are many other popular attractions: aquarium, Chinese dairy, fun fair, children's playground, boating on the lake, etc. Lunches, teas, and refreshments. Open at 11, winter at 12.30.

For 50 gns. each visitors may take tea and dinner with the Duke and Duchess, sleep in the Abbey, and be personally conducted by the Duke through the Abbey and the park.

45 m. *Woburn Sands* (Swan², 12 R.). — 53 m. *Newport Pagnell* (Swan Revived², 14 R.), on the river *Ouse*. Pop. 5,300. The church and rectory, 1½ m. S, date from 1660. — Beyond (56 m.) *Stoke Goldington* you enter Northants and at 66 m. you pass an *Eleanor Cross* (AM; p. 160). R., *Delapré Abbey* (16–19th c.; open Thurs. & Sat. 2.30–4 or 6).

67 m. **Northampton**, the county town, situated on the N bank of the *Nene*, manufactures chiefly men's boots and shoes. In spite of its antiquity, old buildings are sparse. Pop. 106,000. — The site of the Castle, scene of the quarrel between Henry II and Thomas à Becket in 1164, is covered by the railway station. In the Wars of the Roses the Lancastrians were defeated near here in 1460, and Henry VI taken prisoner. Northampton can boast of an unrivalled list of over 600 mayors (from 1377 onwards), one of whom was Lawrence Washington (p. 118).

In the town centre, close to the Market Square, stands *All Saints* (C 1), which was rebuilt after the fire that devastated Northampton

in 1675. It retains its 14th c. tower above a classic façade, on which is a statue of Charles II in toga and wig (1712). The *County Hall* dates from 1682 (ornate ceilings), the *Guildhall* from 1864. The *Central Museum and Art Gallery*, in Guildhall Road, includes a collection of footwear through the ages (Mon., Tues., Wed., Fri. 10–6, Thurs. & Sat. 10–8). — Gold St. leads to Marefair and **St Peter's* (B2), an important example of the enriched Middle Norman style (ca. 1160). The Hazelrigge Mansion in Marefair survived the conflagration of 1675.

Sheep St. leads N from the town centre to the church of the **Holy Sepulchre* (C1), which once belonged to a priory founded by Simon de Senlis, Earl of Northampton (d. 1109), a Crusader, and is one of the four round churches in England. The present nave, eight steps higher, is E.E., the apse modern, the tower Perpendicular. ½ m. further N, the *R.C. Cathedral*, by A. W. N. and E. W. Pugin, 1852–64.

St Matthew's, Kettering Road (D1), contains a Madonna and Child by Henry Moore (1944), and a Crucifixion by Graham Sutherland (1946). — Wellingborough Road (D1) leads to (1½ m.) *Abington Park*, the 15th c. manor house (partly rebuilt 1740) in which was once the residence of Lady Barnard (p. 84) and is now a museum with period rooms and a Victorian 'street' (10.30–12.30 & 2–4, 5, or 6, Sun. in April–Sept. only 2.30–4.30 or 5; closed on Fri. in Oct.–March at 12.30).

HOTELS. *Westone*[1], at Weston Favell, on the Wellingborough road (2 m.), 32 R.; *Grand*[1], 50 R.; *Angel*[2], 42 R.; *Plough*[2], 30 R.; *Derngate*[3], unlic., 21 R.

AIRPORT at *Sywell*, 6 m. NE (Sywell Motel[2], 6 R.). — Repertory THEATRE.

Althorp (pr. awl'trup), 6 m. NW, on the Rugby road, is the seat of Earl Spencer, dating from 1573, with alterations of 1670, 1790 (Henry Holland), and 1877. The collection of *pictures, furniture, and china is shown in May–Sept. on Tues., Thurs., Sun., and b.h. 2.30–6 (teas). *Great Brington* church, on the W side of the park, contains the Spencer monuments. On the chancel floor, the tomb-slab of Lawrence Washington (d. 1616; p. 117); in the middle of the nave, the brasses of his brother Robert (d. 1622) and the latter's wife.

5½ m. SW of Northampton, beyond the motorway, is *Gayton Manor*, Elizabethan, with a cruciform ground plan (Mon. 2–5 from April to Sept., except b.h.).

FROM NORTHAMPTON TO PETERBOROUGH, a cross-country route descending the valley of the *Nene*, to the NE, and giving access to a large number of interesting churches.

RAIL (London Midland Region), in 1½ hrs. Trains start from Castle Station and call at Bridge Street; 8 m. *Castle Ashby & Earls Barton*; 12 m. *Wellingborough* (London Road); 22 m. *Thrapston;* 28 m. *Barnwell;* 30½ m. *Oundle;* 44 m. *Peterborough* (East). — ROAD, 40 m.

You leave Northampton by A45, via Abington. — 5 m. *Ecton* was the home of the Franklins, whence Josiah Franklin, father

of Benjamin, emigrated to New England in 1682. The modern memorial in the church, the parish registers, and the grave of Benjamin's uncle and aunt may be seen. — 7 m. R. for **Earls Barton**. The *church tower is an important Saxon structure, with pilaster-strips resembling timber framing. 3 m. S, **Castle Ashby**, the Elizabethan seat of the Marquis of Northampton, with façade of 1635 and a 'lettered' stone balustrade (quotation from Ps. 127 in Latin). The house, with its valuable collection of pictures, and the gardens are open at Easter and in April–Sept., 2–6 on Thurs., Sat., & b.h., also Sun. in June–Aug. (teas). Falcon Inn (good). *Whiston*, close by, has a church of remarkable grace (1534). — 10 m. **Wellingborough** (p. 129). Then A 510. — 13 m. *Finedon* (p. 126). — 21 m. *Thrapston*. *Islip*, on the other side of the river Nene, has a beautiful Perp. church (memorial to Lady Washington, d. 1624), and 1½ m. farther N is *Lowick* church (15th c.), with an octagonal lantern-tower, monuments, and old glass. You next follow A 605. — 26 m. *Barnwell*. In the grounds of the Elizabethan manor house (H. R. H. the Duke of Gloucester) are the remains of a 13th c. castle.

28 m. ***Oundle** (pr. oun as in round: Talbot², 12 R.), a small stone-built town with many attractive old houses, a fine parish church with a crocketed spire, and a public school founded in 1556 (680 boys). Pop. 3,500. 4 m. WSW, *Lyveden New Build* (NT), the shell of a four-winged house built ca. 1600 by Sir Thomas Tresham, but left unfinished because his family was involved in the Gunpowder Plot. — 31 m. *Warmington* has a notable E.E. church, with wooden vaulting in the nave. On the other bank of the Nene lies **Fotheringhay**, but no trace save the mound of the keep remains of the castle where Richard III was born in 1452 and where Mary Queen of Scots was tried and executed in 1587. The church (choir demolished) has an octagonal lantern-tower and monuments erected by Queen Elizabeth I over the remains of Edward Duke of York (fell at Agincourt, 1415) and Richard Duke of York (fell at Wakefield, 1460). — 33 m. *Elton*, in Hunts. *Elton Hall* (Sir Richard Proby), built round a 15th c. tower, is 18–19th c., with a good collection of pictures, furniture, and books (open on Thurs., Sat., & b.h. 2–6 in June–Sept.; teas). — At (36 m.) *Alwalton* you cross the Great North Road (A 1). — 37 m. **Peterborough**, see p. 150.

Beyond Northampton A 50 reaches (69 m.) *Kingsthorpe* (Cock², 11 R.), where it bears l. over the hills direct to Leicester (99½ m.). A more interesting route, only 1 m. longer, is straight on by A 508. — 74 m. **Brixworth** *church is architecturally the most important

Saxon church in the country. It was built ca. 680 with Roman materials as an aisled basilica on the Italian model (aisles demolished). The apse is a modern reconstruction, and the wide chancel arch dates from the 14th c. — 79½ m. *Kelmarsh*. At *Naseby*, 4 m. W, Charles I was decisively defeated by Fairfax and Cromwell on 14 June 1645 (monument).

86 m. **Market Harborough**, on the river Welland, is a famous fox-hunting centre. Pop. 12,300. In the market-place are the old Grammar School (1614), supported by wooden pillars, and the church of *St Dionysius* (Dec. and Perp.), with a broach spire. Hotels: *Three Swans[2], 11 R.; Angel[2], 20 R.; Peacock[2], 8 R.; Grove[3], 18 R. — Then by A 6, via (92 m.) *Kibworth*.

100 m. **Leicester** (pr. lester), the county town and an industrial city, on the *Soar*, is an ancient place with 272,500 inhab., built largely of red brick. It is the chief seat of the hosiery and boot and shoe trades, and has important manufactures of women's and children's footwear, elastic webbing, typewriters, electrical equipment, engineering, etc. Town plan, p. 128.

HISTORY. Leicester occupies the site of the important Roman town of *Ratae Coritanorum*, of which numerous interesting relics are preserved. It was the seat of the East Mercian bishopric from 780 until 869, soon after which it became one of the five boroughs of the Danelaw (p. 137). In 1239 it fell to Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, a great benefactor of the town. Richard III spent the night before Bosworth Field (p. 103) at a Leicester inn, and his body was brought back here for burial in the Grey Friars' church; on the dissolution of the monasteries, however, his remains, according to tradition, were thrown into the Soar (tablet on a house adjoining Bow Bridge, beyond D 3). Thomas Cook (1805–92) organized the first railway excursion, from Leicester to Loughborough and back, in 1841.

In the centre of the city is the *Clock Tower* (E 3; 1866), with statues of benefactors. High St. leads W to **St Nicholas*, the oldest church in the city, with a Norman tower, a Saxon nave, and Roman tiles in the clerestory. Close to its W end stands the **Jewry Wall* (AM), 79 ft long and 18 ft high, the chief Roman relic in Leicester, part of the basilica, adjoining the excavated site of the forum, with remains of baths, two fine mosaic pavements, etc. The finds are displayed in the adjoining *Museum of Roman Antiquities* (week-days 10–5, 6 or 7).

Of the *Castle* (D 4) little now remains save the keep-mound and part of the great hall and the cellar, now incorporated in the 18th c. *County Hall*, where the assizes are held (apply to the keeper in the castle yard). The church of **St Mary de Castro* was built in 1107 as a collegiate chapel, to which were added a large chancel in the richest late-Norman style, and, in the E.E. period, a wide parochial nave, on the S side of the collegiate nave, and a curiously sited, massive tower and spire. The E.E. font, the

Norman sedilia in the chancel, and the E.E. sedilia in the S nave should be noted. The ruined *Turret Gateway* (1423) leads to the *Newarke*, an addition to the castle precincts, in which are the *Trinity Hospital*, an almshouse founded in 1331 and rebuilt in 1901 (pretty chapel), and *William Wigston's Chantry House*, which now accommodates a branch museum illustrating the social history of the city (10–5, 6 or 7, Sun. 2–5).

Beyond the fine *Newarke Gateway* (1332) we turn to the l. in Southgates, then to the r. by Peacock Lane. We then enter the passage skirting the W side of the graveyard of *St Martin's* (E 3), a collegiate church in the E.E. and Perp. styles, extremely irregular in plan; in 1927 it became the Cathedral of the new diocese of Leicester. Adjacent on the W is the half-timbered **Old Guildhall*, dating from the late 14th c. and originally built for the guild of Corpus Christi. It is now a museum, with a valuable library. The mayor's parlour has a fine chimney-piece and panelling (week-days 10–5, 6 or 7).

We proceed E to the *Market Place* (E 3), in which is the *Corn Exchange*, with an outside staircase. In Horsefair St., to the S, is the *Town Hall*, by F. J. Hames (1875), with a clock-tower. — The pleasant New Walk leads to the *Museum & Art Gallery* (F 4; 10–dusk, Sun. 2–5). The natural history and ethnographical collections are well arranged, and among the collection of paintings and sculptures (mostly modern) are works by Hogarth (Wollaston Family), Opie (Boy with a Hoop), Watts (Fata Morgana), Turner (Venice), John (Lord Fisher). New Walk then crosses Victoria Road, in which (r.) are the *De Montfort Hall* (1913) and the *War Memorial Arch* (by Lutyens, 1925). University Road, farther on, leads r. to the **University**, founded in 1957 (1,730 students). The Engineering Building is an outstanding design by James Gowan and James Stirling, 1961–3.

On the N side of the city is the pretty *Abbey Park*, with the **Abbey**, a house of Austin canons founded in 1143 and famous as the scene of Cardinal Wolsey's death in 1530. His tomb has disappeared (modern memorial slab), and nothing remains of the monastic buildings except the foundations and boundary walls, the existing ruins being those of the Elizabethan *Cavendish House*, burnt by the Royalists on their retreat from Naseby.

HOTELS. **Grand*[1] (g, F 3), 141 R.; *Bell*[1] (b, F 3); *Belmont*[1], De Montfort St. (F 4), 68 R.; *Midland*[3], Princess Rd (F 4). — Unlicensed: *Alexandra*[2], 20 R., *Heathfield*[2], 34 R., both in London Rd (F 4). — THEATRE. *Phoenix* (civic). — TRAVEL AGENTS. *Cook's*, 5 Gallowtree Gate (E 3).

At *Kirby Muxloe*, 4½ m. W of Leicester, the Castle is a fortified manor house of the 15th c., in brick (AM; week-days 9–4, 5.30, or 7).

FROM LEICESTER TO ASHBOURNE, 44 m., an alternative route to A 6 and A 52, avoiding Derby and more interesting, and only 3 m. longer. Leave Leicester by High Cross St. (D 2) and follow A 50. — 6 m. (r.) *Bradgate House*, a brick mansion of 1490–1501, now in ruins, where Lady Jane Grey, the 'nine days' queen', daughter of the Duke of Suffolk and wife of Lord Guildford Dudley, was born in 1537 (executed 1554). — The road ascends to 700 ft with CHARNWOOD FOREST, an outcrop of archaic rock, to the r. Farther on, r., *Bardon Hill* (912 ft), a good view-point. — 12 m. *Hugglescote*. R. for *Coalville*, a mining town (pop. 27,000; Fox & Goose Restaurant); Copt Hall YH, 4 m. E.

17 m. **Ashby-de-la-Zouch** (pr. zoosh; Royal[1], 24 R.; Holywell House[3], 7 R.). Pop. 7,500. The Castle (AM; 9.30–4, 5.30, or 7, Sun. from 2), built by Lord Hastings after 1460 and slighted by Parliament in 1648, is familiar as the setting of the tournament in 'Ivanhoe'. The parish church, late-Perp., contains the tomb of Selina, Countess of Huntingdon (1707–91; founder of 'Lady Huntingdon's Connexion'), a 15th c. effigy of a pilgrim, and a finger pillory. — The Midland Motor Museum at *Measham*, 4 m. S, which had a great number of veteran cars, including many famous British models as well as Continental cars, was closed in 1965 (other motor museums at Beaulieu, Brighton, Cheddar Gorge, etc.; comp. under 'Sports and Games' in the Introduction). Car enthusiasts, however, may be interested in the auctions of veteran cars held by Measham Motor Auctions Limited. — *Staunton Harold Hall*, 5 m. NE, built in 1760–78, is now a Cheshire Home for the friendless disabled; the church (NT) is one of the few built during the Commonwealth (1635).

25½ m. **Burton-on-Trent**, with a 29-arch bridge over the river, is a Staffordshire town renowned for its beer. Pop. 50,500. Among the breweries are those of Bass (founded 1777), Worthington, Ind Coope & Allsopp, and Truman Hanbury & Buxton. Museum and art gallery in Guild St. (week-days 11–6). Hotels: Midland[1], 17 R.; Stanhope Arms[2], 18 R.; Queen's[2], 24 R.; Station[2], 10 R. — 5 m. NE is *Repton*, with a public school founded in 1557 and a church (St Wystan's) that includes a small Saxon *crypt of the late 10th c.

30 m. *Tutbury*, on the river *Dove*. The castle, now a ruin, served on four occasions as the prison of Mary Queen of Scots. The church, relic of a Benedictine priory, has good Norman work. — 34½ m. *Sudbury*. Sudbury Hall is a red-brick mansion of 1615–20 (NT). Here you leave A 50 and follow A 515 over the hills to the N (584 ft) to (44 m.) *Ashbourne* (p. 141).

The Derby road (A 6) leaves Leicester by High Cross St. (pl. D 2) and Abbey Gate (pl. D 1), and descends the valley of the river *Soar*. — 107 m. *Mountsorrel*, a remarkable little place with granite quarries and houses. — 108 m. *Quorn* (= quern, millstone) gives its name to a famous hunt.

111 m. **Loughborough** (pr. luff'boro; King's Head[1], 31 R.), a hosiery and engineering town with a *University of Technology* (founded 1966; 1,800 students) and Taylor's bell foundry. Pop. 59,300. In Queen's Park, a war memorial tower, 150 ft high, with a carillon of 47 bells (1923). — 117 m. *Kegworth*, with a beautiful late-Dec. church. — A 6 crosses the Cavendish Bridge over the river *Trent* into Derbyshire. The Trent is the traditional boundary between Northern and Southern England. A road on this side of the bridge leads l. to (2 m.) *Castle Donington*, with one of the largest power stations in the country.

128 m. (by-pass) **Derby** (pr. darby), the county town, is situated on the W bank of the river *Derwent*, not far from its junction with the *Trent*. Its manufactures are important and diverse: textiles, engineering (Rolls-Royce), railway works, porcelain, chemicals, etc. Pop. 130,000. The Roman fort of Derventio was on the opposite bank of the Derwent, at Littlechester. Derby was one of the Danelaw boroughs, and it name means 'deer farm'. The first silk mill in England was set up here in 1715 by John Lombe, who learned the process of silk-throwing in Italy. Plan, p. 128.

All Saints (B 1) is the *Cathedral* of the diocese of Derby founded in 1927. Its *tower, built in 1509–27, is 210 ft high. The body of the church was rebuilt by James Gibbs in 1722–25. Inside, note the chancel screen, the tombs of 'Bess of Hardwick' (p. 131) and Henry Cavendish, the natural philosopher (1731–1810); the wooden effigy of a canon, 1515; a curious incised slab of 1450; and monuments by Roubiliac, Nollekens, and Chantrey. On St Mary's Bridge, close by, is a chantry chapel. The *Derby Museum and Art Gallery* (A 2), in Wardwick, includes twenty-four paintings by 'Wright of Derby' (Joseph Wright, 1734–97), Derby china, panelling from the house in which the Young Pretender lodged in 1745, etc. (10–6, Sun. 2.30–4.30).

The *Royal Crown Derby Porcelain Co.* (C 4) was formed in 1877 to revive the manufacture originally instituted by William Duesbury in 1756. The works, in Osmaston Road, are shown on written application, the sale rooms are open at the usual business hours. — The *Rolls-Royce* engine works are in Nightingale Road, off the Osmaston Road, further S. Here the aircraft engines are manufactured whilst the motor cars are built in Crewe (p. 106). There is a statue of F. Henry Royce in the Arboretum (B 4).

Rolls-Royce Ltd was founded in 1906 by *Frederick Henry Royce* (1863–1933), engineer, together with the Hon. *Charles Stuart Rolls* (1877–1910), sportsman and aviator, and two others, with the aim of producing motor cars of the highest quality. The first car, 'Silver Ghost', was manufactured from 1906 till 1926, the somewhat smaller 'Silver Wraith' from 1922, the 'Phantom', favoured by many sovereigns and heads of state, from 1927. Incorporated in the firm are Bentley Motors Ltd (since 1931) and Park Ward & Co. (coach builders). The chief products of the company are now aero engines.

***Kedleston Hall**, 4½ m. NW of Derby, near *Quarndon*, is the seat of Viscount Scarsdale, built ca. 1760 by Robert and James Adam, with a marble hall, contemporary furniture, and fine pictures (Sun. & b.h. from Easter to Sept., 2–6; gardens 2–7, teas). — 6 m. E of Derby, via *Sponson*, is *Dale Abbey*, relic of a Premonstratensian house, with a church (ca. 1480) that shares its roof with a farmhouse: wall-painting of the Visitation, pulpit and lectern of 1634, octagonal font.

HOTELS. *Midland*[1] (m, D 4), BT, 61 R.; *Clarendon*[1] (c, C 3), TH, 46 R.; *Friary*[2] (f, A 2), 50 R.; *York*[2] (y, C 4), 35 R.; *Gables*[2], London Rd (BC 3), 45 R.

RAILWAY STATIONS. *Midland* (D 3), for the London Midland Region trains; *Friargate* (A 2), for the Eastern Region trains to Nottingham, Grantham, etc. — AIRPORT at *Burnaston*, 5 m. SW (to be replaced by a new airport at Castle Donington, see above). — THEATRE. *Playhouse*, Sacheverell St.

The road from Derby to Ashby-de-la-Zouch (p. 122), A 514, crosses the river *Trent* by (5 m. S) *Swarkeston Bridge*, which is actually a series of a dozen bridges connected by a causeway nearly ¾ m. long. The arches at the S end date from the 13th c. This was the farthest point reached by Prince Charles Edward's vanguard in 1745, on the march towards London. 3 m. beyond the bridge is *Melbourne*, the early-Norman *church of which is a smaller edition of Southwell (p. 135) and has a double sanctuary. No. 9, Quick Close, was the birthplace of Thomas Cook (1808–92), founder of the travel agency, who in 1841 organized the first excursion by train (comp. p. 120). **Melbourne Hall**, seat of the Marquis of Lothian, dates from ca. 1700 und was the birthplace in 1779 of Lord Melbourne (prime minister 1835–41), after whom Melbourne, Australia, was named. The house contains an important art collection. The *gardens, with a yew tunnel and a wrought-iron pergola, were laid out by Henry Wise (d. 1738). House and gardens are open 2–6 at Easter and Whitsun, on Sun. in June, and daily (except Mon. & Fri.) from about 10 July to 25 Sept.; b.h. 11–6. Teas.

From Derby to *Sheffield* via *Chesterfield*, see p. 128.

The road from Derby to **Manchester** (186½ m. from London), through the PEAK DISTRICT, via Ashbourne and Buxton, is described on p. 141.

E. Via Bedford, Leicester, and Derby

From London to **St Albans**, in Herts, 20 m., see p. 73. Then by A 6. (The quickest route to Luton, Bedford, or Leicester is by M 1, see p. 68.) — 25 m. *Harpenden* (Harpenden Arms[2], 6 R.; Old Cock Inn[3], TH, 3 R.), with St George's School (co-educational) and the *Rothamsted Experimental Station*, the latter founded by Sir John Bennet Lawes in 1843 for agricultural research. Pop. 20,400.

30 m. (r.) **Luton Hoo**, with a large park, is the seat of Sir Harold Wernher, begun by Robert Adam in 1767, with a superb **art collection, shown Easter–Sept. on Mon., Wed., Thurs., Sat., & b.h. 11–6, Sun. 2–6; gardens on Wed. 11–6, b.h. 2–6. Restaurant. Among the paintings are works by Constable, Lely, Reynolds, Altdorfer, Memling, Hals, Metsu, Rembrandt, Titian, Lippi, etc. Magnificent tapestries; French and English furniture of the 18th c.

32 m. **Luton** (Red Lion[2], TH, 42 R.; Cook's, 79 Chapel St.), situated on the infant *Lea* (or *Lee*), in a gap in the Chilterns, is a rapidly growing industrial town and county borough, with engineering (Vauxhall cars), Electrolux, hat, and other factories. Pop. 147,800. St Mary's, largely Dec., is notable for its Wenlock Chapel (1461) and its *font-canopy 20 ft high. The museum and art gallery, in Wardown Park, illustrates the straw hat and pillow lace industries, etc. (10–5, 7, or 8, Sun. from 2).

41½ m. *Silsoe* (Old George[2], 5 R.). R., *Wrest Park*, now occupied by the National Institute of Agricultural Engineering (founded 1962), with a formal canal garden (AM; latter open on Sat., Sun., & b.h., 2–dusk, from April to Sept.).

3 m. W, *Ampthill* (White Hart[2], 6 R.), on an attractive sandy ridge. The church has the monument of Richard Nicolls (1624–72), first English governor of New York. A memorial in Ampthill Park marks the site of the castle where Catherine of Aragon resided in 1531–3 during the proceedings for her divorce, which was pronounced in Dunstable church (p. 77). 1 m. N, the ruined *Houghton House* (pr. hohton, AM), built ca. 1615 for the Countess of Pembroke. — At *Cranfield*, 7 m. WNW, is the *College of Aeronautics*, founded 1945.

50 m. **Elstow**, famous as the birthplace of *John Bunyan* (1628–88), son of a tinsmith and brought up to his father's trade. The site of the cottage in which he was born is in the hamlet of Harrowden, 1 m. E. One of the last cottages on the l. in the village is claimed to be that occupied by him after his marriage (rebuilt; plaque). The church, Norman and E.E. (restored), is a relic of a Benedictine nunnery founded in 1078 and has two windows with scenes from 'Pilgrim's Progress' and 'The Holy War'.

In the detached bell-tower Bunyan practised the art of bell-ringing. The old *Moot Hall* on the village green contains a collection of objects associated with Bunyan, including his father's will, which cut him off with a shilling (open 11–1 & 2–5, except Mon.; Sun. 2.30–5.30). — In 1653 Bunyan joined a dissenting body that met in Bedford and was chosen as travelling preacher in 1657. In 1660 he was arrested as "a common upholder of several unlawful meetings and conventicles", and as he refused to discontinue his unlicensed preaching he was detained until 1672 in the county gaol (demolished 1801). It was during a subsequent six months' imprisonment in 1675–6, in the lock-up on the old bridge (removed in 1765), that he wrote the first part of 'Pilgrim's Progress'. He is buried in Bunhill Fields, London.

51 m. **Bedford**, the county town, is largely residential, but with some industries. It is mainly situated on the N bank of the river *Ouse*, which affords good boating. Pop. 65,000.

The schools (both day and boarding) for which Bedford is noted were founded by Sir William Harpur or Harper (1496–1573), Lord Mayor of London in 1561–2, who in 1552 endowed a school in his native place with land in Holborn and Bedford. The Harpur Trust now controls four great schools: *Bedford School* (1,000 boys), with buildings (1891) N of St Peter's; *Bedford Modern School* (founded 1566; 960 boys), in Harpur St. (to be moved: good museum, open on Wed. 2.30–4.30 in term); *Bedford High School* (620 girls), in Bromham Road, and the *Dame Alice Harpur School* (840 girls), in Cardington Rd, both founded 1882.

Near the bridge over the Ouse (1813) is *St Paul's*, with a 14th c. pulpit and the brass of Sir William Harpur (S wall). In St Paul's Square, a good statue of John Howard (1726–90), the prison reformer, by Sir Alfred Gilbert, 1890. In Castle Close, the *Cecil Higgins Art Gallery*, an excellent collection of porcelain, glass, furniture, silver, and water-colours (11–6 or dusk, Sun. 2.30–5). Close by, on the Embankment, is the *Bedford Museum*, illustrating local history and natural history (11–5, Sun. 2.30–5). At the N end of the High St., a statue of Bunyan (1784), facing the site of the County Goal, and *St Peter's*, with Saxon masonry in its Norman tower. The *Public Library*, to the W, has a Bunyan collection (week-days 10–8, Thurs. 10–1).

Mill St. leads E from the High St. to the *Howard Congregational Church*, founded 1772, and the *Bunyan Meeting*, founded 1650 and built in 1849–50 on the site of the barn in which he ministered from 1672 till his death in 1688. On the bronze doors (1876) are ten scenes from 'Pilgrim's Progress'. The library and museum contain unrivalled collections of personal relics of Bunyan and editions of his work (Tues. to Fri. 10–12 & 2.30–4.30). Howard House, adjacent, was owned by John Howard and occasionally occupied by him (plaque). His home after 1858 was at *Cardington*, 3 m. SW (Howard Villa, by the church).

HOTELS. **Swan*[2], High St., 60 R.; **Lion*[2], TH, High St., 37 R.; *Bridge*[2], St Mary's St., 40 R.; *Embankment*[3], 12 R.; *De Parys*[3], De Parys Ave., 54 R.

At *Stagsden*, 5 m. W, on the Newport Pagnell road (A 422), are the Stagsden Bird Gardens (10–8 or dusk; café), with a large collection of rare birds.

At 60 m. A 6 enters Northants. — 62 m. *Rushden* (Westward[3], 10 R.), a shoemaking town with a beautiful church (Dec.–Perp.). Pop. 17,500. 3 m. S, *Hinwick House*, a Queen Anne mansion with an art collection (open Thurs. 2–5 from Easter to Aug.). — 63½ m. *Higham Ferrers* (Green Dragon[3], 6 R.), birthplace of Archbishop Henry Chichele (1362?–1443), who built a school and bede house (1424) in the churchyard and a college (remains near the bridge). The *church, E.E. and Dec., has a fine spire, W door, rood-loft, and misericords. Pop. 4,000. *Stanwick* and *Raunds*, 2 and 4 m. NE, also have remarkable churches with beautiful spires. — A 6 crosses the river *Nene* by a 13th c. bridge. — 67 m. *Finedon* (pr. findon), with the Old Bell inn.

73½ m. **Kettering** (George², 50 R.; Royal², 39 R.), a shoe-making and ironworking town, has a late-Perp. church with a graceful spire (177 ft). Pop. 38,800. In West St. is the Westfield Museum (10–5, Sun. 2–6), and in Sheep St. the Alfred East Art Gallery (week-days 10–8), with works by Sir Alfred East (1849–1913). *Weekley* and *Warkton* churches, 2 m. NE, contain the tombs of the Montagu family, the head of which, the Duke of Buccleuch, has one of his seats, *Boughton House*, close by.

77½ m. *Rothwell*, with a market house (begun by Sir Thomas Tresham in 1575 and completed as a library in 1895), the Jesus Hospital (1590), and an E.E. church with a bone crypt. *Rushton Hall*, 2 m. NE, was built by John Thorpe for Sir Thomas Tresham in 1596, and in the grounds is a 'Triangular Lodge' in honour of the Trinity (AM; comp. p. 119); the hall is now a home for blind children and is open on the 1st Thurs. in the month and daily in Aug., 2–5. — 84½ m. *Market Harborough*, and thence via (99 m.) **Leicester** and (127½ m.) **Derby** to (186 m.) **Manchester**, see pp. 120–124.

12. From London to Sheffield

This route passes through *Hertfordshire* (see Rte 7), *Bedfordshire* (see Rte 11), *Northamptonshire* (see Rte 11), Huntingdonshire, Rutland, *Leicestershire* (see Rte 11), Nottinghamshire, *Derbyshire* (see Rte 11), and *Lincolnshire* (see Rte 14).

Huntingdonshire, or *Hunts*, is a small, purely rural county drained by the rivers Ouse and Nene, with no large town. One-seventh of its area, in the NE, belongs to the Fen District (p. 162). Oliver Cromwell and Samuel Pepys were born in this county. The county town is *Huntingdon* (p. 154).

Rutland ('Rota's land'), the smallest of all English counties (152 sq.m.; pop. 27,500), is also still completely rural in character, with stone-built villages and some beautiful village churches. The county town is *Oakham* (p. 129).

Nottinghamshire, or *Notts*, a comparatively featureless inland county, has *Nottingham* as its only large city, the navigable *Trent* as its chief river, and important coal measures on the W side of the county. Sherwood Forest and the 'Dukeries' have lost much of their attraction for tourists. Robin Hood and Lord Byron are connected with this county.

RAIL. *A.* London Midland Region from London (St Pancras, E 2) in 3¼–4¾ hrs. — To **Derby**, 128½ m., see p. 114. — 146 m. *Chesterfield* Midland. — 158½ m. **Sheffield** Midland.

B. Eastern Region from London (King's Cross, F 1), in 3¼–4¾ hrs. — 18 m. *Hatfield*. — 32 m. *Hitchin*. — 41 m. *Biggleswade*. — 52 m. *St Neots*. —

59 m. *Huntingdon* North. — 76 m. **Peterborough** North. — 105 m. **Grantham.** — 120 m. *Newark* North Gate. — 138½ m. *Retford.* — 146 m. *Worksop.* — 161½ m. **Sheffield** Victoria.

ROAD. Of the three routes described below, Rte *A* (156 m.) is much the fastest, as it includes 120 m. of motorway. Rte *B*, 162 m., is the pleasantest, and Hardwick Hall may be visited on the way. Rte *C*, by the Great North Road (A 1), which has been modernized, is only about 10 m. longer, and it enables you to see en route Stamford and, by means of short detours, Peterborough and Southwell Cathedrals.

A. By M 1 and Derby *(or Nottingham)*

From London by M 1 to (110 m.) Junction No. 24, near *Kegworth*, see p. 115. — M 1 then crosses *Trent Bridge* to (113 m.) Junction No. 25, with A 52 (l. for Derby, p. 123; r. for Nottingham, p. 137). — 116½ m. *Trowell Service Area.*

At 119 m. you leave M 1 temporarily for A 613. M 1 is being continued to Sheffield and Rotherham (branch to Doncaster), Barnsley, Wakefield, and Leeds. — On A 613, 127 m. *Selston.* Then a steep descent (1 in 5). 132 m. *Alfreton* (pr. awl'freton), a colliery town with 22,800 inhabitants.

142 m. **Chesterfield** (Station[1], 53 R.; Portland[2], 21 R.), a coal and iron centre. Pop. 69,600. All Saints, 14th c., is celebrated for its spire (228 ft), twisted 7 ft 10 in. out of the perpendicular, owing to the warping of the woodwork beneath the leaden casing. George Stephenson (1781–1848) lived at Tapton House, 1 m. to the NE, and is buried in Trinity Church.

145 m. *Whittington.* Revolution House, where the overthrow of James II was planned in 1688, is now a museum. — 149 m. *Dronfield.* The church has a 14th c. chancel. — 156 m. **Sheffield**, entered by London Road or Queen's Road, see Vol. III.

B. Via Nottingham

From London to *Newport Pagnell*, in Bucks, by A 5 and A 50, 53 m., see p. 117 (by M 1, see p. 68). You cross the river *Ouse* twice, then turn l. from the Bedford road, on A 509.

56 m. **Olney** (pr. ohny; Bull[3], 12 R.), a bootmaking town pleasantly situated on the Ouse. In the market place is the red-brick house ('Orchard Side') occupied by William Cowper, the poet, and Mrs Unwin, from 1767 to 1786, now a memorial museum (week-days 10–5), with a charming garden. John Newton, fellow author with Cowper of the 'Olney Hymns', was curate-in-charge of the beautiful early-Dec. church (ca. 1325; spire 185 ft), and his grave is in the SE corner of the churchyard. In 1786 Cowper and Mrs Unwin moved to Weston Lodge at *Weston Underwood*, 2 m. SW, and they remained there until 1795.

DERBY
LEICESTER
ABBEY PARK
Nottingham
Sheffield 38 M.
Matlock (Chatsworth Pk.)
Melton, 11 M.
Loughborough
Stafford
Uttoxeter, 17 M.
Burton, 10 M.
Ashby, 14 M.
Birmingham
Derby, Melton Mowbray
Rugby
Burton
Bardon Hill
Feet
Mile
Metres
1:20.000

Sherwood
Mansfield, 14 M. Sheffield
Bellevue Reservoir
Mapperley
Hungerhill Gardens
Church Cemetery
Arboretum
Hospital
General Cemetery
Victoria Sta.
Victoria Park
Cathedral
Wellington Cr.
Hospitals
CASTLE
Castle Boulevard
Nottingham Canal
Midland Sta.
London Road Sta.
Cattle Market
Meadow Lane
Leicester
Loughborough, 13 M.
Trent Bridge
NOTTINGHAM
1:20.000
Feet
Mile
Metres

A 509 enters Northants at 61 m. — 68 m. **Wellingborough** (*Hind², 32 R.; Columbia², 19 R.), on the river *Nene* (comp. p. 119), with footwear factories and ironworks. Pop. 31,900. Wellingborough School was founded in 1595 (410 boys). St Luke's is 14–15th c., the modern St Mary's was built from the plans of Sir Ninian Comper, 1908–30. Zoo (10–7, Sun. 11–dusk). — 75 m. **Kettering**, on A 6, see p. 127. — Then due N by A 6003.

At 80 m. a side-road leads r. to (2½ m.) Corby (*Strathclyde¹, 40 R.; Corby³, 15 R.), a 'new town' that has sprung up since 1930 in connection with Stewart & Lloyds' steel works, which make Bessemer steel and tubes from the local iron ore. The Civic Centre was designed by Enrico de Pierro. The whimsical Clock Tower came from the Festival of Britain (1951). Pop. 42,800, largely of Scottish, Irish, and Continental origin.

83½ m. **Rockingham*, a lovely village of thatched stone cottages. The Castle, rebuilt in Elizabethan times, retains its Norman gateway and walls (Thurs. 2–6 from Easter to Sept.; also on b.h. and preceding Sun.). Rose garden with yew hedges. ***Kirby Hall**, 5 m. E. once the seat of the Earls of Winchilsea, was built by Thomas Thorpe for Sir Humphrey Stafford in 1570–5, altered, perhaps by Inigo Jones, in 1638–40, and abandoned in 1823 (AM; 9.30–4, 5.30, or 7, Sun. from 2). The gardens have been restored.

Near Rockingham A 6003 crosses the river *Welland* into Rutland, the smallest English county. You then pass between *Stoke Dry* (l.) and *Liddington* (r.), each with a fine church, the former with Digby tombs, the latter with a bede house (1480–1514) that is still substantially an episcopal palace. — 89 m. **Uppingham** (Falcon², 12 R.; *Central³, unlic., 13 R.), an attractive little town. *Uppingham School*, founded 1584 (590 boys), was advanced to a leading position by Dr Edward Thring, headmaster 1853–87. The original school building is now the art room. Modern buildings by G. E. Street (1863–5), Sir Thomas Jackson (d. 1924), and Sir Ernest Newton (1923–4).

95 m. **Oakham** (Crown², 30 R.; George², 5 R.), the county town of Rutland. Pop. 4,500. Of the **Castle* the chief relic is the late-Norman *banqueting hall (ca. 1180–90), with quaintly carved capitals and a library with the 'Oakham Bible' (ca. 1215). It contains a large collection of horseshoes given by royalty and peers entering the lordship for the first time. See also the parish church (14–15th c.); the polygonal Butter Cross, with stocks; Flore's House, 34 High St. (early 14th c.); and *Oakham School*, founded 1584 (470 boys), with a museum of Roman and Anglo-Saxon finds. *Brooke*, 2 m. S, has a 12–13th c. church with an Elizabethan interior. — Beyond (97 m.) *Langham*, with a splendid church of the 14–15th c., you enter Leicestershire. *Whissendine*, 3 m. N, has a noble 13–15th c. church with an imposing tower.

105 m. **Melton Mowbray** (Bell[2], 14 R.; George[2], 18 R.; King's Head[2], 13 R.; Harboro'[3], 14 R.), metropolis of fox-hunting in winter, is noted for its pork pies, Stilton cheese, and 'hunt cake'. Pop. 16,900. The fine church, with a Galilee porch and aisled transepts, is E.E., with a clerestory of 48 windows added in the 16th c. Adjacent, the Hudson bede house (17th c.). The headquarters of the Production Engineering Research Association has a large specialized library. 5 m. E, *Stapleford Park*, seat of Lord Gretton. The house was built in 1500 and remodelled in 1633 (Thurs., Sat., Sun. 2.30–6.30 in May–Sept., also on Easter Sun. & Mon., May b.h. Mon. & Tues., and Aug. b.h. Mon. & Tues.; teas).

A 606 crosses the LEICESTERSHIRE WOLDS (560 ft) and beyond (112 m.) *Nether Broughton* enters Nottinghamshire. Motorists wishing to by-pass Nottingham (2 m. extra) may bear r. at (115½ m.) *Widmerpool* crossroads, cross the Trent by Gunthorpe bridge, and, 4 m. beyond Oxton, turn l. for Mansfield. — Beyond (123 m.) *West Bridgford* (pop. 27,700) A 606 crosses *Trent Bridge* (Bridgford[1], 90 R., with fish restaurant and night club). Close by, the Notts county cricket ground. — 125 m. **Nottingham**, the county town, see p. 137.

A 60 leaves Nottingham by Mansfield Road (pl. AB 1, 2) and crosses remnants of Sherwood Forest (p. 136). At 135 m. is (l.) the approach to **Newstead Abbey**, the ancestral home of Lord Byron (1788–1824), who succeeded to the title and encumbered estates in 1798, resided here at infrequent intervals, and sold the property in 1817. The mansion incorporates part of a priory of Austin canons founded by Henry II in 1170: W front of church (13th c.), refectory, chapter house (now a chapel), and cloisters. The Abbey belongs to the city of Nottingham, and visitors are admitted daily 2–5 from Good Friday to Sept. (in winter by arrangement). The gardens (Lakeside tea rooms) are always open. Byron's rooms are kept much as he left them, and there are many Byron relics. On the lawn is the grave of his dog 'Boatswain'. — Byron is buried in *Hucknall* church, 4 m. S, beneath a marble tombstone given by the King of Greece.

139 m. **Mansfield** (*Swan[1], 23 R.; Midland[3], 14 R.), a coal-mining and factory town, with a fine church of the 13–15th c. Pop. 54,200. Museum and art gallery in Leeming St. (week-days 10–6). — Then by A 617 to (142 m.) *Pleasley*, in Derbyshire.

3½ m. W is ***Hardwick Hall**, until 1959 the property of the Duke of Devonshire (now NT, with a park of 2,598 acres and the Hope Woodlands estate of 16,099 acres). Open from the Wed. before Easter to the end of Oct., on Wed., Thurs., Sat., Sun., & b.h. (Mon. & Tues.), 2–5. Teas. The house ('Hardwick Hall,

more glass than wall') was built by Robert Smythson in 1591–7 for 'Bess of Hardwick' (Elizabeth, daughter of John Hardwick), who married successively Robert Barlow, Sir William Cavendish, Sir William St Loe, and the 6th Earl of Shrewsbury, and inherited the estates of all four.

The contents, described as the best of everything Elizabethan, include *tapestries, needlework, contemporary furniture, and Cavendish portraits. Sacheverell Sitwell has called the High Great Chamber on the second floor the most beautiful room in the whole of Europe. The staircase has shallow stairs and no balusters. The gardens are laid out in a series of walled courtyards. Adjacent, the remains of Hardwick Old Hall, with magnificent plasterwork. On the N edge of the deer park is *Ault Hucknall* church, with the tomb of Thomas Hobbes (1558–1679), author of 'Leviathan', who was for twenty years tutor and secretary to the 2nd Earl of Devonshire and his son.

From Pleasley the Sheffield road (A 618) passes, at 146 m., within 1 m. of *Bolsover* (l.; pop. 11,000). ***Bolsover Castle** (AM; 9.30–4, 5.30, or 7, Sun. from 2) was originally built by William Peveril (p. 147), but in 1613–17 the Norman keep was reconstructed by Sir Charles Cavendish (son of Bess of Hardwick), who also began the residential portion, now in ruins. The keep is remarkable for its marble *chimneypieces. Bolsover Church (rebuilt) contains Cavendish monuments.

151 m. *Barlborough*. Barlborough Hall is an Elizabethan house of ca. 1585, now belonging to *Mount St Mary's College*, which was founded by the Jesuits in 1842 (315 boys). — 153½ m. *Renishaw*, seat of the Sitwell family. — 162 m. **Sheffield**, entered by Duke St. or Granville Road, see Vol. III.

C. By the Great North Road and Sherwood Forest

For the best way out of London as far as the Barnet by-pass, see p. 68. — The GREAT NORTH ROAD, or **A 1**, the modernization of which is nearly complete, with by-passes, dual carriageways, etc., leaves to the l. the road to St Albans (p. 73) and enters Herts.

18 m. **Hatfield** (Comet[1], 50 R.; Salisbury Arms[2], 33 R.), formerly a bishopric and ancient market town. It has been developed in recent years as one of the 'new towns' and is the seat of the De Havilland Aircraft Co. Pop. 38,900. The parish church, on an eminence, is mainly Dec. and contains the elaborate monument of Robert Cecil, 1st Earl of Salisbury (1563–1612).

Adjacent on the E lies ***Hatfield House**, the Jacobean mansion of the Marquis of Salisbury, in a park 9 m. in circumference.

Originally the property of the Bishops of Ely, it was acquired by Henry VIII in 1538, but James I exchanged it for Theobald's Park in 1607. The present house was built for the Earl of Salisbury in 1611, but part of the old palace, built by Cardinal Morton when Bishop of Ely (1479–83), survives. Here Elizabeth I received the news of her accession to the throne. The park is open daily 10.30–8 in April–Oct.; the state rooms and gardens are shown April–Sept. on week-days 12–5, on Easter Day, Whit Sun., and Sun. in June–Sept. 2.30–5.30; the East and West Gardens are open only on Mon. 2–5 (except b.h.). Among the objects of interest are fine portraits by Van Dyck, Reynolds, Kneller, etc., period furniture, and manuscripts and relics of Queen Elizabeth I, who spent her youth here.

20 m. **Welwyn Garden City** (pr. wellin; Guessens[1], 25 R.; Homestead Court, 47 R.), the second of its kind, founded in 1919 on Letchworth lines (see below). Pop. 39,600. — 24 m. *Ayot Green.*

L. for (3 m.) *Ayot St Lawrence*, with **Shaw's Corner**, at the S end of the village, the residence of George Bernard Shaw from 1906 till his death in 1950 (NT; daily, except Mon., 11–1 & 2–6 or dusk). The contents of the late-Victorian house remain as in his lifetime. His ashes were scattered in the garden. At Ayot House is Lady Hart-Dyke's interesting silk farm.

On A1, 26 m. (by-pass) *Welwyn* (pr. wellin; Heath Lodge Hotel & Motel[1], 15 R.). — 29 m. *Knebworth.* 1 m. W, *Knebworth House*, built in 1492 and long the home of the Lytton family, now the seat of Lord Cobbold. The external decoration was added in 1842 by Lord Lytton, the novelist. Shown on Sat., Sun., & b.h. in May–Sept., 2.30–5.30; teas. — Stevenage can be by-passed by 7½ m. of motorway. Approaching it on A1, you pass (r.) curious mounds known as the *Six Hills*, of unknown origin.

32 m. **Stevenage** (Roebuck Motor Hotel[1], TH, 20 R.; Cromwell[1], 16 R.), with another 'new town'. Pop. 52,400. Local museum in the White Cottage, London Road (Tues., Fri., Sat., from 2 p.m.). Splendid youth centre (Bowes-Lyon House). Rook's Nest House, on the hill 1½ m. NNE, is the original of E. M. Forster's 'Howard's End'.

L. for (4½ m.) **Hitchin** (Sun[1], 24 R.), a pleasant old town with a Perp. church and a museum (in Payne's Park; week-days 10–7, Wed. 10–1). Pop. 25,000. — Between Hitchin and Baldock lies ***Letchworth** (Letchworth Hall[1], 16 R.; Broadway[1], 22 R.), the first 'Garden City', founded in 1903 on the initiative of Sir Ebenezer Howard (1850–1928) and largely from the plans of Barry Parker and Sir Raymond Unwin. Museum and art gallery in the Town Square (week-days 10–5). Pop. 26,600.

38 m. **Baldock** (George & Dragon[1], 10 R.; Rose & Crown[2], 6 R.) was once Baldac, i.e. Bagdad, a name given it by the Knights Templars, who held the manor. Pop. 6,800. — A1 enters Beds at 39 m. — 46 m. *Biggleswade* (Swan[2], 12 R.; pop. 8,400). At *Old*

Warden aerodrome, 2 m. W, is the Shuttleworth Collection of old planes, carriages, cars, and cycles (phone Northill 288). — Beyond (52 m.) *Tempsford* (Anchor², 6 R.) you cross the river Ouse. — 56 m. *Eaton Socon* (Old White Horse²; 4 R.; Old Plough Restaurant).

1 m. NE is *St Neots* (pr. neets), on the Ouse. Hotels: New Inn², 10 R.; Bridge², 11 R.; Cross Keys³, 14 R. Pop. 7,200. 8 m. NW, on A 45, is *Kimbolton Castle*, a Tudor mansion with later alterations (ca. 1685, and externally by Vanbrugh ca. 1714) and now a school (shown on Thurs. and Sun. 2–6 in Aug., and at Whitsun).

A 1 enters Hunts. — 62 m. (by-pass) *Buckden* (Lion², TH, 15 R.; George², 12 R.), with the remains of a palace of the Bishops of Lincoln: Tudor tower and gatehouse (open in Aug. to mid-Sept., 2–8). — A 141 diverges r., 1 m. farther on, for Huntingdon (4 m.; p. 154), via (2 m.) *Brampton* (Brampton Motor Inn¹, at the A 1 roundabout, 17 R.); Samuel Pepys was perhaps born here in 1633, and his parents' house is still standing.

At (70 m.) *Alconbury Hill* (comp. p. 155) A 1 joins ERMINE STREET, the Roman road to Lincoln, which reaches this point from London via Royston and Huntingdon. It then runs, dead straight, across the E verge of the **Fens** (p. 162). — 77 m. (by-pass) *Stilton* was once the collecting point for the famous cheese of that name, which, originating in the Vale of Belvoir in the early 18th c., is chiefly made in Leicestershire.

78 m. *Norman Cross* (Norman Cross Motel¹, 30 R.). Memorial (1914) to the 7,000 French prisoners-of-war interned here in Napoleonic times. R. for **Peterborough,** 5½ m., see p. 150. — 84½ m. *Wansford* (Haycock³, 21 R.). A 1 crosses the river *Nene* here into the Soke of Peterborough (p. 150), then the river *Welland* into Lincs.

92 m. (by-pass) ***Stamford**, on the N bank of the Welland, is an unspoilt stone-built town (*George¹, 44 R.; Crown², 16 R.; St Martin², 10 R.). Pop. 12,700. Of its four fine churches St Mary's has a noble E.E. tower with Dec. spire; All Saints is E.E., with Perp. tower and brasses; St John's is Perp., with good glass and woodwork; St George's, rebuilt 1420, has notable nave arcades and old glass. Stamford's almshouses are known as 'Callises' from the fact that their founders were wool merchants of the staple of Calais; the most interesting is Browne's Hospital, founded 1480, with Jacobean hall and chapel. The town hall dates from 1777, the former theatre, in St Mary's St., from 1769.

In Stamford Baron, on the S side of the Welland, is St Martin's, with the tomb of William Cecil, Lord Burghley (or Burleigh, 1520–98), Elizabeth I's chief minister. Close by is the entrance to the park of ***Burghley House** (pr. burly), seat of the Marquis of

Exeter and one of the best examples of later Elizabethan architecture. Built in 1553–87, it has painted ceilings, silver fireplaces, furniture, pictures, etc. (open April–Sept. on Tues., Wed., Thurs., Sat., & b.h. 11–5, Sun. 2–5; luncheons and teas). *Barnack*, 3 m. SE, once famous for its building stone, has a *church with a Saxon tower and an E.E. spire (one of the earliest in the country), porch, and font.

A1 now leaves the Fen District and enters Rutland. — 94 m. *Great Casterton* (Casterton Motel[3], 12 R.), E of which are the remains of a small Roman town. — 95 m. *Tickencote* church has a late-Norman chancel arch of five orders, and *Exton* church, 4 m. W, is celebrated for its *monuments. — 98 m. *Stretton* (Ram Jam Inn[2], 11 R.), beyond which Lincs is re-entered. — 103½ m. *Colsterworth*. ½ m. NW is *Woolsthorpe Manor*, birthplace of Sir Isaac Newton in 1642 (NT; Mon., Wed., Sat. 11–1 & 2.30–6). — Ermine Street now forks r. for Lincoln, while A1 descends the valley of the river *Witham*.

112½ m. (by-pass, 5 m. long) **Grantham**, an ancient red-brick town with machine works. Pop. 25,700. The museum in St Peter's Hill (9.30–6.30 or dusk) has relics of Sir Isaac Newton, who is commemorated by a statue opposite. Castlegate (note the real beehive in front of the Beehive Inn) leads to *St Wulfram's*, the parish church (E.E. and Dec.), with a steeple 281 ft high, good window tracery, a 15th c. font, a chained library, and a crypt. Adjacent, the schoolhouse attended by Newton (who carved his name on a window ledge) and Grantham House, late-14th to 18th c., with garden (NT; open Wed. in April–Sept., 2.30–5). The *Angel in the High St., with a rich late-15th c. façade, is one of the grandest old inns in the country. Westgate, adjacent, is a fine old street. Grantham gingerbread is noted.

HOTELS. **George*[1], 43 R.; **Angel & Royal*[1], TH, 28 R.; *White Hart*[2], 20 R. *YH*, 6 Dudley Rd.

Harlaxton Manor, between Grantham and Belvoir, is leased by the Jesuits to Stanford University, California, as one of its four European study centres.

Belvoir Castle (pr. beaver), 7 m. WSW of Grantham, is the lordly seat of the Duke of Rutland, entirely rebuilt by James Wyatt in 1808–16. It contains a magnificent collection of *pictures (by Rembrandt, Rubens, etc.), tapestries, furniture, and other works of art (open April–Sept. on Wed., Thurs., Sat. 12–6, Sun. 2–7, Good Friday and b.h. Mon. & Tues. 11–7; in Oct. on Sun. only, 2–5; luncheons and teas). — *Bottesford* church, 3 m. N of Belvoir, 7½ m. WNW of Grantham, contains a famous series of *monuments to the successive owners of Belvoir. — A607 leads N from Grantham to **Lincoln** (24½ m.; p. 156).

A1 enters Notts at (122½ m.) Shire Bridge. R., the octagonal crocketed steeple of *Claypole* church (fine pulpit).

127 m. (by-pass, 6½ m. long) **Newark** (Clinton Arms[1], 20 R.; Ram[2], 16 R.; Robin Hood[3], 10 R.), a picturesque old town often

called *Newark-on-Trent* although 1½ m. from the river. Pop. 24,800. The *Castle* of the Bishops of Lincoln, where King John died in 1216, has a fine 12th c. gateway. It was held for Charles I during the Civil War, enduring three sieges, and was slighted in 1646. The siege works include the 'Queen's Sconce', a highly impressive earthwork. In the splendid market place is the Perp. church of St Mary Magdalene, heavily restored, but with a good screen (1508), stalls with misericords (1525), the Flemyng brass (Flemish, 1363), and a Norman crypt. The municipal museum is in Appleton Gate, close by (week-days 10–1 & 2–5; Sun. 2–5, in April–Sept. only). — Lincoln (p. 156) is 16 m. NE of Newark, by A 46.

At Newark you leave A 1 for A 616, which diverges l. (NW) and crosses the river Trent at (1·29 m.) *Kelham*.

Here A 617 branches l. for (5 m.) **Southwell** (pr. suth'l; Admiral Rodney[2], 6 R.; Saracen's Head Restaurant), a quiet little place famous for its **MINSTER, which became the Cathedral of a new diocese in 1884. This was originally the church of a college of secular canons, which survived until 1841. The nave and transepts of the church, and the three towers, are Norman work of ca. 1108–40, and the interior is most impressive. The clerestory windows are circular, a rare feature. In the N transept note the tomb of Edwin Sandys, Archbishop of York 1576–88. The choir, rebuilt in the E.E. period, 1234–43, has a stone rood-screen of 1335, quintuple sedilia, and a brass lectern from Newstead Abbey. The triforium arches enclose the clerestory. In the E window, Flemish glass of the 16th c., from the Temple Church in Paris. The ***Chapter House*, added in the Dec. period, 1380–1400, with a superb doorway, is the gem of the Minster, with exquisite naturalistic carvings and vaulting supported by the usual central pillar. On the S side of the Minster are the Bishop's Manor and the ruins of the old palace of the Archbishops of York. — Charles I, lodged at the Saracen's Head, surrendered to the Scottish Commissioners in 1646. At Burgage Manor (YH), near the railway station, Byron spent his Cambridge vacations in 1804–7.

On A 616, 1·40 m. **Ollerton** (Hop Pole[2], 12 R.; Forest House[3], unlic., 6 R.) and *Edwinstowe* (Dukeries[2], 9 R.), 2 m. W, are centres for the exploration of Sherwood Forest. Edwinstowe Church, where Robin Hood and Maid Marian are supposed to have been married, has a fine steeple and a rare example of a pillar-piscina in the chancel. — About 2 m. S of Ollerton is *Rufford Abbey*, founded in 1148 as a Cistercian monastery. The present Jacobean mansion, in a fine park, was for 300 years seat of the Savile family, but since 1938 it has been in the hands of the Ministry of Works.

***Sherwood Forest** was once a royal demesne of 100,000 acres, covering the area between Nottingham, Chesterfield, Worksop, and Newark, but it was mostly disafforested in the 18th c. and is partly spoilt by the eastward advance of the Notts coalfield. It now measures roughly 20 m. in length and 5–10 m. in width. Much of the beautiful woodlands in the N part has been preserved through its inclusion in the 'Dukeries', i.e. the formerly ducal seats and superb parks of Welbeck, Clumber, Thoresby, and Worksop. The forest is famous as the haunt of Robin Hood, the legendary outlaw, whose name (said to derive from that of the forest-elf Hodeken) occurs in every part of England.

The lovely tract of forest N of the Ollerton-Edwinstowe road is known as *Bilhagh* and, farther W, *Birklands*. Close to the Edwinstowe-Budby road is (l.) the *Major Oak*, the monarch of Sherwood, with a girth of 30 ft at a height of 5 ft and about 1400 years old. Farther W are other fine oaks.

A 616 crosses the forest from Ollerton to (143 m.) *Budby*, E of which lies **Thoresby Hall,** seat of Countess Manvers (once of the Dukes of Kingston), built in 1864–8 from the plans of Anthony Salvin (open Good Friday to Sept. on Wed., Thurs., Sat. 2.30–6, Sun. & b.h. 12.30–6, Tues. after b.h. 2.30–6; lunches and teas). Notable collection of arms and armour. The *park, 12 m. in circuit, has a lake and a chestnut avenue. — A 616, the direct but less interesting road to Sheffield (2 m. shorter), forks l. at Budby, joining the road from Nottingham at Barlborough (11 m.; p. 131).

A 6009 continues through the forest, with Welbeck Park on the l. and Clumber Park on the r. **Welbeck Abbey**, the former seat of the Duke of Portland, on the site of a Premonstratensian house founded in 1153, was built in 1604 and has later additions. It is celebrated for the underground rooms and tunnels (1½ m. in aggregate length) constructed at enormous expense by the eccentric 5th Duke of Portland (d. 1879), including a picture gallery, ball room, and riding school. But Welbeck is now in use as an Army pre-Sandhurst technical school, and neither the mansion nor the park (10 m. in circuit) is open to the public.

***Clumber Park**, former seat of the Duke of Newcastle, now belongs to the NT. The house was demolished in 1937, but the ornate neo-Gothic church, by G. F. Bodley, 1886–9 (service on Sun. at 3 p.m.), and the stables survive. From A 6009 the entrance to the park is by Carburton Lodge or Truman's Lodge. The park, 3,784 acres, is a landscape design of the late 18th c., with a lake, pleasure grounds, cafés, and a famous lime-tree avenue 3½ m. long (a public thoroughfare) among its features.

149 m. **Worksop** (Ashley², 6 R.; Lion², 13 R.; Royal², 10 R.), an agricultural town on the edge of the coalfield. Pop. 35,400. The

*priory of Austin canons founded here in 1103 survives in the late-Norman nave and towers of the parish church, the Lady Chapel (13th c.), and the gatehouse (early 14th c.). Note the S door, of yew, with ironwork of ca. 1200. Municipal Museum in Memorial Avenue. Worksop Manor (no adm.) belonged in succession to the Dukes of Norfolk and the Dukes of Newcastle. Worksop College (420 boys) was founded in 1895. **Steetley Chapel*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. near the Barlborough road, is an outstanding example of enriched late-Norman work, ca. 1150.

From Worksop you follow A 57, which reaches Yorkshire at 152 m. — $166\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Sheffield** (see Vol. III), entered by Attercliffe Road.

D. Nottingham

Plan, see p. 129

HOTELS. **Victoria*[1] (v, B 3), 108 R.; *County*[2] (c, B 3), 34 R.; *George*[1] (g, C 4) 62 R.; *Edwalton Hall*[2], at West Bridgford (beyond D 6), 2 m. SE, 9 R.; *Flying Horse*[2] (f, B 4), TH, 84 R.; *Milton's Head*[2] (m, B 3), 11 R.; *Portland*[2] (p, B 5) 50 R. Unlicensed: *Strathmore*[2], 4 Vivian Avenue, 12 R.; *Andrew*[3], 308 Mansfield Rd (A B 2), 12 R.; *Waverley*[3], 107 Portland Rd, 19 R.; *Windsor*[3], 120 Goldsmith St. (A 4), 9 R. — RESTAURANTS. *Severne's*, 10 Middle Pavement (BC 4); *Le Buffet*, Upper Parliament St. (B 3).

RAILWAY STATIONS. *Midland* (BC 5), for the London Midland Region; *Victoria* (B 3), to be closed.

THEATRE. *Playhouse* (A 4), with restaurant. — INFORMATION BUREAU, Burnton St. (B 3). — TRAVEL AGENTS. *Cook's*, 47 Clumber St. (B 3, 4); *Dean & Dawson*, 3 Upper Parliament St. (AB 3); *Lunn's*, 42 Friar Lane.

Nottingham, the county town, 'Queen of the Midlands', is the metropolis of the hosiery and lace industries and has also many engineering works, the Royal Ordnance Factory, and important miscellaneous manufactures. It is situated on a group of sandstone hills sloping down to the N bank of the *Trent*, which is navigable thence to the Humber for 120-ton barges. Pop. 311,900.

HISTORY. Captured by the Danes in 868, *Snotengaham* became the chief of the five boroughs of the Danelaw or Danelagh (the others being Derby, Leicester, Lincoln, and Stamford). In 1642 Charles I unfurled his standard at Nottingham, but in the following year the castle was captured by Colonel Hutchinson. The modern prosperity of the city is based on the stocking frame invented by William Lee, curate of Calverton (1589), on James Hargreaves's spinning jenny (1764), and on Sir Richard Arkwright's spinning mill (1769). Nottingham was a centre of the Luddite riots of 1811–16, when the starving weavers attempted to improve their position by the destruction of machinery. Most of Britain's 223 oil wells are situated in the Nottingham area. — Tablets commemorate the birth in 1829 of William Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, in Notintone Place, Sneinton (a SE suburb), and Byron's residence in 1798–9 at Newstead House, St James St. (A B 4), while at school in Nottingham.

The **City Centre** (B 4) was the largest market place in the country until the market was transferred in 1928 to the covered market in King Edward St. (C 5). The famous Goose Fair formerly held here now takes place on the Noel St. side of the 'Forest' (A 1), on

the 1st Thurs. in Oct. and the two succeeding days. The *Council House* at the end of the square, in the classical style and crowned by a dome, was built by Cecil Howitt in 1929. Most of the houses in the square and the adjoining streets have projecting upper stories supported by pillars. Long Row has some of the best shops in the city.

N of the City Centre are the imposing *Guildhall* (1929) and the *Technical College* (1953–5), both by Cecil Howitt. — In the *Arboretum* (A 2), a beautiful park, are statues of Fergus O'Connor (1794–1855), the Chartist leader, and of Samuel Morley (1809–86), hosiery manufacturer and philanthropist; in front of the *College of Arts*, a statue of Richard Parkes Bonington (1801–28). — W of the Centre, the *Roman Catholic Cathedral* (A 3), an early work of A.W.N. Pugin (1842–4), and the *Playhouse* (1959–63).

The **Castle** (A 5) occupies the summit of a rock, 133 ft high, and commands a good view. The new Maid Marian Way cuts across the old streets leading up from the city centre to the Castle. Outside the castle walls there are bronze statues of Robin Hood (p. 136) and his merry men (1952). The old castle destroyed by Parliament in 1651 was succeeded in 1674 by the Italianate palace of the Duke of Newcastle, which was burned by the Reform rioters of 1831. In 1878 it was opened as the **Museum and Art Gallery* (10–7 or dusk, Sun. 2–4.45; café).

Ceramics (Nottingham stoneware), textiles, and lace; old vehicles; alabaster carvings of the Nottingham School, 14–15th c.; works by the local artists Thomas and Paul Sandby and R. P. Bonington and by Morland, Wilson, W. Nicholson, and others. The visitor is shown the dungeons and 'Mortimer's Hole', by which Edward III gained access to the castle in 1330 in order to arrest his mother and her paramour Roger de Mortimer. Near the entrance is the ancient 'Trip to Jerusalem' inn.

Castle Boulevard (A 5) leads to (2 m.) *Highfields Park* (250 acres), presented in 1928 to the city by Lord Trent (Jesse Boot, 1850–1931), who opened his first chemist's shop in Nottingham in 1877. The **University**, founded as a University College in 1881 and incorporated in 1948, has faculties of pure science, applied science, education, arts, medicine, agriculture, and horticulture. The *Trent Building* (by Morley Horder), with a clock tower, dates from 1922–8, the *Portland Building*, in the classical style, from 1956, and the *Science Department* was erected in 1962–6.

***Wollaton Hall** (pr. wool'atun), in a 700-acre park on the other side of Derby Road, was built in 1580–7 from the designs of Robert Smythson. It now houses the city's *Natural History Museum* (10–7, Sun. 2.30–5.30; closed at dusk; teas in summer). Wollaton church contains Willoughby tombs, and *Lenton* church, close by, has a sculptured Norman *font.

Nottingham's chief factories include I. & R. Morley's hosiery works (BC4), the Boots drug factory (at Beeston, beyond the University), Player's tobacco factory (beyond A3), the hosiery and lace factories of the Nottingham Manufacturing Co. (C5), and the Raleigh cycle works.

On the road from Nottingham NW to Matlock (25 m.; p. 144), A610, beyond the motorway M1 (p. 128), is (8½ m.) *Eastwood*, the mining town (pop. 11,000; Sun Inn², 11 R.) where D. H. Lawrence was born in 1885, at 8a Victoria Street. In 1895 the family moved to 'The Breach' in the same street. The district provides the setting of his earlier novels.

13. The Peak District

The hilly district at the S end of the Pennine Chain, generally known as the ***Derbyshire Peak**, includes the highlands of NW Derbyshire and parts of Staffs, Cheshire, and Yorkshire, and is grassland rather than moorland. The name is singularly inappropriate and is said to derive from the early-Mercian Peac tribe. The Peak District is now a *National Park* of 542 sq.m., extending from the outskirts of Marsden on the N to Ilam on the S, and from the outskirts of Matlock and Sheffield on the E to those of Macclesfield and Glossop on the W. The Buxton district is excluded. Information centres at Edale and Buxton.

The 'High' or 'Dark Peak', N and W of Buxton, consists of millstone grit and is a typical karst formation rising to over 2000 ft, with low black lines of cliff known as 'edges'; while the 'Low' or 'White Peak', S and E of Buxton, is a limestone formation, with the rocky and wooded valleys of the *Dove*, *Derwent*, and *Wye*, and their tributaries, as its chief attractions. The numerous lead-workings are now disused. Most motoring visitors content themselves with inspection of these dales and of the great country mansions of Chatsworth and Haddon Hall. The leading holiday resorts are Buxton and Matlock.

ROADS. Of the three routes from Derby to Manchester described below, *A* and *B* are about the same distance, 58–59 m., and both give an opportunity of seeing Dovedale, while *B* takes you through Buxton. *C*, 3–4 m. longer, is much the most beautiful of the three routes and must be taken by those wishing to see Chatsworth and Haddon Hall. To see Dovedale, Chatsworth, and Haddon, drive via Ashbourne to Thorpe, thence via Tissington and across country via Winster to Rowsley or Bakewell. — Of the two routes from Manchester to Sheffield, *E* is the shorter and better road, but *D* will be chosen by those wishing to visit the Castleton caves.

A. From Derby to Manchester via Leek and Macclesfield

RAIL. The trains from Derby to Leek, 38½ m., few and slow, run via Uttoxeter (change) and the Churnet Valley (comp. p. 141). The line between Leek and Macclesfield is closed. From Macclesfield to Manchester, 20 m., the rail and road routes coincide. — ROAD, 58 m., by A52 and A523.

This route skirts the W edge of the Peak District. From Derby to *Ashbourne* by A 52, 13 m., see p. 141. — The river *Dove*, boundary between Derbyshire and Staffs, is crossed at (14½ m.) *Mayfield* (Sunnyside², 7 R.). — A 52 climbs to the moors, and at 18 m. you bear r. on A 523. — 20 m. *Waterhouses*, where the river *Hamps* is crossed. Fine walk down its valley (it disappears in dry summers), along the disused railway track, to (8 m.) its junction with the Manifold below Beeston Tor (comp. p. 142).

28 m. *Leek*, a silk-spinning town with a Saxon cross in the churchyard. Pop. 19,100. L., off the road to Buxton (A 53; 12½ m.), beyond *Blackshaw Moor* (*Three Horse Shoes Inn¹, 6 R.), are the *Roaches*, jagged hills of millstone grit (1500 ft). — On A 523, farther on, is *Rudyard Lake* (YH above the NW end), an attractive reservoir created in 1793. Rudyard Kipling's parents spent their honeymoon here. — A 523 crosses the river *Dane* into Cheshire. At 38½ m. a by-road leads l. to (3 m.) the picturesque village of **Gawsworth*. Gawsworth Hall, a half-timbered manor house, was the home of Mary Fitton, maid of honour to Elizabeth I and doubtfully identified with the 'Dark Lady' of Shakespeare's sonnets (open Sun. & b.h. 2–7 from April to Sept.).

41 m. **Macclesfield** is the chief British centre of the silk industry, established here in 1756. Pop. 38,500. The West Park Museum and Art Gallery, in Prestbury Road, includes an Egyptian collection (9.15–6.30, Oct.–March 9.35–4.30). Hotels: Macclesfield Arms¹, 55 R.; Bull's Head², 19 R. Oakenclough YH, 4½ m. SE. The road from Macclesfield to Buxton (A 537 at first; 12 m.) climbs for 7 m. through the moorlands of Macclesfield Forest, reaching its highest point (1690 ft) at the *Cat & Fiddle Inn*.

On A 523, l., 43 m., *Prestbury* (Bridge, White Thorn, good restaurants), a well-to-do residential place. — 46 m. *Adlington Hall*, home of the Leghs since 1315, with a great hall of ca. 1450, a 'black-and-white' portion (1581), and a Georgian S front and W wing (shown on Sat., Sun., & b.h. 2.30–6 from Easter to Sept.; teas). — 47½ m. *Poynton*. A by-road leads l. to **Bramall Hall**, a splendid specimen of black-and-white architecture, dating mainly from 1590–1600 and containing a museum (daily, except Thurs., 10 or 11–1 & 2–4 or 7). Park Café. — 49½ m. *Hazel Grove* (pop. 32,300).

51½ m. **Stockport**, and 58 m. **Manchester** (entered by Ardwick Green), see Vol. III.

B. From Derby to Manchester via Ashbourne and Buxton

RAIL. The railway route from Derby to Buxton is via Miller's Dale (see p. 143). — ROAD, 59 m., by A 52, A 515, and A 6.

A 52 leaves **Derby** (p. 123) by Friar Gate (pl. A 1, 2). — 2½ m. *Mackworth* (Mackworth[1], 16 R.). — 4 m. *Kirk Langley* (*Meynell Arms[1], 10 R.).

13 m. **Ashbourne** (Green Man[2], 11 R.), a largely Georgian town on the S edge of the Peak District. Pop. 5,700. St Oswald's, a fine church of the 13–14th c., with a 215-ft spire, contains the Cokayne monuments and the well-known monument to Penelope Boothby, by Thomas Banks, 1791. Ashbourne is noted for its gingerbread.

Road and railway descend the DOVE VALLEY from Ashbourne. — 1½ m. *Mayfield* (p. 140). Then B 5032. — 4½ m. *Ellastone* is identified with the Hayslope of 'Adam Bede'. Rousseau and Thérèse Le Vasseur stayed at *Wootton Hall*, 1 m. N, from March 1766 to May 1767, and here he worked on his 'Confessions'. *Norbury* *church, on the other side of the Dove, has a 14th c. chancel, a wealth of heraldic glass, the Fitzherbert monuments, and two Saxon crosses. Then l. by B 5030. — 7 m. *Rocester* (pr. rohster). At the mouth of the *CHURNET VALLEY (railway to Leek, but no road) is *Denstone College*, 1½ m. N, a public school founded in 1868 (380 boys), and near Rocester, too (1 m. E), is *Abbotsholme School*, founded by Dr Cecil Reddie, the educational pioneer, in 1889. *Alton Towers*, 2½ m. NW of Denstone, is a popular resort, with cable cars, restaurant, and *gardens. Dimmingsdale YH, 2 m. NW. 3 m. W of Rocester, the ruins of *Croxden Abbey* (Cistercian, 1179; AM, 9–4, 5.30, or 7, Sun. from 2). — 12 m. *Uttoxeter* (sometimes pr. uxter; White Hart[1], 13 R.), a market town on the road from Derby to Stoke-on-Trent. Pop. 8,300.

Ashbourne is a frequent starting point for a visit to ****Dovedale**, a narrow limestone valley hemmed in by fantastic rocks and interspersed with woods. The NT owns 2,161 acres in the valleys of the Dove, Manifold, and Hamps, and a further 2,966 acres are protected by covenant. A road leads W from Ashbourne, then N, to (4 m.) *Thorpe* (Peveril of the Peak[2], 29 R.), and then down to (1 m.) a bridge over the Dove. It goes on past the Izaak Walton Hotel[1] (26 R.) to (1 m.) the village of *Ilam*, with a church containing the shrine of St Bertram, a Norman font, and a sculpture by Chantrey. In the churchyard, two Saxon crosses. In the grounds of Ilam Hall (YH and caravan camp) the river Manifold surfaces again after having flowed underground from Thor's Cave (see p. 142). From the bridge over the Dove a footpath ascends

Dovedale on the E bank of the stream, between *Bunster* (1000 ft) and *Thorpe Cloud* (942 ft; view). Beyond the stepping stones and Sharplow Point are (l.) the Twelve Apostles and the Church and (r.) Tissington Spires. At Reynard's Cave (above, r.) the valley narrows. The Lion's Head rock is well named. At (2 m.) the *Dove Holes* (two caverns) the scenery changes, and from this point to Beresford Dale (5 m.; see below) the Dove flows between bare hills. From (1 m.) the hamlet of *Mill Dale* a road ascends to (1½ m.) Alsop-en-le-Dale.

Beyond Ashbourne A515 ascends to (16 m.) *Tissington* (r.), a very pretty village where the local custom of *well-dressing (with sacred pictures composed of petal mosaic) is said to have originated. It takes place at Tissington on Ascension Day, at other places in Derbyshire on various dates. — 19 m. *Alsop-en-le-Dale*. The road then crosses bleak moorlands.

At 23 m. a road descends l. to (2 m.) *Hartington* (Charles Cotton², 9 R.; YH), noted for its cheese, 1 m. from which the Dove flows through ***Beresford Dale**, a ravine ¼ m. long, with the celebrated *Fishing House* (1674) of Charles Cotton, Izaak Walton's friend and biographer. From *Hulme End*, 2 m. W of Hartington, a walk may be taken down the *Valley of the Manifold, where the light railway has been converted into a road or footpath. The best scenery is at (3½ m.) *Thor's Cave*, near which the Manifold disappears. Its valley (to Ilam 4 m.) is worth exploring, or after 1 m. you may turn r. up the valley of the *Hamps* (see p. 140).

At (24 m.) the highest point of the road (1163 ft) a road diverges r. for (1 m.) *Arbor Low* (AM; 9.30–4, 5.30, or 7, Sun. from 2), a neolithic circle of fifty fallen stones within a circular bank and internal ditch (2000–1600 B.C.). — At 26 m. a road diverges r. for (2½ m.) *Longnor*, an angling resort on the Dove, with inns (Cheshire Cheese, etc.). — At (31 m.) a crossroads a by-road leads r. to (2 m.) *Chelmorton* church, said to be the highest in England (1175 ft).

34 m. **Buxton** (anciently Buckstones), the highest town of any size in England (950–1100 ft), with a dry and invigorating climate, is a summer resort (season June-Sept.) and a dormitory suburb of Manchester. Skiing is sometimes possible. The radio-active subthermal springs (82° F., 28° C.) were known to the Romans as *Aquae Arnemetiae*, but Buxton's former importance as a spa has dwindled. Pop. 19,400.

Buxton's chief architectural feature is the *Crescent*, a Palladian terrace 316 ft long, built by John Carr of York for the 5th Duke of Devonshire in 1780–4. The *Pavilion Gardens*, through which flows the infant *Wye*, are farther W, and here or hereabouts are the Pavilion, Opera House, Playhouse, Concert Hall, a café, boating lake, etc. The large domed building near the Palace Hotel

is the *Devonshire Royal Hospital*, built as a riding school, converted to its present use in 1857, and now a national centre for the treatment of rheumatism. Its dome, 154 ft in diameter, 118 ft in height, is claimed to be the widest in the world. In Higher Buxton, the oldest part of the town, are the *Town Hall*; the *Library & Museum* (Terrace Road), with geological and palaeological collections, etc. (week-days 10–1 & 2.30–5 or 6); and *St Anne's* church (early 17th c.).

HOTELS. **Palace*[1], 132 R.; **St Ann's*[2], 59 R.; **Old Hall*[2], 50 R.; *Lee Wood*[2], 38 R.; *Hartington*[2], 17 R.; *Eagle*[2], 16 R.; *Grove*[2], 20 R.; *Portland*[2], 26 R.; *Buckingham*[2], 42 R. Unlicensed: *Nanango*[3], 7 R.; *Griff*[4], 8 R.; *Hawthorn*[4], 7 R.; *Moorview*[4], 7 R.; etc. — *YH*, Harpur Hill Rd. — RESTAURANT. *Cavendish.* — INFORMATION BUREAU at the Public Library.

From the end of the Broad Walk, on the S side of the Pavilion Gardens, a footpath leads to (1 m.) *Poole's Cavern*, with a small museum (April–Nov. 10–dusk). — On the Leek road (comp. p. 140), 2½ m. SW of Buxton, is *Axe Edge* (1800 ft), with *Flash* at its S end, said to be the highest village in England (1515 ft). - The finest point in the beautiful DANE VALLEY, SW of Buxton, is **Lud Church*, a rocky chasm accessible by road (9 m.); it lies on the edge of the valley of the Black Brook, above its junction with the river Dane. — Walk down the Wye to *Miller's Dale*, see p. 146.

Beyond Buxton the Manchester road (A 6) ascends to 1401 ft, then gradually descends through the *Goyt* valley. — Cheshire is entered at (41½ m.) *Whaley Bridge* (Windgather Cottage YH, 2½ m. SE). — 45 m. *Disley* (Ram's Head[2], 8 R.). On the W, *Lyme Park* (NT), 1,321 acres of deer-park and moorland. The house, home of the Legh family for six centuries, is Elizabethan, enlarged by Giacomo Leoni in 1726 and Lewis Wyatt in 1817 (shown daily 1–7, winter 2–4; closed Dec.–Feb.; park and gardens always open 8–dusk; restaurant). — 49½ m. *Hazel Grove*, and thence to (59 m.) **Manchester**, see p. 140.

C. From Derby to Manchester via Matlock and Buxton

RAIL (one of the most beautiful stretches of railway in England). London Midland Region from Derby (Midland) to Matlock, 17 m. in 25–45 min.; to Buxton, 37 m. in 70–100 min.; to Manchester (Central), 61½ m. in 85 min. — 8 m. *Belper*. — 10 m. *Ambergate*, a curious triangular station, junction for Chesterfield (13 m.). — 12 m. *Whatstandwell*. — 15 m. *Cromford*. — 16 m. *Matlock Bath*. — 17 m. **Matlock**. — 19 m. *Darley Dale*, for Winster (2½ m.). — 21½ m. *Rowsley*, for Haddon Hall (1¾ m.) and Chatsworth (2¼ m.). — 25 m. *Bakewell*. — 27 m. *Great Longstone*, for Ashford. — 31½ m. *Miller's Dale*, junction for **Buxton** (5½ m.). — 36 m. *Peak Forest*, for Peak Dale. — 39¾ m. *Chapel-en-le-Frith* (Central). — 42 m. *Chinley*. — 53½ m. *Cheadle Heath*, Stockport. — 61½ m. **Manchester** (Central).

ROAD, 62½ m., by A 6.

A 6, the finest main road through the Peak District, leaves **Derby** (p. 123) by King St. (pl. A 1) and ascends the valley of the *Derwent* as far as Rowsley (trout-fishing). — 2½ m. *Allestree* (Court Barbecue restaurant). — 4½ m. *Duffield*, with the founda-

tions of a Norman keep (NT). — 6 m. *Milford*, a remarkable company village founded by the Strutts in the 1780's. — 7½ m. *Belper* ('beau repaire'), where a cotton mill was established in 1775–6 by Jedediah Strutt (demolished 1962). Pop. 15,800. — 10 m. *Ambergate* (Ambergate[4], unlic., 8 R.; Shining Cliff YH, 2 m. W). The scenery improves as one enters the Peak District. — 12½ m. *Whatstandwell*.

R., *Crich Stand* (955 ft; pr. crych), with a view tower and the Sherwood Foresters war memorial (revolving light). A road leads E via *Crich* (tramway museum, open Sat. & Sun.) to (3½ m.) the ruins of ***Wingfield Manor**, which was begun in 1440 and was long the residence of the Earls of Shrewsbury. Mary Queen of Scots spent two periods of confinement here, in 1569 and 1584–5. — Road W from Whatstandwell to (4 m.) *Wirksworth*, where the Moot Hall is the centre for the remnants of the Low Peak lead-mining, which was ruined by water in the workings. Well-dressing (p. 142) at Whitsuntide. The fine church, 13–14th c., contains a sculptured Saxon coffin-lid of the 6th c.

15 m. *Cromford* (pr. crumford; Greyhound[3], 8 R.), where Sir Richard Arkwright built the first successful cotton mill in 1771, driven by water-power. It still stands at the beginning of the disused Cromford Canal. — 16 m. *Matlock Bath*; 18 m. *Matlock Bridge*.

Matlock (pop. 19,400) comprises several scattered settlements. The shopping centre is *Matlock Bridge*, by the river Derwent, with a medieval bridge. *Matlock Bank*, on the steep hillside, is a 19th c. residential area. The pristine beauty of the district has been impaired by quarrying and over-building. Tarmac was invented at the Cawdor Quarry. *Matlock Bath* is a holiday resort and by far the most picturesque part of the town, being situated in the depths of the Derwent gorge, on the E bank of which tower limestone cliffs. The mineral springs discovered in 1698 (68° F., 20° C.) are now neglected, and Matlock owed its fame as 'the metropolis of hydropathy' to John Smedley, who here opened the first hydro in the country in 1850 (now the county council offices).

HOTELS. *New Bath*[2], 62 R., *Temple*[2], 12 R., both at Matlock Bath. Unlicensed: *High Tor*[3], 18 R.; *Thornton*[4], 8 R.; *Cavendish*[4], 7 R.; *Dale*[4], 7 R. — *YH*, Brumswood Rd.

Among Matlock's popular attractions are the 'petrifying' wells and the caves (mostly old lead-workings). The *High Tor*, E of Matlock Bath, is a limestone rock rising 400 ft above the river and commanding a splendid *view. Farther E is *Riber Castle*, built in 1868 and now a zoo of British fauna, with a nature reserve. On the W side of the river are the wooded *Heights of Abraham* (view-tower), and still higher is the *Masson* (1100 ft). Behind the latter lies the quaint upland village of *Bonsall*.

The Derwent valley expands beyond Matlock. — 21 m. *Darley Dale*, with one of the oldest churchyard yews in the country.

A road leads WSW to (3 m.) *Winster* (Elton YH, 1 m.), which has a late 17th c. market house (NT) and is noted for its mumming dance. The road from Winster to Rowsley passes (r.) the *Rowtor Rocks* and (l.) *Robin Hood's Stride* and *Cratcliff Tor*, at the base of which is a hermitage with a 14th c. crucifix carved in the rock.

22 m. *Rowsley* (*Peacock[1], 21 R.), at the confluence of the Wye and the Derwent.

Chatsworth, the palatial seat of the Duke of Devonshire, is situated in the Derwent valley, 3½ m. N of Rowsley (walkers should take the path on the W bank of the stream) and 4 m. E of Bakewell. The huge Palladian mansion, 560 ft long, was built on the site of an earlier house by William Cavendish, the 1st Duke, in 1687–1707, his architects being William Talman and Thomas Archer. Many of the state apartments have ceiling or wall paintings by Laguerre or Thornhill. The N wing, by Sir Jeffry Wyatville, was added in 1820–40. The house is open in April Sept.: Wed., Thurs., Fri. 11.30–4, Sat. & Sun. 2–5.30, b.h. & following Tues. 11.30–5.30. Gardens: Mon. to Fri. 11.30–4.30, Sat. & Sun. 2–6, b.h. 11.30–6.

Chatsworth contains a magnificent collection of paintings, *old master drawings, sculptures, tapestries, furniture, books, and objects of art, a close inspection of which will require several hours. The formal gardens, laid out by Joseph Paxton after 1826, include fountains, waterfalls, rocks, orangery, rose garden adorned with busts, the Dolphin House, the Grand Cascade, and a metal willow which weeps at unexpected moments. The *deer park, 10 m. in circuit, is open to the public. On a height behind the house is the Elizabethan *Hunting Tower* (*view), and near the bridge is *Queen Mary's Bower*, a low square tower said to have been the favourite resort of Mary Queen of Scots when a prisoner at Chatsworth (on five occasions between 1570 and 1581).

The model village of *Edensor* (pr. ensor), W of the park, has a church, rebuilt by Gilbert Scott in 1867, containing the Cavendish monuments and a brass in memory of John Beaton (d. 1570), steward to Mary Queen of Scots. Kathleen, Marchioness of Hartington (sister of President Kennedy), who was killed in a car crash in 1943, is buried here. The Duke lives at Edensor House. – At the N end of the park is the attractive village of *Baslow* (Peacock[2], 10 R.).

Stanton Moor, SW of Rowsley, was a burial ground and place of worship of a Bronze Age tribe (ca. 1400–1100 B.C.), with over 70 cairns, stone circles (incl. the *Nine Ladies*, AM), and a standing stone.

Beyond Rowsley road (A 6) and railway ascend the *valley of the *Wye* (trout-fishing). At 23½ m. A 524 diverges l. for Winster and Ashbourne (p. 141; 14 m.).

On this road you fork r. after 1 m. for (¾ m.) *Alport*, a village at the junction of the *Lathkill* and *Bradford* valleys, both of which are worth exploring, the former on foot. In the latter, ¾ m. further, is the village of *Youlgrave*, the church of which has interesting monuments, Pre-Raphaelite glass, and a curious 12th c. font with a projecting stoup.

On A 6, 25 m. (r.) ****Haddon Hall**, one of the seats of the Duke of Rutland, beautifully sited on a slope above the Wye and an ideal example of a baronial mansion. From the Avenels, its Norman owners, it passed by marriage in the mid-13th c. to the Vernon family, and it came to its present possessors through the marriage of Dorothy Vernon, the heiress (d. 1584), to Sir John Manners. The buildings enclose two courtyards on different levels. The NE tower and part of the chapel are late-Norman, the banqueting hall and most of the adjoining block date from the 14th c., the E range from the 15th, and the S or garden front from the 16th. A flight of steps (by which Dorothy Vernon eloped, according to tradition) descends to the beautiful terraced rose-gardens. Adm. on week-days (except Mon.) from Good Friday to Sept., 11–6; also on b.h. and preceding Sun. 2–6. Lunches and teas.

26 m. **Bakewell**, a delightfully situated little town, with old stone houses, and a convenient centre for visiting Chatsworth and Haddon (*Rutland Arms[2], 30 R.; Milford House[2], unlic., 9 R.). Pop. 4,000. 'Bakewell tarts' (more correctly 'puddings'), containing raspberry jam and ground almonds, are on sale here. The church, 12–14th c., has a 13th c. font and monuments of the Vernon and Manners families, including Sir George Vernon, the 'King of the Peak' (d. 1567), and his daughter Dorothy and her husband. Early incised slabs in the porch, Saxon cross in the churchyard. Grammar school and almshouses of the 17th c.

28 m. *Ashford in the Water*, with an old bridge and pretty corners. The church contains five 'virgin crants', paper garlands that used to be carried before maidens' coffins. — Farther on A 6 leaves the Wye, which above this point descends through Monsal Dale.

Monsal Dale can be explored on foot only, although part of it can be seen from the road from Ashford to (5½ m.) *Tideswell*, which has a large Dec. *church containing the brass of Bishop Robert Pursglove (d. 1579), last prior of Guisborough.

32 m. *Taddington* (952 ft). — At 33½ m. a road on the r. descends to (1½ m.) Miller's Dale, another beautiful reach of the Wye, with a NT property (64 acres) and the Ravenstor YH.

Classic *walk thence up the Wye to Buxton (6 m.), through Chee Dale, Wye Dale, and Ashwood Dale. *Chee Tor*, 300 ft above Chee Dale (l.), commands a grand view. — Near the road from Miller's Dale to Chapel-en-le-Frith (14 m.; p. 147) is *Tunstead* limestone quarry, said to be the largest in Europe, 1¼ m. long.

A 6 ascends Wye Dale and Ashwood Dale to (38 m.) **Buxton** (p. 142). Thence to **Manchester**, 62½ m., see p. 143.

D. From Manchester to Sheffield via Chapel-en-le-Frith and Hathersage

RAIL. London Midland Region from Manchester (Central) to Sheffield (Midland), 45½ m. in 1¾–2¼ hrs. Stopping trains only; the fast trains run from Manchester (London Road) to Sheffield (Victoria) in 1¼–1½ hrs. — **Manchester** (Central) and thence to *Stockport*, 9 m., see Vol. III. — 20 m. *Chinley*. Then the Cowburn Tunnel (2 m. 182 yds). — 26 m. *Edale*. — 31 m. *Hope*, for Castleton and Bradwell. — 32½ m. *Bamford*. — 34 m. *Hathersage*. — 36 m. *Grindleford*. Then the Totley Tunnel, which, with 3 m. 950 yds, is the longest tunnel in England after the Severn Tunnel. — 41 m. *Dore & Totley*. — 44 m. *Heeley*. — 45½ m. **Sheffield** (Midland).

ROAD, 45 m., by A6 and A625.

From **Manchester** by the Buxton road (A6) as far as (17 m.) *Whaley Bridge*, where Derbyshire is entered, see p. 143. ½ m. further you bear l. on A625. — 21 m. *Chapel-en-le-Frith* (i.e. in the forest), at the beginning of the High Peak. — Then a steep ascent (1 in 7) to 1405 ft. L., *Rushup Edge*; then *Mam Tor* (1700 ft; NT), known as the Shivering Mountain from the constant disintegration of the loose shale on its S face.

28 m. **Castleton** (Old Nag's Head[1], 11 R.; YH) lies at the head of the beautiful Hope Valley and is crowded in summer. The church has a Norman chancel arch, 17th c. box-pews, and an old library. Perched on a steep rock above the village is *Peak* or *Peveril Castle* (AM; 9.30–4, 5.30, or 7, Sun. from 2), founded in 1068 by William Peveril, who is supposed to have been one of William the Conqueror's natural sons. The great keep, 60 ft high, with walls 8 ft thick, dates from 1176. Scott's 'Peveril of the Peak' has little local interest.

Castleton is celebrated for its limestone *Caves (open daily throughout the year). The nearest and most impressive is the *Peak Cavern*, which extends for ½ m. into the hillside. Rope-making has been carried on for centuries at the entrance of the cavern. ¾ m. W is the *Speedwell Mine*, a visit to which includes a boat trip on a canal, ½ m. long, which was driven into the hill by lead-miners. This leads to a vast cavern, where the water plunges into an abyss. The best route from the Speedwell to the Blue John Mine is through the **Winnats* (NT), a grassy mountain pass, 1 m. long, flanked with rocks. The *Blue John Mine* derives its name from a beautiful amethystine fluor-spar ('bleu-jaune') found only in the Treak Cliff here in many varieties of colour. Articles in blue john are offered for sale. Close by is the *Treak Cliff Cavern.*

On A625, farther on, 30 m. *Hope*. At *Bagshaw*, 2 m. S, is the *Bagshaw Cavern.*

To the N of Hope opens the sequestered valley of **Edale** (NT properties of 1,126 acres; skiing sometimes possible), which is watered by the *Noe* stream and bounded on the S by *Lose Hill* (1563 ft), Mam Tor, and *Lord's Seat* (1818 ft) and on the N by the slopes of Kinder Scout. A road leads from Hope N, then W, to (5 m.) the village of *Edale* (Church[2], 11 R.; YH at Nether Booth, 2 m. E), amid grand scenery. This is a good point for the ascent of **Kinder Scout**, the plateau forming the highest part of the Peak District (2088 ft). The best walk across it is NW via Upper Booth, Edale Head House, Jacob's Ladder, and Edale Cross (1750 ft) to (7½ m.) *Hayfield* (Royal Restaurant; trains to Manchester), on the road between Chapel-en-le-Frith (2½ m.) and Glossop (4¾ m.). Or you may walk due N from Edale via Grindslow to the Snake Inn (4 m.; p. 149), and thence via Ashop Head (1670 ft) and the Kinder Reservoir to Hayfield (10½ m. in all).

The ***Pennine Way**, established by the National Parks Commission, is a long-distance route for walkers and riders. Some 250 m. in length and signposted, it runs from Edale along the W ridge of the Pennines, between the industrial regions of Lancashire and Yorkshire, and terminates at Kirk Yetholm in Scotland (see Vol. III).

On A 625, 32 m. *Mytham Bridge*, over the river *Derwent*. 1 m. N, *Bamford* (Marquis of Granby[1], 9 R.), beyond which lies the Ladybower Reservoir (see below). — 34 m. **Hathersage**, beautifully situated (George[1], 10 R.; North Lees Hall[3], 6 R.; Leam Hall YH, 1¼ m. S). The 14th c. church contains Eyre brasses, and in the churchyard is the reputed grave of 'Little John', Robin Hood's lieutenant. North Lees Hall, 2 m. N, has been identified with the Thornfield Hall of 'Jane Eyre'. On the moors to the E, the *Carlwark*, 2 m., a hill fort of the 1st c. B.C.

R., a road (A 622) descending the Derwent valley, via the Leam Hall YH and (3 m.) *Grindleford Bridge* (Maynard Arms[1], 16 R.). 3 m. SW of this is **Eyam** (pr. eem; Bretton YH, 1½ m. N), memorable for its visitation by the plague in 1665–6, which carried off 259 of its 350 inhabitants. The rector, William Mompesson, whose wife was one of the victims, persuaded the people to isolate themselves in the village and held services in Cucklet Dell (annual commemoration on the last Sun. in Aug.). Saxon cross in the churchyard. In a meadow ½ m. E, the Riley Graves (NT), of seven members of one family who died in a single week. — 1½ m. SE, in Middleton Dale, is *Stoney Middleton*, the church of which has an octagonal nave (1759).

A 625 now climbs *Millstone Edge*, from the top of which there is a retrospective surprise view. Then, r., the *Longshaw* estate (NT), 1,097 acres of moorland. Yorkshire is entered at (40½ m.) *Whirlow Bridge*. — 45 m. **Sheffield**, entered by Ecclesall Road, see Vol. III.

E. From Manchester to Sheffield via Glossop and the Ashopton Viaduct

This road, A57, is 7 m. shorter than Rte *D* and passes through equally fine moorland scenery. **Manchester** (Vol. III) is quitted by Ardwick Green and the industrial districts of *Denton* (pop. 32,800) and *Hyde* (in Cheshire; pop. 35,400). — At Woolley Bridge, beyond (10½ m.) *Mottram-in-Longdendale*, you enter Derbyshire. — 14 m. *Glossop* (pop. 18,700), on the edge of the Peak District.

Then comes a long ascent to the highest point on the road (1680 ft), with maximum gradients of 1 in 7. — 20½ m. *Snake Inn* (1070 ft; restaurant), with the rugged edge of Kinder Scout (p. 148) to the SW. — Next you descend the valley of the *Ashop* to the upper valley of the *Derwent*, which has been converted into the enormous *Ladybower*, *Derwent*, and *Howden Reservoirs* for the supply of Sheffield, Derby, Nottingham, and Leicester. The villages of Ashopton and Derwent have been submerged, and A57 crosses the Ladybower Reservoir, which is 13 m. round, by the *Ashopton Viaduct*. R. for Bamford and Hathersage (see p. 148). The undulating moorlands W of the reservoirs form the *Derwent Estate* of the NT (6,468 acres), rising to 1775 ft. — At 29 m. Yorkshire is entered. — 38 m. **Sheffield** (Vol. III), entered by Glossop Road.

14. From London to Peterborough and Lincoln

The two following routes from London to Peterborough and Lincoln intersect the counties of *Hertfordshire* (see Rte 7), *Bedfordshire* (see Rte 11), *Huntingdonshire* (see Rte 12), *Rutland* (see Rte 12), and Lincolnshire.

Lincolnshire, or *Lincs*, is the largest county in England after Yorkshire (but only the twentieth in population) and is probably the most fertile and intensively cultivated, with many potato fields. Isolated between the Wash and the Humber, it is divided into three administrative areas: the Parts of *Lindsey*, on the N, with the chalk Wolds, the limestone Cliff, and the marshlands by the sea coast; the Parts of *Kesteven* (pr. késteeven), an undulating district in the SW; and the Parts of *Holland*, in the SE, wholly fenland (p. 162). The county's lack of impressive scenery is partly compensated for by its unspoilt rural character, its lovely Wolds, and its wealth of grand over-sized Dec. churches. R.A.F. and U.S. airfields abound; on the coast there are many caravan camps. The county town is *Lincoln* (p. 156).

RAIL. Eastern Region from London (King's Cross) to Peterborough in 1½–2½ hrs, to Lincoln in 3–4½ hrs. — 18 m. *Hatfield.* — 20 m. *Welwyn Garden City.* — 22 m. *Welwyn* North. — 25 m. *Knebworth.* — 28½ m. *Stevenage.* — 32 m. *Hitchin.* — 41 m. *Biggleswade.* — 44 m. *Sandy.* — 52 m. *St Neots.* — 59 m. **Huntingdon** North. — 76 m. **Peterborough** North. — 105 m. **Grantham.** — 118 m. *Leadenham.* — 130 m. **Lincoln** Central.

ROAD. The two routes described below provide alternative routes between London and Peterborough, and between Peterborough and Lincoln. *A*, which is mainly the Great North Road (A 1), is faster, though 11½ m. longer than *B* (only 7 m. longer if the detour via Peterborough is omitted). More traffic can be expected on *A*.

A. By the Great North Road

From London to (78 m.) *Norman Cross*, in Hunts, by the Great North Road (A 1), see p. 131. — Turning r. here on A 15, you pass *Yaxley* (r.), with its beautiful church spire, and enter Peterborough via *Fletton*, famous for its bricks, on the S bank of the river Nene.

83½ m. **Peterborough**, situated on the N bank of the *Nene*, on the W edge of the Fen District, is an ancient city of modern aspect, with railway works, steel works, brickfields, and miscellaneous industries, including the largest diesel engine factory in the world (Perkins), agricultural machinery, refrigerators, etc. Pop. 64,800. The *Soke* (liberty) *of Peterborough*, 83½ sq.m., is now administered as a part of Huntingdonshire.

HOTELS. **Great Northern*[1], BT, 32 R.; **Angel*[2], Bridge St., 28 R.; *Bull*[2], Westgate, 84 R.; *Grand*[2], Wentworth St., 32 R.

RAILWAY STATIONS. *North*, St Leonard's, for the Eastern Region trains; *East*, Bridge End, for the London Midland Region.

The *Western Foregate* (Norman and 14th c.) leads from Broad St. to the Minster Close. L., the chancel of the *Becket Chapel*, ca. 1370. R., the *Abbots' Gateway*, ca. 1302, leading to the *Bishop's Palace;* l., the corresponding *Kirkton's Gateway*, 1515, once leading to a deer park.

The *CATHEDRAL, dedicated to SS Peter, Paul, and Andrew, is one of the most important Norman churches in England. The *West Front, an E.E. addition forming a screen in front of the nave, is an elaborate structure in Barnack stone, with remarkable recessed arches (81 ft high), gables, rose windows, porch with room over (1370), and thirty original statues (replaced in 1959).

The monastery of *Medehamstede* was founded about the year 650 by Peada (d. 656), first Christian king of Mercia. Destroyed by the Danes in 870, it was refounded by Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester 963–984, and became one of the most powerful Benedictine abbeys in the country. The oldest part of the present structure is the choir, rebuilt 1117–40 after a fire. The transepts and nave, begun before 1155, were completed by the addition of

two W bays in 1177–99, and the W transepts, in the Transitional style, date from 1193–1200. The W front was erected ca. 1200–22, and the whole church was rededicated in 1238. In the 14th c. the central tower was taken down and rebuilt on less ambitious lines, and it had to be reconstructed in 1884–6. In 1541 the last abbot, John Chambers, became the first bishop. In 1643 Cromwell's troops destroyed most of the stained glass, woodwork, and monuments. — The Perp. porch was added to the W front in 1370; it contains the library.

Interior. The *Nave, unusually light for Norman work, has an important triforium and clerestory, and a painted wooden ceiling of ca. 1220, a valuable work unique in England. N of the W door, an 18th c. portrait of Old Scarlett (pl. 1; d. 1594), the sexton who buried two queens (see below). The font in the N tower chapel has a 13th c. bowl of local marble. Tablet on the 6th S pier to Nurse Cavell (pl. 2), who was at school in the cloisters. The central tower is supported by pointed arches on the W and E sides (dating from the rebuilding of the tower), and by round Norman arches on the N and S sides. The Transepts are the only part of the church that have retained the original Norman painted ceiling (the largest surviving example of the kind). The two blocked arches on the E side of the N transept formerly opened into the Lady Chapel, which was demolished in 1651. The foundations of the second Saxon church, below the S transept, are shown to visitors. Several Saxon tomb-slabs.

The Norman *Sanctuary has an apsidal termination, standing within the Perp. 'New Building', which has stone fan-vaulting. The wooden ceiling of the sanctuary dates from the 14th c. The brass eagle lectern is 15th c. work. In the N choir aisle, the grave of *Queen Catherine of Aragon* (pl. 3; d. 1536); in the S aisle, the former resting-place of *Mary Queen of Scots* (pl. 4; d. 1587), whose remains were in 1612 removed by her son James I to Westminster Abbey. Both monuments were destroyed by Cromwell's soldiers. Over Catherine's grave hang the standards of Henry VIII and of Castile and Aragon; over Mary's, the Lion of Scotland and the St Andrew's Cross. The five 13th c. effigies of abbots (pl. 5) are in the local Adwalton marble. — On the S side of the nave, remains of the Cloisters, known as the Laurel Court; in the centre, a Norman well.

In the market place, the *Guildhall* (17th c.), adjoined by *St John's Church* (1402). The *Town Hall* (1691) is in the main street, a little further South. Priestgate, opposite, leads to the *Peterborough Museum and Maxwell Art Gallery*, which includes a John Clare collection and bone and straw ornaments from Nor-

man Cross (p. 133). Open on week-days 10–1 & 2–5 (closed Mon. morning).

Castor, 4½ m. W of Peterborough, has an important Norman *church (see below). The *Castor Hanglands* are a nature reserve of 221 acres, with black hairstreak and chequered skipper butterflies (permit required).

From Peterborough to *Northampton*, see p. 118.

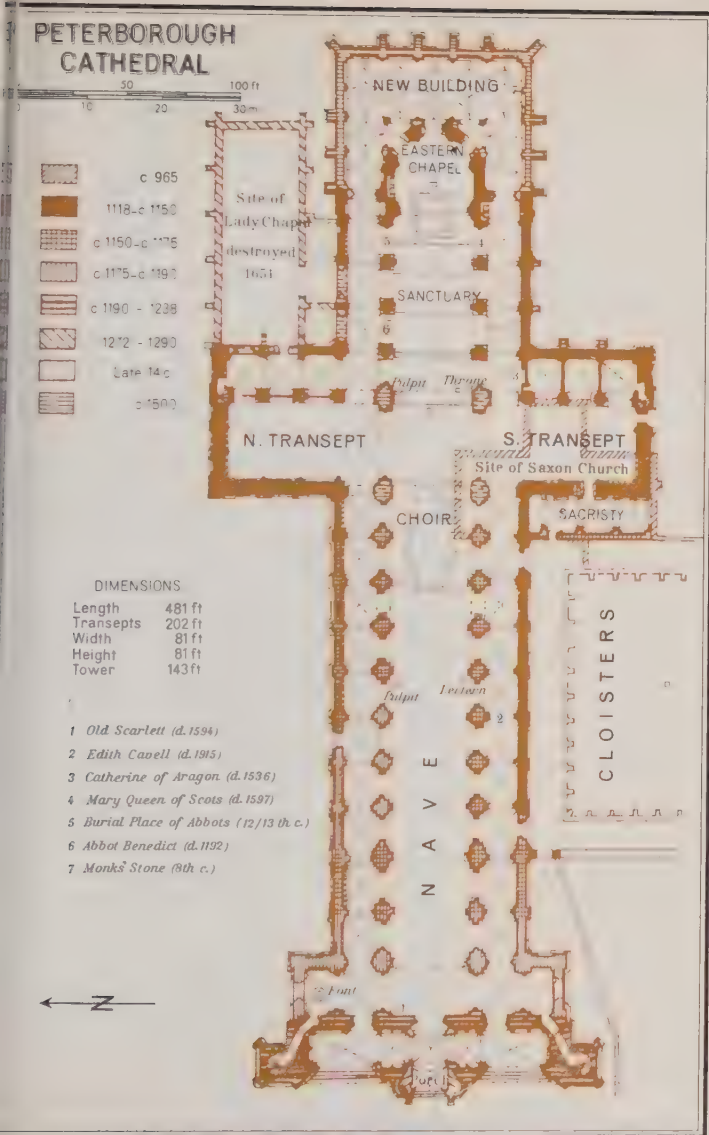
From Peterborough to King's Lynn. Rail (Eastern Region) from Peterborough East in 1–2 hrs (alternative routes via March and Ely or via Spalding). — 6 m. *Whittlesey*. — 23 m. *Wisbech* East. — 38 m. *King's Lynn*.

Road (A47), leaving Peterborough by Eastfield Road. — 4 m. *Eye* (p. 163). — 7 m. *Thorney*, in the Isle of Ely. The church, Norman and Perp., is a relic of a great Benedictine abbey. — 15 m. *Guyhirne Bridge*. — 21 m. **Wisbech** (pr. wiz'beech), on the Nene (here a tidal river), in Cambridgeshire, is a charming old town and small seaport, with canneries, in a fruit and bulb growing district. Pop. 17,500. Hotels: White Lion², 23 R.; Rose & Crown², 19 R.; Ship², 16 R.; Glendon³, unlic., 6 R. The 'Brinks' or river quays are lined with Georgian houses, some of a Dutch type. On the North Brink is *Peckover House*, built ca. 1722, with refined rococo decoration (NT; Easter–Sept. on Wed., Thurs., Sat., Sun., & b.h. 2–5).

A47 now enters the Marshland region of Norfolk, which is noted for its superb churches (comp. Vol. I). — 22 m. *Walsoken* *church, mainly Norman, with E.E. tower, a hammer-beam 'angel' roof, font, and screen. 1½ m. N, *West Walton* *church, mainly E.E., with stone carvings, angel roof, and detached tower. — 27 m. Walpole Highway. 2½ m. N, *Walpole St Peter*, with a Perp. *church (1423; medieval benches). Note the public passage under the chancel. — 31 m. Tilney High End. 1 m. N, *Tilney All Saints* *church, with Norman nave and Perp. roof and screens. 2 m. S, *Wiggenhall St Mary the Virgin*, with another splendid *church (Dec. and Perp.; lectern and some of the finest bench-ends in the country). — A47 crosses the river *Ouse* by (34 m.) the Free Bridge. — 35½ m. **King's Lynn**, see Vol. I.

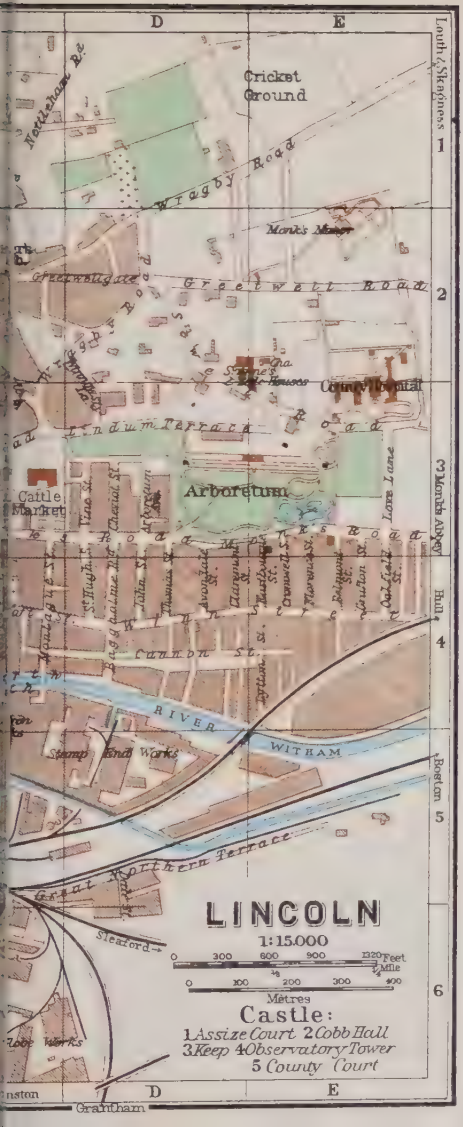
From Peterborough you rejoin A1 by a road (A47) running due W to (91½ m.) *Wansford* (p. 133), via *Longthorpe Tower* (remarkable 13–14th c. murals; AM, 9.30–4, 5.30, or 7, Sun. from 2) and *Castor*, near the site of the small Roman walled town of Durobrivae, with a Norman *church (1124; 14th c. wall-painting of St Catherine). — Alternatively a secondary road, via Walton, Marholm, and Barnack, will take you direct from Peter-

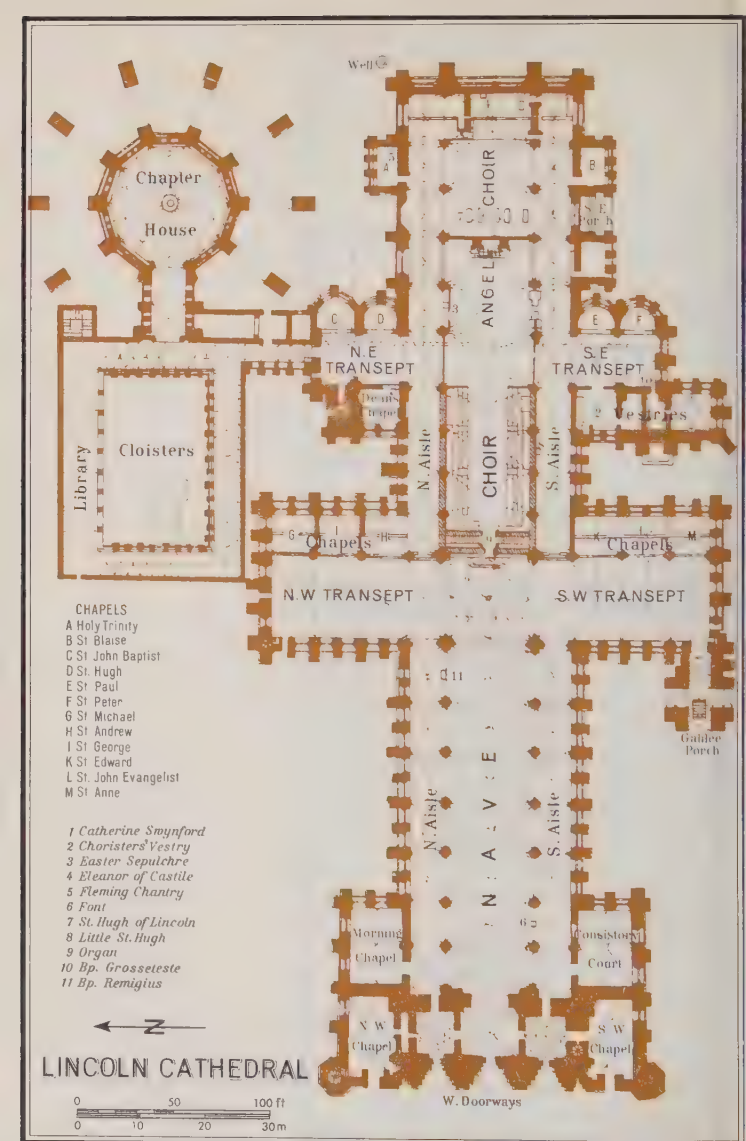
PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL



Kart. Inst. G. Schiffner, Lahr/Schwarzw.

A
B Scunthorpe & Hull
Newport Ho.
Newport
Roman
Barrum Rd.
Long Leys Rd.
Bus Sta.
Railway Sta.
Westgate
St Paul's Ch.
CASTLE
The Lawns Hospital
Bishop's Hostel
St Michael's Ch.
Manor
Yarborough Rd.
St Martin's Ch.
County Council Off.
Theatre
St Peter at Arches
Brayford
Brayford Wharf N.
Brayford Wharf E.
St Benedict's Ch.
Cathedral Mkt.
St Mary-le-Wigford
Central Mkt.
St Mark's Ch.
Bus Sta.
St Mark's Sta.
River Witham
Lincoln
Nottingham
Doncaster
Chesterfield
Retford
Monson St
St Mary's Guildhall
St Peter at Gowts
Newark, 14 M.A
Sleaford 16 M.
B


D
E
Louth
Skegness
1
2
3
Mouth Abbey
Hull
4
Boston
5
6
Cricket Ground
Northam Rd
Rugby Road
Monks Manor
Greetwell Road
Greetwellgate
Co. Hospital
Arboretum
Cattle Market
Lime St.
Chestnut St.
Arboretum
Lincoln Lane
Avenue St.
Marquis St.
Monson St.
Burton St.
Carlton St.
Cannon St.
RIVER
WITHAM
Stamp End Works
Great Northern Terrace
Sleaford
LINCOLN
1:15.000
0 300 600 900 1320 Feet
¼ Mile
0 100 200 300 400
Metres
Castle:
1 Assize Court 2 Cobb Hall
3 Keep 4 Observatory Tower
5 County Court
Grantham



Kart. Inst. 6. Schiffner, Lahr/Schwarzw

borough to Stamford (14 m.; p. 133). *Barnack*, famous for its building stone, with an interesting *church (see p. 134).

The next section of the GREAT NORTH ROAD (A 1), from Wansford via (99 m.) ***Stamford** to (119½ m.) **Grantham** is described on p. 133.

In Grantham you fork r. from A 1 and follow A 607, past (122 m.) *Belton*. ***Belton House** (r.), built in 1685, is the seat of Lord Brownlow (Good Friday to Easter Mon., then daily in May–Sept. 11–6, except Fri.; café), with woodcarvings, silver, pictures, etc. — Farther on A 607 follows the W slopes of the CLIFF, an oolithic limestone ridge with steep W escarpment (views), and passes through a series of villages with good churches: *Caythorpe*, *Fulbeck*, *Leadenham*, *Navenby*. — 144 m. **Lincoln** (p. 156), entered by the High St. (pl. A 6).

B. Via Huntingdon and Sleaford

London is left by the Great Cambridge Road (A 10), which may be reached by various routes, e.g. from Regent's Park via Camden Road, Seven Sisters Road, and Green Lanes. Then up the *Lea* valley, leaving Enfield to the l., entering Herts, and leaving Waltham Cross to the r. See Baedeker's 'London'.

The road (A 10) passes through (17 m.) *Cheshunt*, (20 m.) *Broxbourne*, and (21 m.) *Hoddesdon*.

A 602, diverging l. at Hoddesdon for Hertford (4 m.), takes you past *Haileybury College*, a public school founded in 1862 to replace the East India Company's training college (1802) and since 1942 incorporating *Imperial Services College* (1912), with 560 boys in all. — **Hertford** (Salisbury Arms², 16 R.), the county town, on the river Lea. Pop. 18,000. *Christ's Hospital* (290 girls; comp. Vol. I), founded 1552, was removed to Hertford in 1685, from which period date the entrance gates, the writing school, and the master's house. The Hertford Museum, of local interest, is at 18 Bull Plain (10–1 & 2–4 or 5).

25 m. *Ware* (Canons², 15 R.), on the Lea, with an attractive water front. Pop. 12,500. The fine church (Dec. and Perp.) has a tablet in memory of Charles Chauncy (1592–1672), a native of Ware and vicar 1627–33, who became the second President of Harvard College in 1654. On A 119, the road to Bishop's Stortford (11½ m.; see Vol. I), is (6½ m.) the pretty village of *Much Hadham*. Henry Moore's house and studio are at 'Hoglands', *Perry Green*, SE of Hadham.

Farther on A 10 follows the line of Ermine Street (p. 161), with dead-straight stretches. — 35 m. *Buntingford*, with old houses.

A 10 crosses chalk downs, reaching a height of 419 ft. — 42 m. *Royston* (*Banyer's[2], 8 R.; Sun House[2], 11 R.; Bull[2], 7 R.). Pop. 6,700. Near the post office is a curious cave, with ancient carvings. R. for Cambridge, see Vol. I. — Then on A 14, straight as a die, which now enters Cambridgeshire. At 46 m. begins (r.) the double avenue of elms, 2¼ m. long, leading to *Wimpole Hall* (1635), former seat of the Earls of Oxford. — 51 m. R. for (1 m.) *Bourn*, which has a fine church and the oldest windmill in the country (before 1636). — 57 m. (l.) *Papworth*, with a village settlement for consumptives, founded 1916. — 62 m. *Godmanchester* (Black Bull[3], 9 R.), a charming little place. Then across the river *Ouse* by an old bridge (1332) to

63 m. **Huntingdon** (George[1], TH, 23 R.; Old Bridge[2], 25 R.), the county town, old and comfortable, on the N bank of the Ouse. Pop. 11,500. The High Street leads from the bridge, past St Mary's and the house occupied by the poet Cowper and the Unwins in 1765–7 (tablet), to All Saints, in the market-place. In this church (late-Perp., 15th c.) is kept the register from the demolished church of St John, with the record of the birth and baptism of Oliver Cromwell (1599–1658). He was the nephew of Sir Oliver Cromwell of Hinchingbrooke and M.P. for Huntingdon from 1628 to 1640. Opposite, the old grammar school where he was educated, under Dr Thomas Beard (memorial museum; Tues. to Sat. 11–1 & 2–5, Sun. 2–4 only). Samuel Pepys was a later pupil. St John's churchyard has a fine array of Georgian gravestones. Cromwell House, farther N in the High Street, is the successor of the house in which Oliver Cromwell was born. The grammar school is now at **Hinchingbrooke House*, former seat of the Earl of Sandwich, built by Sir Henry Cromwell in 1560 and sold to the Montagus in 1644.

From Huntingdon to Spalding, 41 m., mostly by B 1040, a Fenland road that avoids Peterborough. — 7½ m. *Warboys*. — 12 m. **Ramsey** (Lion[3], 6 R.; pop. 5,800), with a partly late-Norman church. The 15th c. gatehouse (NT; open 10–5) is a relic of a Benedictine abbey, the site of which is occupied by Ramsey Abbey, seat of Lord de Ramsey. *Woodwalton Fen* (514 acres), 4 m. SW, was the last home of the large copper butterfly, a Continental variety of which was reintroduced in 1927. Farther N, beyond the railway, is *Holme Fen* (640 acres). Both fens are nature reserves, with many rare plants and insects (permit necessary). — 21 m. *Whittlesey* (pop. 9,600), in the Isle of Ely, with a splendid 15th c. steeple. Whittlesey Mere, now drained, was the second largest lake in England, 24 m. in circuit. — 26 m. *Thorney* (p. 152). — 31 m. *Crowland*, and thence to (41 m.) **Spalding**, see p. 163.

From Huntingdon to King's Lynn, 48 m., by another Fenland road (A141). — 7½ m. *Warboys*. — 15 m. *Chatteris*, in the Isle of Ely. — 23½ m. **March** (Griffin[2], 24 R.; pop. 13,200), a pleasant railway town, capital of the Isle of Ely (see Vol. I). St Wendreda's has a double hammerbeam *roof with over a hundred carved angels (ca. 1500). — A 47 is joined at (28½ m.) *Guyhirne Bridge*. Thence via (34 m.) **Wisbech** to **King's Lynn**, 48 m., see p. 152.

FROM HUNTINGDON TO ELY across the Fens, 22 m. — 3 m. *Houghton*, on the river *Ouse*, with a timber water-mill (NT, YH). — At 5 m. a road diverges r. for (1½ m.) St Ives (pop. 4,700; Golden Lion², 20 R.), with a 15th c. chapel on the *bridge (1259) over the *Ouse*. A statue on Market Hill commemorates Oliver Cromwell's five years' residence in the town (house demolished). Pike & Eel Inn², 11 R. at *Overcote Ferry*, 4 m. E. — 15½ m. *Sutton*, in the Isle of Ely. The church (second half of 14th c.) has a remarkable tower with a double octagon and a spire. — 22 m. **Ely**, see Vol. I.

68½ m. *Alconbury Hill*, where Ermine Street is joined by A 1 (p. 133; Alconbury Motel², 25 R.). R. *Monks Wood* (387 acres), with rare plants and insects, including black hairstreak butterflies (nature reserve of 387 acres; permit necessary). — Then via (77 m.) *Norman Cross* to (82 m.) **Peterborough** (entered via London Road), see p. 133.

Leaving Peterborough by Boroughbury (via Grantham to Lincoln, see p. 152), A 15 runs NNW to (88 m.) *Glinton*. 2 m. W, *Helpston*, birth and burial place of John Clare, the peasant poet (1793–1864). His cottage survives. 1 m. NE of Glinton is *Peakirk*, with a branch of the Severn Wildfowl Trust (p. 42) and 14th c. murals in its church. — A 15 leaves the Soke (p. 150) as it crosses the river *Welland* to (90½ m.) *Market Deeping*, in Lincs. — 98 m. *Bourne* (pop. 5,500; Angel², 9 R.). — 113½ m. *Silk Willoughby*, with a Dec. church (bench-ends).

115½ m. **Sleaford** (White Hart², 17 R.; Lion³, 8 R.; Carre Arms³, 12 R.), administrative centre of Kesteven (p. 149). Pop. 7,900. The *church of St Denis, late-Dec. and Perp., has a broach spire 144 ft high, remarkable tracery, and a rood screen of the early 15th c. *Ewerby* and *Heckington*, 4–5 m. E, have beautiful Dec. *churches, the latter (1345–80) with a remarkable Easter Sepulchre and E window. Heckington also has a tower-mill with eight sails (1813). — *Cranwell*, with the *Royal Air Force College*, founded 1920, lies 5 m. NW of Sleaford, on the Newark road.

A 15 now runs parallel with the gentle slopes of the Cliff (p. 153), to the l., passing at 126½ m. the *Dunston Pillar*, which was erected as a land lighthouse by Sir Francis Dashwood in 1751. — 133 m. **Lincoln**, entered by the High Street (pl. A 5, 6).

15. **Lincoln

Plan, see p. 152/153

HOTELS. **Eastgate*[1] (e, C2), TH, 57 R.; **White Hart*[1] (w, B2), 58 R.; *Albion*[2] (a, B5), 26 R.; *Grand*[2] (g, B5), 60 R.; *Queen*[2] (q, B5), 18 R.; *Great Northern*[2] (n, B5), 34 R. — *YH*, 77 South Park.

RAILWAY STATIONS. *Central* (B5), for the Eastern Region trains; *St Mark's* (A5), for the London Midland Region trains to Newark and Nottingham.

BOATS for hire at the Brayford pool (A4), for touring the Fenland waterways.

Lincoln (pr. linkon), county town of Lincolnshire and administrative centre of Lindsey (p. 149), is situated on the NW edge of the Fen District, at a point where the river *Witham* has formed a gap in the limestone Cliff (p. 153). The city, dominated by its superb Cathedral, has few rivals in Britain for the varied interest of its antiquities, but is now an industrial centre, especially for engineering and the manufacture of agricultural machines. Its corn market is important. The busy modern town contrasts strongly with the old upper town clustered round the Cathedral, which is quiet and picturesque. Lincoln cakes are cheese-cakes with raisins, currants, and saffron. Pop. 77,200.

HISTORY. The British settlement of *Lindun* ('hill fort by the pool') became a Roman 'colony' (p. 40) under the name of *Lindum Colonia* and, with Cologne, is the only one of the nine that has retained its Roman title in its name. In the 9th c. Lincoln was a Danelaw town (p. 137), and by the Norman Conquest it was the fourth city of the realm. In the Middle Ages it was a seaport and a wool-manufacturing place, noted for 'Lincoln green' cloth. During World War I the first tanks were made here by William Foster & Co.

In the HIGH STREET, S of the railway stations (level crossing), is *St Peter-at-Gowts* (A6), with a Saxon church-tower. A little farther on, on the same side, is *St Mary's Guildhall*, a rare example of Norman domestic architecture (1180–90; upper storey rebuilt). Note the 15th c. timbered house in Akrill's Passage, opposite the bus station. *St Mary-le-Wigford* (B5), on the r., beyond the level crossing, is an E.E. church with a Saxon Tower, on the exterior of which is a Roman slab with a Saxon inscription. *St Mary's Conduit*, in front, was built in the 16th c. with stones from the Carmelite friary. Then, l., *St Benedict's* (B4), with the city war memorial. The S bank of the *Brayford Pool* (A4) behind the church commands a view of the Cathedral. *High Bridge* (B4), over the Witham, dates from 1160 and has a row of half-timbered shops on its W side (descend the steps to see their backs). The High Street is next spanned by the **Stonebow**, a 15th c. city gate, on the site of the S gate of Lindum, with the Guildhall in its upper part.

At the top of the High St. take the Strait, to the r., past (l.) the **Jew's House* (B3), in the Bull Ring, and the *Jew's Court*, adjacent. These Norman houses are among the most ancient examples of

domestic architecture in Britain (early 12th c.). Then comes Steep Hill (impassable for cars), halfway up which there is a step known as the 'Mayor's Chair'. At the top, r., is the *House of Aaron the Jew* (B2), with a Norman window; Aaron was a celebrated moneylender (fl. 1166–86). On the l. of Castle Hill is the entrance to the Castle (p. 159); the *Exchequer Gate* (early 14th c.), r., is the entrance to the Minster Yard.

The **Cathedral (C 2) has perhaps no rival among the churches of Britain in the combination of size, grandeur of situation, effectiveness of both exterior and interior, and delicacy of detail. It is built of a honey-coloured limestone quarried out of the ground on which it stands. Cobbett calls it "the finest building in the whole world". Ground plan, p. 153.

The see of Mercia was transferred from Dorchester (p. 4) to Lincoln by Bishop Remigius ca. 1073, but of the original cathedral there remains only the lower portion of the W front and part of the first bay of the nave. This building was restored by Bishop Alexander (1123–48) after a fire in 1141, and to this second Norman period may be ascribed the three W doorways, the arcade above, and the three lower stories of the W towers, with their elaborate N and S gables. The Cathedral was damaged by an earthquake in 1185, and its repair was undertaken by Hugh of Avalon (St Hugh of Lincoln, bishop 1186–1200), who built the choir and the transepts (the earliest piece of almost pure E.E. work of known date). The W transepts, chapter house, and nave, including the W front, were completed by Hugh of Wells (bishop 1209–35) and his successor Robert Grosseteste (1235–53). The presbytery or Angel Choir dates from the episcopate of Richard de Gravesend (1258–79), the cloisters from that of his successor Oliver Sutton (1280–99). The lower part of the central tower dates from 1240–50, the upper storey from 1300–20; it was once crowned by a spire that brought its height to over 500 ft (Salisbury 404 ft). The upper parts of the W towers are late-Dec., ca. 1380. The only Perp. work (15th c.) consists of the W windows and the chapels attached to the presbytery.

The chief external features of the Cathedral are the central tower (272 ft; view from the top), containing 'Great Tom', a bell weighing $5^2/_5$ tons; the contemporary W towers (200 ft), with eight bells in the SW tower (curfew at 8 p.m.); the W front, wide and impressive, of mixed styles and in some degree a mere screen (note the band pf sculptured Biblical scenes, dating from 1145); the Galilee Porch adjoining the SW transept; the S porch, near the E end (one of the adjoining gargoyles is known as the 'Devil looking over Lincoln'); and the Chapter House, with its flying

buttresses. The three towers were once crowned with spires; that on the central tower crashed in 1548. — Dimensions: length 481 ft; width 80 ft, across the transepts 223 ft; height 82 ft.

Interior (open till 8 p.m. in June–Aug., Sat. till 7 p.m.). The imposing NAVE has beautiful columns and triforium, low vaulting, and wide bays. Norman font (pl. 6), of Tournai marble. — WEST TRANSEPTS. The rose window in the S arm is known as the Bishop's Eye (ca. 1325), that in the N arm as the *Dean's Eye (ca. 1225). Both contain old glass, that in the N arm representing the Last Judgment. The chapels in the N arm are war memorials. Opposite, a tablet to Sir William Robertson (1860–1933), who was born at Welbourn, Lincs, and rose from the ranks to become a field-marshal.

The CHOIR, one of the earliest examples of pure Gothic, is separated from the nave by a Dec. screen, surmounted by the organ. The choir aisles are entered by E.E. doorways. In the S aisle, by the entrance to the choir, are the remains of the shrine of 'Little St Hugh' (pl. 8), a boy supposed to have been crucified by the Jews in 1255. The sixty-two **stalls, with misericords and bench-ends, date from 1360–80. The brass lectern is dated 1667. At the angles of the E transepts are curious piers with crockets and detached shafts, paralleled at Trondheim Cathedral. In the SE transept, the grave of Bishop Grosseteste (p. 157), with a modern memorial. Note the diapered screen (1330) in the choristers' vestry (pl. 2).

The **ANGEL CHOIR, or presbytery, comprising the five E bays of the ritual choir, beyond the E transepts, completed in 1280, belongs to the transitional period between E.E. and Dec. and is one of the loveliest of human works, admirable alike in proportions and details. It was built to house the shrine of St Hugh and derives its name from the thirty sculptured angels in the spandrels of the triforium. The 'Lincoln Imp' is at the top of the last column but one on the N side, above the carved head. L. of the high altar, an Easter Sepulchre (Dec.; pl. 3) and the 17th c. tomb of Bishop Remigius, the founder (original slab in eastmost bay of nave). R., the monuments of Catherine Swynford (d. 1403; pl. 1), third wife of John of Gaunt, and of their daughter the Countess of Westmorland (d. 1440). The *E window is one of the best examples of Geometrical tracery. Below it, the monument (pl. 4; renewed 1891) of Queen Eleanor (p. 160), whose viscera were interred here. Among the monuments behind the high altar is one to St Hugh (pl. 7), marking the site of his original tomb. The chapel of St Blaise, off the S aisle, is decorated with murals by Duncan Grant. Opposite, in the N aisle, the chantry of Richard

Fleming (pl. 5; bishop 1420–31; p. 24). In the TREASURY, which opens off this aisle, one of the four original copies of Magna Carta is preserved (Easter week and May–Sept., week-days 2–4). The E windows of the choir aisles have 13th c. glass.

The CLOISTERS, entered from the NE transept, date from the end of the 13th c. Note the carved wooden bosses. The N walk, which affords one of the best views of the Cathedral, was rebuilt by Wren in 1647, together with the *Chapter Library* above it (open Tues. & Fri. 11–12 & 2–3.30). The CHAPTER HOUSE, opening off the E walk, is a decagonal structure of the early 13th c., with vaulting borne by a central shaft. Several of the early parliaments met here under Edward I and Edward II, and the former's chair is preserved.

The *MINSTER YARD is very picturesque. Opposite the SE transept is the quaint little *Vicars'-Court*, 14th c. S of this, the remains of the *Old Bishop's Palace*, which includes Bishop Alnwick's tower and banqueting hall (1436–47) and St Hugh's Hall. To the N, the *Cantilupe Chantry* (1366). The red-brick *Chancery*, facing the E end of the Cathedral, with an oriel, dates in part from 1316. Near the Chapter House is a statue of Tennyson (p. 165), by G. F. Watts. Eastgate (with the present Bishop's Palace) and James St., on the N side of the Cathedral, contain several fine old houses. In the car park of the Eastgate Hotel is the base of the N tower of the Roman East Gate of the city. The *Pottergate Arch* (C3) is contemporary with the Exchequer Gate. The *Priory Gate*, farther N, is modern.

The **Castle** (B2; open from 10, Sun. from 2), with its entrance facing the Exchequer Gate, was built by William the Conqueror in 1068. Its walls enclose an area of 6¼ acres, laid out as a garden. Inside the *East Gateway* (Norman and 14th c.) is, r., a 15th c. oriel from the so-called John of Gaunt's Palace. The castle mounds (mottes) are occupied by the round *Observatory Tower* (pl. 4; view from the top) and the *Shell Keep* (pl. 3; 12th c.). The red-brick gaol (pl. 5; 1786) is now the *County Record Office*. The *Assize Courts* (pl. 1) were built in 1823–6 from the plans of Sir Robert Smirke. The *Cobb Hall* (pl. 2) is a 13th c. round bastion in the curtain wall.

The *Bailgate* (B2) was the centre of the ROMAN CITY. Circles in the roadway mark the sites of Roman pillars, and remains of the basilica may be seen in the cellars of No. 29 (Roman House). *St Paul's* (19th c.) is built on the site of the church of Paulinus, who introduced Christianity to Lincoln in 627. At the N end of the Bailgate, and still spanning the street, is the ***Newport Arch** (B1), a Roman city gate of the early 2nd c., with mortarless

masonry, unique in this country apart from the less complete Balkerne Gate at Colchester (see Vol. I). A small section of the *Roman City Wall* is visible in East Bight (C 1, 2).

The **Usher Art Gallery** (C 3), in Temple Garden, below the Cathedral and reached from the Minster Yard by the Greestone Steps, was built in 1927 from the plans of Sir Reginald Blomfield. It includes a good collection of porcelain, enamels, glass, miniatures, and watches, besides water-colours by Peter de Wint and a Tennyson room (10–5.30, Sun. from 2). — The **City and County Museum** (BC 4), in remains of the Franciscan friary, contains local Roman antiquities, arms and armour, natural history collections, old vehicles, etc. (10–5, Wed. 10–1, Sun. 2.30–5). There is a Roman altar in *St Swithin's*, adjacent, at the W end. — The *Arboretum* (DE 3) is a pretty little park. — The *Pelham Bridge* (C 5), spanning the railway lines, was constructed in 1958 (view).

Doddington Hall, 5½ m. W of Lincoln, is an Elizabethan manor house open on Tues., Thurs., and spring b.h., 2–6. — *Aubourn Hall*, 7 m. SSW of Lincoln, is 16th c. also, open on Thurs. 2–6 from May to August.

From Lincoln to Doncaster. Rail (Eastern Region), 37 m. in 50–70 min., via Saxilby and Gainsborough (Lea Road).

Road, leaving Lincoln by Newland (A 3, 4) and A 57. — 6 m. *Saxilby*. By-road l. to (4 m.) *Harby*, where Eleanor of Castile died in 1290 (memorial in the modern church). Edward I marked the route taken by her funeral procession to Westminster Abbey by erecting the beautiful *Eleanor Crosses* at its halting places. Those at Geddington, Northampton, and Waltham Cross survive. — Farther on turn r. on A 156. 12 m. *Torksey*, on the E bank of the river *Trent*, which is the boundary between Lincs and Notts. — 14 m. *Marton*. At *Stow*, 3 m. E, the fortress-like *church, mother church of Lincoln, is mainly Saxon-Norman, with a beautiful Norman chancel and crude carvings.

18 m. **Gainsborough** (White Hart[2], 21 R.), an old market town with pantile roofs, lies on the Lincs bank of the Trent, the tidal bore or 'eagre' on which sometimes reaches a height of 30 ft. Pop. 17,200. Gainsborough is the St Ogg's of George Eliot's 'The Mill on the Floss'. The Old Hall in Parnell St. is a black-and-white manor house of the 15th c., used as a folk museum (week-days 2–5, Sun. from Easter to Oct. only 2–5). The Congregational church in Church St. commemorates John Robinson, pastor of the Pilgrim Fathers in Holland, who was born at *Sturton-le-Steeple*, 5 m. SW, and died at Leyden in 1625.

Then A 631. 21 m. *Beckingham*. The road thence to Goole (A 161) passes (10 m.) *Epworth* (Red Lion[3], 6 R.), where Samuel

Wesley was rector for forty years and where his sons John (1703) and Charles (1707) were born. The rectory was burnt down in 1709; its successor, the Old Rectory, belongs to the World Methodist Council (week-days 10–12 & 2–4). In this part of Lincolnshire, known as the Isle of Axholme, much celery is grown, and the Anglo-Saxon system of open-field strip cultivation survives on 3,000 acres. — 30 m. *Bawtry*, on A1, and thence to **Doncaster**, 39 m. from Lincoln, see Vol. III.

From Lincoln to Hull. Rail (Eastern Region), 43 m. in 2–3 hrs, via Market Rasen, Moortown (for Caistor, 2½ m.), Barnetby, and Brocklesby (junction for Grimsby, comp. below), to New Holland, and thence by ferry over the Humber.

Road (A15), leaving Lincoln by Newport (B1). For 16 m. you follow the dead-straight Ermine Street, the Roman road connecting Lincoln with York via a crossing of the Humber between Winteringham and Brough. An alternative route is by the parallel road that follows the crest of the Cliff (comp. p. 153) as far as *Kirton-in-Lindsey*, where you turn r. — 23½ m. *Brigg* (pop. 5,000; Angel[1], 12 R.), beyond which you cross the Wolds (p. 164). Above (25½ m.) *Wrawby* there is a late 18th c. post mill, with huge crosstrees. — 31 m. *Barrow-on-Humber*. 3 m. W, *Barton-on-Humber* (pop. 6,500), a decayed seaport, with two interesting churches: St Peter's, with Saxon tower (resembling that of Earls Barton) and porch, and St Mary's, E.E., with the Seman brass (1433). — 37 m. *New Holland*, whence a car ferry (15*s*.–25*s*.) plies across the Humber to **Hull** (see Vol. III).

From Lincoln to Grimsby. Rail (Eastern Region), 44 m. in 1¼–1¾ hrs, via Brocklesby (comp. above). — Road. Leave Lincoln by Nettleham Road (CD1) and A46. — 16 m. *Market Rasen* (pop. 2,400; Gordon Arms[2], 6 R.). Then B1203, with an ascent of 1 in 6 over the Wolds (Bully Hill, 461 ft). — 35½ m. **Grimsby** (p. 166).

From Lincoln to Skegness. Rail (Eastern Region) via Woodhall Junction and Firsby, 29½ m. in 1½–2 hrs.

Road, A158, leaving Lincoln by Wragby Road (DE1). — 11 m. *Wragby*. — 21 m. *Horncastle* (pop. 3,900; Bull[2], 10 R.), a market town with some remains of the Roman town of Banuvallum. 2 m. S, on the Boston road, is *Scrivelsby Court*, seat of the Dymokes, hereditary King's Champions since the coronation of Richard II. The old house has been demolished, and the present residence is the 16th c. gatehouse (shown May-Sept. by appointment). In the church, tombs of the Dymoke family and of their predecessors in the office, the Marmions.

7 m. SW of Horncastle is **Woodhall Spa**, a quiet watering place amid pine and birch woods, with bromo-iodine springs (season April–Oct.). Hotels: *Petwood[1], 36 R.; Golf[1], 43 R.; Spa[2], 19 R.; Dower House[2], 11 R. Pop. 2,300. At *Kirkstead*, on the opposite bank of the river *Witham*, is St Leonard's Chapel, an E.E. relic of a Cistercian abbey. 3½ m. SE of Woodhall Spa, ***Tattershall Castle** (NT; 9.30–7, Sun. 1–7 or dusk), built ca. 1440 by Ralph Cromwell, Lord Treasurer of England. The tower, 100 ft high, is one of the best examples of medieval Flemish brickwork in the country and contains an heraldic chimneypiece on each floor. It was the early home of Lady Arbella Churton, wife of Isaac Johnson (p. 164), whom she accompanied to Massachusetts. The great cruciform church (1438–55) was likewise founded by Ralph Cromwell (screen, brasses).

Beyond Horncastle A 158 crosses the S end of the Wolds. — 31 m. *Partney* (p. 164). — At 34½ m. you pass (r.) *Gunby Hall*, built in 1700 by Sir William Massingberd and Tennyson's "haunt of ancient peace" (NT; Tues., Wed., Thurs., & b.h. in April–Oct. 2–5). — 37½ m. *Burgh-le-Marsh* (Bell[2], 6 R.; Old Guest House[4], 5 R.), with a Perp. church. — 42 m. **Skegness** (p. 165).

16. From Peterborough to Boston and Grimsby

This route intersects the **Fen District**, or *Fenland*, a vast flat area measuring 70 m. across from N to S and 35 m. from E to W, and situated within the counties of Lincoln, Hunts, Norfolk, and Cambridge. Originally it consisted of swamps fed by flooded rivers and streams (Witham, Welland, Nene, Ouse). Under Hadrian there was extensive Roman settlement (corn-growing and salt extraction). Reclamation, started by the Romans, was chiefly carried out in 1622–56 by Sir Cornelius Vermuyden, the Dutch engineer, and the task of maintenance and improvement never ceases.

A distinction is made between 'fenland', the drained swamps, now very fertile arable (peat over clay), and 'marshland', brackish silt recovered at an early date from the sea and now mainly pasture. Many of the rivers flow at a higher level than the land, which they drain by means of diesel pumps. With beautiful sunsets, and with interesting birds, insects, and wild flowers, the Fens offer many attractions to the nature-lover, and their array of splendid churches is unsurpassed.

RAIL. Eastern Region trains from Peterborough North to *Boston*, 31 m. in 40–70 min.; to *Grimsby*, 78 m. in 2¼–3¼ hrs. — 16 m. **Spalding** Town. — 31 m. **Boston**. — 46 m. *Firsby*, junction for **Skegness** (9 m.). — 48 m. *Burgh-le-*

Marsh. — 52 m. *Willoughby*, junction for *Sutton-on-Sea* and *Mablethorpe* (10 m.). — 54 m. *Alford* Town. — 33½ m. *Louth.* — 78 m. Grimsby Town.

ROAD. The two routes described below coincide as far as Boston. *B*, the coastal road from Boston to Grimsby, is narrow and crooked, and 18 m. longer than *A* (87 m.).

A. Via Boston and Louth

Peterborough (p. 150) is left by Eastfield Road and A 47. Turn l. from the Wisbech road at (4 m.) *Eye* and cross the Bedford Level, which was reclaimed in 1629–56 by Vermuyden (comp. p. 162) for an association headed by the 4th Earl of Bedford.

The Soke (p. 150) is left, and Lincolnshire entered, on this side of (9 m.) **Crowland** or *Croyland*, famous for the Benedictine abbey founded by King Ethelbald of Mercia over the tomb of the hermit St Guthlac (d. 714). In the middle of the village is the extraordinary three-way **Trinity Bridge*, now high and dry, with a seated figure of Christ. It was built in the mid-14th c. over the junction of the Nene and Welland, the courses of which have since been diverted. The chief features of the ruined **Abbey Church* are the W front, with its old statues, begun in 1170 in the E.E. and completed in the early-Perp. period; the NW bell-tower (1427; view from the top); the N aisle (1405), now in use as the parish church, with a parclose screen; and the Norman arch at the crossing. — 15 m. *Cowbit* (pr. cubbit).

19 m. **Spalding** (pr. al as all; *White Hart[1], TH, 27 R.; Red Lion[2], 22 R.), an unspoilt, brick-built, Dutch-looking market town on the Welland. Pop. 15,200. Large quantities of potatoes and sugar-beet are grown in the district, besides flowers and bulbs (tulips, daffodils, narcissi, etc.), which attract crowds of visitors in April and May. 'Springfields' is a display centre, with restaurant and information bureau. The parish church, founded 1284, with double aisles, has a charming interior. In Broad St., the museum of the Spalding Gentlemen's Society is the oldest of its kind in the kingdom (1728), shown by appointment. Newton, Pope, Addison, Stukeley, and Sloane were members. Ayscoughfee Hall, in Churchgate, dates from 1429 (much altered) and contains a collection of British birds (week-days 10–5 or 6).

The road (A 151) leading E from Spalding to King's Lynn (26½ m.) passes or passes near a whole series of village *churches, mostly of the Dec. period: 4 m. *Weston;* 5 m. (r.) *Moulton;* 6 m. *Whaplode;* 8 m. *Holbeach* (Chequers[2], 18 R.); 10½ m. *Gedney;* 13 m. *Long Sutton* (Bull[3], 10 R.). For the 'Seven Churches of Marshland' and *King's Lynn*, see Vol. I.

Then A 16. — 21 m. *Pinchbeck*, with a stately church. — 23 m. *Gosberton*, with an early-Perp. church. A tablet in *Donington* church, 3 m. NW, recalls Matthew Flinders, born here in 1774, the first to survey a large part of the Australian coast, 1801–3.

35 m. ***Boston** (White Hart², 37 R.), 6 m. from the mouth of the river *Witham*, is an ancient seaport and an attractive old place, administrative centre of the Parts of Holland (p. 149). Pop. 25,000. It owes its name to St Botolph (d. 680), who founded a monastery at 'Ikanho', perhaps near here. Boston, Mass., was founded in 1630 by John Winthrop, many of whose companions (Isaac Johnson, Atherton Haugh, Thomas Leverett, etc.) came from this town, and its name, at first Trimountain, was changed in honour of John Cotton, who was vicar of Boston, Lincs, from 1612 to 1633, when he sailed for New England.

The parish church, **St Botolph's*, is one of the largest in the country (293 by 93 ft) and a good example of the late-Dec. style. Its Perp. *tower, the famous 'Boston Stump' (so called when the building was halted for many years at the second story), is crowned with an octagonal lantern, 288 ft high, and is visible for 40 m. around. It has a peal of 36 bells and may be ascended. A plaque on the tower commemorates local men who took part in the exploration of Australia. A chapel on the W of the porch was restored in 1857 by Boston, Mass. The sixty-four choir stalls have misericords. *Shodfriars Hall*, at the SE corner of the market-place, is a timbered structure of the 16th c. At the *Guildhall*, in South St., a 15th c. brick building (altered), William Brewster and other Pilgrim Fathers were tried in 1607 for attempting to flee the country (their cells are shown). It is now a museum of local historical relics (9.30–12 & 1–4.30, closed Sat. afternoon and Sun.). *Fydell House* (1726), next door, is now the Pilgrim College, with an American room (week-days 9–12 & 2.30–4.30). The village churches in the Boston district are full of interest.

A 16, beyond Boston, passes through (40 m.) *Sibsey*, where there is a tower-mill with six sails (restored). — Beyond (44 m.) *Stickney* A 16 leaves the Fens and approaches the LINCOLNSHIRE WOLDS, a range of chalk hills (8 m. wide) that reach heights of 400–500 ft and extend for 40 m. from Spilsby to the Humber. — 53½ m. *Spilsby* (George³, 8 R.), with a Butter Cross (partly 14th c.) and a statue of Sir John Franklin, who was born in 1786 at a house in the High Street. Alfred, Lord Tennyson, was born in 1809 at the old rectory (now Somersby House) of *Somersby*, 6 m. NW, and lived there until 1837 (memorial in the church). — 55½ m, *Partney*. R. for Skegness, see p. 162. — 59 m. *Ulceby* crossroads.

R. for (3 m.) *Alford* (pop. 2,200; Windmill², 7 R.), birthplace of Anne Hutchinson (1590?–1643), founder of the Antinomian sect in New England; and thence to Sutton-on-Sea (another 6½ m.) and Mablethorpe (see p. 165). The gardens of *Well Vale*, 2 m. SW, are open 2–6 in June–Sept. and on Sun. & b.h. in April & May. *Willoughby*, 3 m. S of Alford, was the birthplace of Captain John Smith of Virginia (1580–1631).

70 m. **Louth** (pr. as in south), a charming red-brick, red-tiled market town at the foot of the Wolds. Pop. 11,400. Hotels: King's Head[2], 16 R.; Mason's Arms[2], 12 R.; Willows[3], unlic., 10 R. The church *spire, in Ancaster stone, erected in 1500–15, is 300 ft high, with 365 steps. Alfred Tennyson and his brothers attended the grammar school, and his first work, 'Poems by Two Brothers', was published by a Louth bookseller in 1827.

87 m. **Grimsby**, entered by Scartho Road and Bargate, see p. 166.

B. Via Boston and the Coast

From Peterborough to **Boston**, 35 m., see p. 163. A mile out of Boston you leave A 16, bearing r. by the narrow A 52, which winds through a flat countryside 1½–2 m. from the NW shore of the *Wash* (Vol. I). — 43 m. *Old Leake*, with a Dec. church. — 52 m. *Wainfleet*, birthplace of William of Waynflete (1395?–1486; pp. 16, 72), who here founded Magdalen College School, a fine piece of old brickwork (1459).

57½ m. **Skegness**, a bracing and highly popular seaside resort, dating from ca. 1785, with excellent sands. Pop. 12,600.

HOTELS. *Seacroft*[1], 60 R.; *County*[2], 46 R.; *Vine*[2], 25 R.; *Hildred's*[2], 13 R.; *Marine*[2], 15 R.; *Links*[2], 30 R.; *Lion*[3], 24 R.; *Lumley*[3], 18 R.; *Crown*[3], 26 R.; *Mayvene*[3], 11 R.; *George*[3], 14 R.; *Savoy*[3], unlic., 26 R.; etc. — *Butlin's* holiday camp, with 7,200 beds.

Good Perp. churches at *Croft* (2½ m.) and *Burgh-le-Marsh* (see p. 162; 4 m.). — *Gibraltar Point*, 3 m. S, is a nature reserve of 1,000 acres, with a bird observatory.

Farther on the sea coast is lined with bungalows and caravan camps. — 61½ m. *Ingoldmells*, with a fine church. — 69 m. *Huttoft*, with an E.E. and Dec. church. — 73 m. *Sutton-on-Sea*, 75 m. *Mablethorpe*, seaside resorts with a joint population of 5,400. Hotels (at Sutton): Grange & Links[1], 32 R.; Bacchus[3], 22 R.; etc. Good sands, dunes, golf, and sea-fishing. — Then A 1031. 80 m. *Theddlethorpe St John*. Theddlethorpe All Saints has the richest of the Marshland churches, mainly early-Perp. of ca. 1380–1400. — 84 m. *Saltfleet*. Thomas Pownall, governor of Massachusetts 1757–9 and of South Carolina 1759–60, the first to advocate the union of all the American possessions in one dominion, was born at *Saltfleetby* (pr. sullaby). — 86½ m. *North Somercotes* and (2 m. S) *South Somercotes* both have fine churches (Transitional and Perp.).

103 m. **Cleethorpes**, adjoining Grimsby but a separate borough (pop. 33,400), is a highly popular seaside resort, with good sands, a pier, and other attractions. Hotels, see below. *Clee* church, 1 m. inland, has a Saxon tower, a Norman nave, and an E.E. chancel.

15 m. **Grimsby**, entered via Clee Road. Formerly called Great Grimsby, this is the largest town in Lincolnshire (pop. 95,300) and probably the greatest fishing port in the world, situated on the S bank of the *Humber*, near its mouth. For the origin of the name Grimsby ('Grimr's town'), comp. Grime's Graves, Vol. I. The landing and auctions of the fish attract many spectators. The extensive docks, begun in 1849 and supplemented by deep-water docks at Immingham, also carry on a busy trade with the Continent, especially for the import of timber, woodpulp, and foodstuffs. Grimsby has the largest refrigerating industry in the country and manufactures chemicals, man-made fibres, etc. *St James's*, the parish church, near the Town Station, is mainly E.E. (restored) and has a combined triforium and clerestory.

HOTELS. *Yarborough*[1], 41 R.; *Royal*[1], 46 R.; *Ship*[1], 33 R.; *Wheatsheaf*[2], 6 R. — At Cleethorpes: *Lifeboat*[1], 25 R.; *Kingsway*[1], 65 R.; *Darley's*[1], 21 R.; *Dolphin*[2], 16 R.; *Welbeck*[4], unlic., 12 R.; etc.

FROM GRIMSBY TO HULL. RAIL to New Holland, 16 m. in ¾ hr, and thence by ferry. — ROAD, A 18, leaving Grimsby by Bargate and Laceby Road. — 11½ m. *Brocklesby*. Brocklesby Park is the seat of the Earl of Yarborough, built ca. 1710. The mausoleum in the park is James Wyatt's masterpiece (1792; shown by appointment). Family monuments in Brocklesby church. — From Brocklesby and from (15 m.) *Ulceby* roads lead E to (5 m.) the two deep-water **Immingham Docks**, which were opened in 1912 and 1960. These import iron ore, sulphur and other chemicals, and petroleum (refineries), and export coal. Tor Lines service, for passengers, cars, and freight, to Gothenburg in Sweden. In 1608 the Pilgrim Fathers embarked for Holland from *South Killingholme Haven*, to the N (tall monument). — 17½ m. *Thornton Curtis*. The E.E. church has a fine font of black Tournai marble (ca. 1170). 2½ m. E, the remains (gateway, S transept, chapter house) of *Thornton Abbey*, founded by Augustinian canons in 1139 (AM; 9.30–4, 5.30, or 7, Sun. from 2). — 19½ m. *Barrow-on-Humber*. — 22 m. *New Holland*, and thence by car-ferry to **Hull**, comp. p. 161.

FROM GRIMSBY TO DONCASTER, 53 m., by A 18. – 21½ m. *Brigg* (p. 161). — 30 m. (by-pass) **Scunthorpe**, a modern and fast-growing iron and steel smelting town (pop. 68,000), with the Queen Victoria blast furnace (the largest in Europe, 1954). The Borough Museum and Art Gallery, in Vicarage Gardens, is the regional museum for N Lincs and includes important prehistoric and Roman finds and a John Wesley collection (10–5, Sun. 2–5). Hotels: Wortley[1], 48 R.; Bridge[2], 20 R.; Blue Bell[2], 35 R.; Royal[2], 30 R.; Devon[4], unlic., 12 R. — The river Trent is crossed at (34 m.) *Keadby Bridge*. — 46 m. *Hatfield*, Yorks. — 53 m. **Doncaster**, see Vol. III.

III. SOUTH AND CENTRAL WALES

Monmouthshire, Glamorganshire, Brecknockshire, Carmarthenshire, Pembrokeshire, Cardiganshire, Radnorshire, Montgomeryshire

17. From London or Gloucester to Cardiff and Swansea

Besides the English counties of *Berkshire* (see Rte 3), *Wiltshire* (see Rte 3), and *Gloucestershire* (see Rte 3), this route traverses the counties of Monmouthshire und Glamorganshire.

Monmouthshire, the ancient *Gwent*, is now the SE county of Wales, bounded on the E side by the river *Wye*, which falls into the *Severn* at Chepstow (Severn Bridge), on the W by the river *Rhymney*, which flows into the Severn near Cardiff. It was constituted an English county by Henry VIII in 1535, but, being Welsh geographically and (in the W) racially, it is invariably associated with Wales for political and legal purposes. The river *Usk* divides a rural and highly picturesque district on the E (Wye valley, Monmouth, Abergavenny, etc.) from the hilly mining and industrial region on the W. The county town is *Newport* (p. 170).

Glamorganshire, anciently *Morgannwg*, which adjoins Monmouthshire on the W, contains Cardiff and Swansea and nearly half the total population of Wales. *Cardiff*, the county town, is the capital of Wales and its largest city. The mountain valleys in the N are given over to the mining of steam coal and the manufacture of iron, steel, and tinplate. The S part of the county includes the fertile *Vale of Glamorgan* and the charming *Gower Peninsula*, and is notable for the number of its ruined castles.

A. From London to Cardiff and Swansea

RAIL: to Newport in $2^1/_4$–$4^1/_4$ hrs, to Cardiff in $2^1/_2$–5 hrs, to Swansea in $4^1/_2$–$6^1/_4$ hrs. From London (Paddington Station) to *Swindon*, $77^1/_2$ m., see Vol. I. — 100 m. *Badminton*. 117 m. *Pilning* (High Level). The train then passes through the *Severn Tunnel*, the longest in the kingdom (4 m. 628 yds), opened in 1886. — $123^1/_2$ m. *Severn Tunnel Junction*, and thence to *Newport* (133 m.), *Cardiff* (145 m.), and *Swansea* (191 m.).

ROAD. The new London-South Wales Motorway (M4) is under construction. Its first section (29 m.) from London to Maidenhead Thicket has been opened, and the last section, crossing the Severn by the new Severn Bridge to Chepstow, will soon begin at Chippenham.

As far as Chippenham the present road is described in Vol. I (Rte 16). From *London* (Hyde Park Corner) you follow A 4 via Knightsbridge and Cromwell Road to the Hammersmith flyover, and then **M 4** (the first section of the projected London/South Wales motorway) to Maidenhead Thicket, 29 m. — Then A 4, the

Bath Road, via Reading, Newbury (edge), Hungerford, Marlborough, West Kennett (Avebury), Silbury Hill, and Calne, to *Chippenham*, 92 m.

From (92 m) Chippenham follow A 420 for about 2 m. and turn r. on B 4039. — 98 m. **Castle Combe* (Manor House[1], 18 R.; Castle Inn[1], 5 R.), a former clothiers' village in a deep valley, was in 1962 voted the prettiest village in England. Not far E, a motor racing track. — 104 m. *Acton Turville*, the first village in Gloucestershire. The COTSWOLDS (comp. p. 32) are crossed. — 107 m. *Old Sodbury*, a Cotswold village. 2 m. S of it is *Dodington House*, a Regency mansion built by James Wyatt 1796–1813, in fine grounds laid out by Capability Brown (Easter Sun. and on Mon., Wed., Thurs., Sun., & b.h. in May–Sept. 2–6). — 108 m. *Chipping Sodbury*, an old market town with a 14th c. church. 2 m. NE is *Little Sodbury*, where John Tyndale translated the Bible; near by, a Romano-British camp. — Near Chipping Sodbury you join a section of M 4. — 119 m. *Aust* (service area).

Then the ***Severn Bridge** (car 2/6), built in 1961–6, which, as part of M 4, crosses the Severn estuary to Monmouthshire. It is the second largest suspension bridge in Europe (centre span 3,240 ft, side spans of 1,000 ft each), with dual carriageways, cycle tracks, and footway. Total length 5,240 ft. The pylons are 450 ft high and the roadway is 140 ft above high water. The chief designer was Sir Percy Thomas. The 9-knot tide on the Severn is the second highest in the world, with over 40 ft rise and fall. S of the bridge the Severn estuary is known as the Bristol Channel.

M 4 is continued beyond the bridge by the Beachley viaduct and a new bridge over the river *Wye*. — 120½ m. Junction with A 466, for *Chepstow* (p. 169) and *Monmouth* (p. 57). — 132½ m. Junction with A 48, for **Newport**, Mon. (p. 170). — 135½ m. Junction with A 449, for *Caerleon* (p. 171) and *Usk* (p. 187). — 136½ m. Junction with A 4042, for *Pontypool* (p. 171) and *Abergavenny* (p. 187). — 138½ m. Junction with A 467, for *Newbridge* and *Brynmawr* (p. 174). After another 1½ m. you leave M 4 for A 48. — 146 m. *St Mellons*, and thence to **Cardiff**, 150 m., and **Swansea**, 204 m., see pp. 171–174.

B. From Gloucester to Swansea via Cardiff

RAIL. From Gloucester (Central) to Newport in 1–1½ hrs, to Cardiff in 1¼–2 hrs, to Swansea in 3¾–4 hrs. — 11 m. *Newnham*. — 19½ m. *Lydney Junction*. — 27½ m. **Chepstow**. — 35 m. *Severn Tunnel Junction* (for Caerwent, 3 m.). — 45 m. **Newport**, Mon. — 57 m. **Cardiff** (General). — 61 m. *St Fagans*. — 68 m. *Llantrisant*. — 77 m. *Bridgend*, junction for Llantwit Major (9 m.) and Barry (19 m.). — 82 m. *Pyle*, junction for *Porthcawl* (4 m.). — 89 m. *Port Talbot* (General). — 93 m. *Briton Ferry*. — 94½ m. **Neath** (General). — 96½ m. *Skewen*. — 99 m. *Llansamlet*. — 101 m. *Landore*. — 102½ m. **Swansea** (High Street).

ROAD. Both the routes described below pass, except in their early stages, through mining and industrial areas. *B*, to Swansea via Newport and Cardiff, is the normal main road, while *C*, 16 m. shorter, is much hillier and slower, though it has the advantage of beautiful scenery between Gloucester and Abergavenny and again, towards the end, of the Vale of Neath.

Gloucester (p. 39) is left by Westgate Street (pl. AB2,3), and the Severn is crossed by Over Bridge. — At 2½ m. you fork l. from A40 and follow A48, which runs between the ever-widening *Severn* and the FOREST OF DEAN (p. 55). — 10 m. *Westbury-on-Severn*, with a conspicuous 13th c. steeple. Westbury Court has a Dutch water garden (1696–1705). 2 m. NW is *Flaxley Abbey*, a Jacobean mansion and formerly a Cistercian abbey, of which the refectory (12th c.) and the abbot's hall (14th c.) have survived. — 12 m. *Newnham*, a nice little town between a bend of the Severn and the Forest of Dean. — 15 m. *Blakeney*, where the Severn is already 1 m. wide. From here to Chepstow A48 follows the track of a Roman road. — 19 m. *Lydney* (Feathers², 19 R.), with a restored 14th c. cross, 17½ ft high. Lydney Park (no adm.) comprises the remains of a Roman temple and of a medieval castle (12th c.). — 25 m. *Tidenham*. — 27 m. *Tutshill*, above the l. bank of the river Wye; here a road diverges l. for (3 m.) *Beachley*, the former starting point of the ferry, now superseded by the new Severn road bridge (p. 168). A48 then crosses the Wye to *Monmouthshire* and Chepstow.

28 m. **Chepstow** (George², TH, 17 R.; Beaufort², 8 R.; Cedars², 15 R.; Castle View⁴, unlic., 8 R.; YH), on the W bank of the *Wye*, 3 m. from its mouth. At spring tides the river rises as much as 45 ft. Pop. 7,500. The **Castle*, strikingly sited on a rock above the river, is of great extent and, though ruined, comparatively well preserved (AM; 9.30–4, 5.30, or 7; closed till 2 on Sun. in Oct.–April). Founded by William Fitzsosbern, Earl of Hereford (d. 1091), it dates mainly from the reign of Edward I, though the keep (later transformed into a banqueting hall), between the second and third courts, is Norman work of 1120–30. In the first court stands a gigantic walnut-tree, said to be 600 years old. The SE tower was for twenty years the prison of Henry Marten, the regicide (d. 1680 and buried in St Mary's), and Jeremy Taylor was another notable prisoner. The *Town Gate* houses a museum (2–4.30 in April–Sept., except Wed. & Sun.), and parts of the 13th c. town walls, which enclosed the medieval borough, survive (AM). *St Mary's Church*, spoilt by restoration, has a Norman nave and W doorway. The tubular *Railway Bridge*, built by Brunel in 1852, has a main span of 300 ft. For the **Valley of the Wye* (Tintern, Monmouth, Ross), see p. 58; for the *Severn Bridge*, see p. 168.

Beyond Chepstow A 48 crosses a hill. — 29½ m. *Mathern* (l.), a village with a former palace of the bishops of Llandaff and a mansion of the 16th c. About ½ m. farther on the road passes under the new M 4 motorway.

33 m. **Caerwent**, a small village, was under the name of **Venta Silurum* a cantonal capital of the Romans and is the only fully developed Romano-British town in Wales (44 acres). The present main street crosses the rectangular enceinte (500 by 400 yds). Parts of the S wall are 20 ft high; the N and S gates are almost intact, up to the springing of the arches. Hypocausts, foundations of the basilica, temple, forum, baths, shops, amphitheatre, etc., may be inspected. In the parish church, a mosaic pavement and the tombstone of a Roman officer (other finds in Newport).

2½ m. NW, on the wooded hill of *Llan-melin*, is an early British camp, probably the capital of the Silures before the Roman market town was founded. — 2½ m. S. is the small **Caldicot Castle*, which has a round Norman keep, surpassing in masonry and details almost every military building in England; the rest is from the time of Edward II.

A 48 follows again the track of a Roman road. — 36 m. *Penhow*, with a typical medieval fortified manor. The road then passes *Llanwern* (1 m. S), S of which are the vast Spencer Works of the Steel Co. of Wales (1962) with 8,000 hands.

44 m. (by-pass) **Newport**, Mon., a great industrial city and seaport on the river *Usk*, 4 m. from its mouth. It is the county town of Monmouthshire and has been an episcopal see since 1921. The population rose from about 1,000 in 1800 to 108,000 in 1861 (106,600 in 1965). The river, which rises about 30 ft at high water (in the Severn), is spanned by five bridges; the new cable cantilever bridge is the first of its kind in Britain.

The *Docks*, dating from 1842, have a water area of 130 acres and 6 m. of quays, with a remarkable *Transporter Bridge* (1906), 177 ft above the water; the chief imports are iron ore and timber. The chief manufactures are steel, aluminium, and chemicals. The *Castle* (AM), seen from the town bridge, was founded in 1171, but its scanty ruins are mostly 14–15th c. work. The *Museum and Art Gallery*, 158 Dock St., contains Roman finds from Caerwent, local antiquities (Pontypool ware), Nelson relics, natural history exhibits, etc. (week-days 10–5.30). The church of St Woolos, strikingly situated on Stow Hill, has been since 1921 the *Cathedral* of the new diocese of Monmouth. It has a Galilee chapel (13th c.) between the Norman nave (fine door) and the 15th c. tower. The new *Civic Centre* is in Clytha Park. William Henry Davies, the poet-tramp (1871–1940), was born at the Church House Inn, in the docks quarter (plaque).

HOTELS. *King's Head*[1], 45 R.; *Westgate*[1], TH, 66 R.; *Queen's*[1], 50 R.; *Tredegar Arms*[2], 22 R.; *Royal Albert Grill*, Commercial Road.

On the Usk road (comp. p. 187), 3 m. NE of Newport, is **Caerleon** (pr. carlee'on), the *Isca Silurum* of the Romans and the fortress of the II Legion (Castra Legionis), established soon after A.D. 70 and evacuated by A.D. 140. The fortress, defended originally by earthen ramparts and after A.D. 100 by stone walls with internal towers, enclosed about 50 acres, and the Roman masonry at the S corner is well preserved. Adjacent was the civil community, occupying an area of about 100 acres. The *amphitheatre, measuring 267 by 222 ft and accommodating about 6,000 spectators, is the only one in Britain that has been completely excavated (AM; 9.30–4, 5.30, or 7, Sun. from 2). The bulk of the finds are exhibited in the *Legionary Museum*, a branch of the National Museum of Wales (p. 177), open on week-days in April–Oct. 11–1 & 2.30–5 (caretaker at 'Sandygate', Cold Bath Rd).

A network of roads and railways connects Newport with the mining and industrial towns to the N and NW: via the 'new town' of *Cwmbran* to **Pontypool** (9 m.; pr. pontăpool; Clarence[1], 18 R.), with nylon-spinning and plate glass works (pop. 40,000); to *Abertillery* (16 m.; pr. abbertillair'y; pop. 25,000) and *Brynmawr* (p. 174; 20 m.); etc.

A 48 quits Newport to the SW, crosses the river *Ebbw*, and traverses (2 m.) *Tredegar Park*, with a mansion designed in 1640. — The road now skirts the marshes of *Wentlloog Level*. — 51 m. *St Mellons* (White Hart restaurant), where we enter Glamorganshire. — 53 m. *Rumney*, on the E bank of the river *Rhymney*. — 56 m. **Cardiff**, see p. 175. From Cardiff to Merthyr Tydfil, see p. 182; to Bridgend by the coast, see p. 172.

A 48 leaves Cardiff by Cardiff Bridge (pl. A 2). — Near (63 m.) *St Nicholas*, to the S, is the *Tinkinswood Long Cairn* (AM; inquire at Tinkinswood Farm), a late-neolithic burial chamber. — 69 m. *Cowbridge*, an ancient borough (pop. 1,100), with parts of its old town walls and a grammar school founded in 1685 and still one of the leading boys' schools in Wales. 2 m. S, the ruins of *Beaupré Castle*, with beautiful porches of 1600 (AM; closed Sun.). At *Llantrisant*, 7 m. NE of Cowbridge, new buildings have been erected for the Royal Mint, to replace the mint in London (which will be closed down by 1973). — 75 m. **Bridgend** (Wyndham[2], 20 R.), with a trading estate and, beyond the river Ogmore, the remains of a 12th c. castle, known as 'New Castle' (AM; 10–7 or dusk, Sun. from 2). Pop. 15,000.

Coychurch, 2½ m. E, on the Llantrisant road, has an E.E. and Dec. church with many interesting details. At *Coity*, 1½ m. NW of Coychurch and 2½ m. NE of Bridgend, there is a large ruined castle of the Turbervilles, 12–14th c. (AM; 9.30–4, 5.30, or 7, Sun. from 2).

From Cardiff to Bridgend along the Coast, by narrow hilly roads (up to 1 in 7), more interesting than the main road but 14½ m. longer. Leave Cardiff by Penarth Rd (pl. BC4) and follow A4160, which crosses the river *Ely* below Leckwith woods. — 5 m. **Penarth** (Skelbrook[3], 10 R.; Westbourne[4], 8 R.), a residential suburb of Cardiff with shingle bathing beach and docks built in 1865 on the river. Pop. 20,500. The *Turner House Art Gallery*, a branch of the National Museum of Wales, contains English water-colours, oil paintings, and fine porcelain (11–12.45 & 2–5, except Mon.; Sun. 2–5). – You continue by B4267, which runs close to the coast. — 13½ m. **Barry**, a seaport with 42,000 inhab., which owns its importance to the extensive docks (114 acres), founded in 1884 by a coal-owner. Hotels: Water's Edge[1], 16 R.; Barry[1], 33 R.; Mount Sorrel[1], 16 R.; Romilly[2], 7 R.; Ship[2], 15 R. *Barry Island* (Marine[3], 16 R.) is a popular resort, with a sandy beach and a 2½ m. sea front. — Follow the small coastal road via *Porthkerry*, at the mouth of a little valley. The bay is a popular seaside resort. — 15 m. *Rhoose*, with the Cardiff airport. 1½ m. NW is *Fonmon Castle*, a 17th c. mansion with a late Norman keep, and 1 m. NE of it is *Penmark*, with the ruins of a 13th c. castle. — 16 m. *Aberthaw*, a village at the mouth of the river Daw, with cement works. — 18 m. *St Athan*, with a technical school of the R.A.F. and the ruins of a medieval stronghold.

19 m. **Llantwit Major**, an historic little place of quaint aspect. Here was a famous monastery founded by St Illtyd (fl. 520), a disciple of St Germanus, who came here from Brittany. At this, 'the first Christian school of learning in Britain', Gildas the historian, St Paul Aurelian (Pol de Léon), St Samson of Dol, the semi-mythical bard Taliesin, and St David are said to have studied. The curious **Church* consists of an E or monastic half (13th c.) and a W or parochial half (15th c.), separated by the tower. Note the arches of the tower (late 12th c.), the Jesse niche, the reredos (1360), and the collection of *crosses (9–11th c.). Llantwit has also a large tithe barn and a 15th c. town hall. From the neighbouring shore there is a view of the coast of North Devon across the Bristol Channel. — 22 m. *St Donat's Castle*, 14–16th c., restored, was the British residence of W. R. Hearst (d. 1951), the American newspaper magnate. It was opened in 1962 as an *Atlantic College*, providing a two-years' course between school and university for 150 youths from 21 countries. — 23 m. *Marcross*. 1 m. S are the *Nash Lighthouses*. — 27 m. *St Bride's Major*. — 28 m. *Southerndown* (Little West[3], 15 R.), an agreeable little seaside resort, with fine cliffs. *Dunraven Castle* (19th c.) is now a

guest house of the Workers' Travel Association. — 29 m. *Ogmore-by-Sea* (Sea Lawns², 11 R.; Brig-y-don², 15 R.), on the river *Ogmore*, with remains of an interesting 12th c. castle (AM; 9.30–4, 5.30, or 7, Sun. from 2). Across the river is the pretty village of *Merthyr Mawr*.

32½ m. *Ewenny* (pr. eewénny). ***Ewenny Priory**, founded for Benedictines by Maurice de Londres in 1141, in a partly pacified area, is an excellent example of a fortified ecclesiastical building (AM; Mon.–Fri. 8–5.30). The precincts (5 acres), with stout walls and two gateways (one with a portcullis), are partly occupied by a mansion house (rebuilt) and its grounds. The church, pure Norman throughout, has a barrel-vaulted chancel shut off by a stone rood-screen of the 13th c. — 33½ m. *Bridgend*, see p. 171

At 79 m. a road (A 4106) diverges l. from A 48 for (4 m.) **Porthcawl**, a popular seaside resort with a stony beach, vast caravan camps, and first-class golf links. Pop. 11,000.

HOTELS: *Seabank*¹, 90 R.; *Porthcawl*², 26 R.; *Marine*², 34 R.; *Fairways*³, 24 R.; *Atlantic*³, 18 R.; etc.

Beyond Porthcawl stretch miles of *sand dunes (said to be the highest in Europe W of Danzig; wild orchises), and a turning to the l. on the Pyle road leads to remnants of *Kenfig*, a town overwhelmed by the sands in the 15th c., with a freshwater lake (60 acres). The Steel Co. of Wales has constructed new rolling mills on Kenfig Sands.

81 m. *Pyle*. — 84½ m. *Margam* (Twelve Knights¹, 12 R.). R., ***Margam Abbey**, seat of the Talbot-Fletcher family, a modern mansion with beautiful grounds and park. The parish church (restored) incorporates the W front and nave arcades of the abbey church, which was founded for Cistercians in 1147 by Robert, Earl of Gloucester (p. 176). In the S aisle, four altar tombs of the Mansel family. Various portions of the conventual buildings survive, including the chapter house, which is twelve-sided without and circular within, with a central pier. The former school is now a *museum of early crosses and inscribed and sculptured stones (AM).

L., the *Abbey Works* of the Steel Co. of Wales, stretching for 4½ m. and opened in 1951. This is one of the largest steel-rolling mills in Europe, producing strip for the manufacture of tinplate and steel sheets. This district, from here to Llanelli (p. 183), is one of the world's leading metallurgical areas, where all sorts of imported ores are smelted or refined and tinplate is produced on an immense scale. — 87 m. *Port Talbot* (Walnut Tree², 17 R.; Grand², 25 R.) imports iron ore and incorporates *Aberavon*. A new deep-water tidal harbour is under construction. Pop. 52,000. — 91 m. *Briton Ferry*, at the mouth of the river *Neath*, with a

dock. At Baglan Bay is the petro-chemical factory of British Hydrocarbon Chemicals Co. A road by-passes Neath, crossing the dock and the river by girder-bridges of 300 ft span (the second longest girder-spans in Europe) and saving 4½ m.

93 m. **Neath**, and thence to (101 m.) **Swansea**, see p. 175.

C. From Gloucester to Swansea via Abergavenny and Merthyr

From *Gloucester* by A 40 to *Abergavenny*, 44 m., see p. 187. — The Swansea road (A 465) crosses the river *Usk* and beyond (48½ m.) *Gilwern*, in Brecknockshire, ascends the narrow valley of the *Clydach* to cross a high tableland (1100–1200 ft) and skirt the N edge of the South Wales coalfield. Branch roads and railways serve the coal-mining and iron-working valleys to the S. — 53 m. *Brynmawr* (pop. 6,500). Between Brynmawr and Hirwaun A 465 has been superseded by the parallel HEADS OF THE VALLEYS ROAD, which avoids the built-up areas and is notable for its many fine bridges.

A 465 enters Monmouthshire, and at 55 m. a road leads l. to (1 m.) *Ebbw Vale* (pr. ébboo; County[3], 21 R.; pop. 28,500), which depends on the impressive sheet steel and tinplate works of the Steel Co. of Wales, extending over 2½ m. — 56 m. *Sirhowy*. L., *Tredegar* (pr. tredee'gher; Castle[3], 16 R.), at the head of the Sirhowy valley. Aneurin Bevan (1897–1960) was born at 32 Charles St. — At (59 m.) Rhymney Bridge you enter Glamorganshire. — 62 m. *Dowlais*, with a trading estate. Its famous ironworks, founded 1759 and developed by Sir Josiah Guest (d. 1852), were closed in 1930.

63 m. **Merthyr Tydfil**, a town of 59,000 inhabitants, is named after the martyred St Tydfil, daughter of Brychan, Prince of Brecon (5th c.). It owed its phenomenal rise to its ironstone, and until about 1870 it was perhaps the greatest iron-producing centre in the world. At one time Merthyr was by far the largest town in Wales, with a population that, in 1831, exceeded those of Cardiff, Swansea, and Newport combined. It is now principally dependent on a multitude of light industries (notably washing machines). The great steel mills were transferred to Cardiff in 1928–30. The Glamorganshire Canal, opened in 1795 between Merthyr Tydfil and Cardiff, has been converted into a road. There is a monument to Richard Trevithick, whose improved locomotive was the first to be tried out on a railway, at Penydarren, here, in 1804. *Cyfarthfa Castle* (1825), on a hill 1 m. NW, former home of the Crawshays, a family of ironmasters, now houses the grammar school and the art gallery and museum (10–1 & 2–5 or 6.30, Sun. 2–5).

A splendid road, passing three reservoirs, leads N over the mountains (A 470, maximum gradient 1 in 9) to *Brecon* (20½ m.; p. 190), reaching 1440 ft near (9 m.) the Storey Arms (now a YH), which is a favourite starting point for the Brecon Beacons (p. 191). About 2 m. farther, l., is the *Craig Cerrig Gleisiad*, which with the Crom Du forms a nature reserve of 698 acres (landowners' permission necessary). From Merthyr to *Cardiff*, see p. 182.

69½ m. *Hirwaun*, with a trading estate. — A 465 descends steeply into the ***Vale of Neath**, crossing the river at (74½ m.) *Glyn Neath*.

R. for (1 m.) *Pontneathvaughan* or *Pont Nedd Fechan* (inns), starting point for the exploration (on foot) of the tributaries of the river Neath, with their glens and waterfalls (part of the Brecon Beacons National Park, p. 188). On the river *Mellte* are the middle and upper *Clyngwyn Falls*, above which the river flows through the *Porth-yr-Ogof*, a weird cavern, 600 yds long. On the *Hepste* (a tributary of the Mellte) is the Upper Hepste Fall or *Scwd-yr-Eira*. On the river *Perddyn* are the *Scwd Gwladys*, or Ladies' Fall, and the *Scwd Einon Gam*; farther W. near Colbren Junction, the *Henrhyd Falls* (NT; 151 acres). YH ½ m. S of *Ystradfellte*, a quaint village 5 m. N of Pontneathvaughan.

The Neath road descends the trough-like Vale of Neath, the lower part of which is industrialized. The hills on either side are covered with the *Rheola State Forest*. — 85 m. **Neath**, Welsh *Nedd* (Castle[1], 27 R.), a busy market and industrial town at the mouth of the beautiful Vale of Neath. Pop. 31,000. Neath occupies the site of the Roman fort of Nidum, which was established ca. A.D. 75. Of the 12th c. castle nothing remains except the gateway, but there are considerable remains of a *Cistercian Abbey*, founded 1130 (between the river and the canal, 1 m. W; AM, 9.30–4, 5,30, or 7, Sun. from 2).

86½ m. *Skewen*. The best approach to Swansea, forking l. here, passes the Llandarcy refinery of the British Petroleum Co. (BP). — A 48 keeps straight on via (89 m.) *Llansamlet*, which has the largest spelter (zinc) works in the country. The lower valley of the *Tawe* (pr. táhwy) has lost its vegetation through the fumes from the foundries and chemical works. — 90 m. *Morriston*, on the W bank of the Tawe. Turn l. for (93 m.) **Swansea** (p. 182).

If bound for Carmarthen (comp. p. 183), you can avoid Swansea by keeping due W from Morriston on A 48, which passes (1½ m.) *Llangyfelach*, with the Velindre tinplate works of the Steel Co. of Wales, and (4 m.) *Penllergaer* (p. 183).

D. Cardiff

PLAN, see p. 176

HOTELS. ***Park**[1] (p, C 1, 2), 115 R.; ***Royal**[1] (r, B 3), 80 R.; ***Angel**[1] (a, A 2), 116 R.; *Queen's*[1] (q, B 3), 42 R.; *Grand*[1] (g, A 2), 36 R.; *Bristol*[2] (b, C 4), 20 R.; *Cedars*[2], at Llanishen, 2½ m. N, 27 R.; *Pen-y-Lan*[4], Penylan Rd, 13 R. Unlicensed: *Central*[2] (c, C 4), 100 R.; *Fairview*[3], Richmond Rd (beyond D 1), 22 R.; *Alva*[2], Cathedral Rd (beyond A 2), 11 R.; etc.

RESTAURANTS. *Le Gourmet*, 72 St Mary St. (B 3); *New Continental*, 110 Queen St. (C 2); *Ming Hong*, 13 Church St. (B 2), Chinese; *Windsor*, Stuart St., near Pier Head.

RAILWAY STATIONS. *General* (B4); *Queen Street* (D2) for Caerphilly and the Taff Vale lines; *Bute Road* (beyond D4), *Clarence Road*, also in Butetown, for local services. — AIRPORT at *Rhoose*, 12 m. SW. — EXCURSION STEAMERS from Pier Head in summer to resorts on the Bristol Channel.

INFORMATION BUREAU, *City Hall* (B1). — TRAVEL AGENTS. *Cook's*, 28 High St. (B2); *Lunn's*, at James Howell's, St Mary St. (B3). — AMERICAN CONSULATE, 40 Windsor Place (C1).

Times of Admission

Caerphilly Castle (7½ m. N; p. 181): 9.30–4, 5.30 or 7; closed till 2 on Sun. in Oct.–March.

Cardiff Castle: May–Sept. 10–12 & 2–8, Sun. 2–5; in March, April & Oct. on week-days 10–12 & 2–4; closed Nov.–Feb.; café.

City Hall: free on week-days up to 4.30.

Llandaff Cathedral: open till dusk, in summer till 8 p.m., except during services (week-days 7.30 and 6, Sun. 8, 9, 11, 3.30, 6.30).

National Museum of Wales: week-days 10–5, Thurs. in April–Oct. 10–8; b.h. and the following Tues. 10–8; Sun. 2.30–5.

National Temple of Peace and Health: week-days 11–12.

Welsh Folk Museum: 11–5 or 7, Sun. from 2.30; closed Mon., but open on b.h.

Cardiff (Caerdydd in Welsh), situated at the mouth of the river *Taff*, is the largest city in Wales and now, though quite un-Welsh, its official capital. Pop. 260,000 (only 1,018 in 1811). It is still a great seaport (rivalling Bristol), although it has lost its coal-exporting trade. The commercial and cultural centre of S Wales, it imports iron ore and oil, exports steel products, and has a great variety of industries: steel and patent fuel works, ship repairing, ropemaking, motor-cars (Rover), etc. Grangetown and Butetown, S of the railway, are the dockers' and seamen's quarters, with a great variety of nationalities and Bute Street as the main artery. 'Tiger Bay', the once notorious slum district, has been redeveloped. The five great DOCKS (largest, the Roath Dock and the Queen Alexandra Dock) were begun in 1838 by the 2nd Marquis of Bute. Their total water area is 165 acres, and there are 7 m. of quays.

The **Castle** (AB2), fantastically reconstructed and decorated, was presented to the city in 1948 by the Marquis of Bute. It stands partly on the site of a Roman fort, survivals of which include the earthen banks (raised by the Normans to a height of 27 ft), the N, E, and the E part of the S walls (3rd–4th c.), the polygonal bastions (4th c.), and the *N gate, recently reconstructed. The moated Norman motte was raised by Robert Fitz Hamon, conqueror of Glamorgan, in 1090, but its shell-keep, together with the W wall, was probably built after 1115 by Robert, Earl of Gloucester. Robert, Duke of Normandy, eldest son of the Conqueror, was imprisoned by his brother Henry I here from 1126 until his death in 1134. The entrance tower of the keep and its living apartments, together with the Black Tower at the S entrance, were added after 1262 by the 2nd Gilbert de Clare, the

CARDIFF
1:15,000
Roath
CARDIFF
1:63,360
Statute Mile
kilom
Penarth
Cogan
Barry
Pier Head
Cardiff Castle
Cardiff Arms Park
Black Friars' Priory
Bute Park
Queen St. Sta.
Clarence Road Sta.
Bute Docks
Lighthouse

WELSH FOLK MUSEUM
ST. FAGANS-CARDIFF
Cilewent Farmhouse
Kennixton Farmhouse
Main Entrance
Ticket Office
Car Park
New Museum Buildings
Chapel
Gipsy Caravan
Fishing Ponds
Tea Kiosk
Cart House
St Fagan's Castle
Herb Garden
Station
Railway
Church

'Red' Earl (of Clare, Hertford, and Gloucester). In 1404 the castle was burnt by Owen Glendower.

In 1865 a vast reconstruction was undertaken by the 3rd Marquis of Bute, with William Burges as his architect — a work that continued under other architects until 1920. The Castle Street wall was rebuilt with a fanciful timber hourd of defence. Above the W gate, a modern restoration, is an octagonal tower built in 1425–39 by the Earl of Warwick (p. 88). The State Apartments, decorated in a highly ornate Pre-Raphaelite manner, include the library, the drawing room (good portraits), the banqueting hall (frescoes by H. N. Lonsdale), the Chaucer Room, the Arab Room, and the frescoed oratory. Part of the castle is now occupied by the Cardiff College of Music and Drama.

The pride of Cardiff is its ***Civic Centre** (B 1), which was the first of its kind in Britain. A group of eight buildings lies round the *Alexandra Gardens*, in which stands the *Welsh National War Memorial* (1928; Sir Ninian Comper). The central building on the S front is the baroque *City Hall* (1904), with a lofty clock tower and a dome crowned by the Welsh dragon. Its Marble Hall is adorned with heroic figures illustrating Welsh history; in the side wings are the Council Chamber, the Assembly Hall, and the Lord Mayor's Parlour. Left of it are the *Law Courts* (1904), r. the *National Museum of Wales*, a quadrangular building begun in 1912, but not yet completed. The W side of the gardens faces the *University of Wales Registry* (1903), the *Glamorgan County Hall* (1910) with a portico of Corinthian columns, and the *Welsh College of Advanced Technology* (1916). On the N side are the *National Temple of Peace and Health* (1937–46), which contains in the crypt a book of remembrance with the names of Welshmen killed in 1914–18, and the *Welsh Board of Health* (1938). The E side is occupied by the *University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire* (1893–1933), which was founded in 1883 and is one of the constituent colleges of the **University of Wales** (7,000 students); the other colleges are at Aberystwyth, Bangor, and Swansea. (The Welsh National School of Medicine, D 1, is also part of the University.) Still farther N are the New Arts block of the University College and an annexe of the College of Advanced Technology.

The ***National Museum of Wales** (BC 1) was founded in 1907 with its primary purpose 'to teach the world about Wales, and the Welsh people about their own fatherland'. The building was begun in 1912 and its main part opened in 1927; the E wing was added in 1932, the W wing in 1962–6. The building is crowned by a dome rising from a broad and low octagonal tower. Sculp-

tured groups illustrating the history of Wales and her industrial activity are placed above the cornice which extends round the building. The entrance leads directly into the main hall, which consists of a central octagon under the dome and of lateral bays extending to the full width of the S front. There are departments of geology, botany, zoology, archaeology, industry, and art, largely based on Welsh examples.

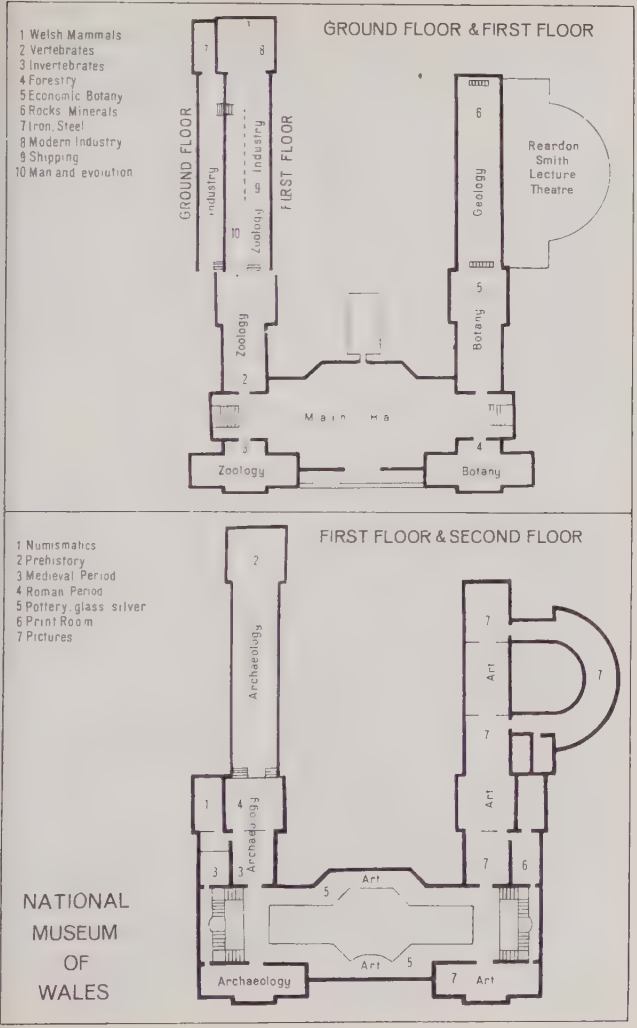
The MAIN HALL contains sculptures by Welsh artists (Goscombe John, Havard Thomas, John Gibson) and four works by Rodin. Also a large collection (originals or casts) of **Early-Christian Monuments*, illustrating the art of stone-carving in Wales between the end of the Roman occupation and the Norman invasion, some with inscriptions in Latin or Ogam. — On the GROUND FLOOR, the departments of *Zoology* (SW block), *Botany* (SE block), and *Geology* (E range), below which, in the basement, is the gallery illustrating *Folk Industry:* turner's workshop, coracles, cider mill, printing presses, looms, smithy, etc. The W wing, completed in 1966, is devoted to the *Industries* department.

FIRST FLOOR. *Archaeology* department (SE block), with a splendid collection of prehistoric implements, weapons, and pottery (note the Caergwrle bowl, the weapons from Llyn Fawr, and the Llyn Cerrig hoard), Roman antiquities, the medieval gallery, and the historical gallery (portraits of famous Welshmen). Then a gallery illustrating *Welsh Folk Life* (E range), with domestic utensils and furnishings, agricultural implements and transport, musical instruments (harps, crwth, and pibgorn), and a series of farmhouse interiors. — *Art Collection* (SW block). Works by Welsh painters: Augustus John, Gwen John, Ivor Hitchens, J. D. Innes, Sir Frank Brangwyn, etc. Richard Wilson is represented by excellent landscapes. Note Epstein's head of Augustus John, the death-mask of Dylan Thomas, and the works by Romney and Gainsborough. Pyke-Thompson Gallery of British watercolours. *Gwendoline Davies Collection of paintings and drawings by Botticelli, El Greco, Gainsborough, Raeburn, Constable, Corot, Renoir, Monet, Gauguin, Cézanne, etc. Silver plate. Nantgarw and Swansea china. Japanned ware from Pontypool and Usk.

In Greyfriars Rd are the foundations of the *Greyfriars* church (BC 1; ca. 1280) and the ruins of a mansion built on the site of the priory after the Reformation. — Queen Street (C 2) is the busiest shopping street in all Wales, but High Street and St Mary Street (B 2) are perhaps more fashionable. The principal city church is *St John's* (B 2), which dates mainly from 1443 and has a handsome tower with a peal of bells.

Rugby football, county cricket, etc., are played at *Cardiff Arms Park* (A 2, 3). Botanic and wild gardens, boating lake, etc., in *Roath Park*, NE of the city centre (100 acres). Athletics and cycle races at the *Maindy Stadium* (North Rd, AB 1). Empire Swimming Pool in Wood St. (B 3).

Llandaff Cathedral ('the church on the Taff') is 2 m. NW of the city centre via Cathedral Road (cross Cardiff Bridge, pl. A 2, and bear r.), whence the best route for walkers is a footpath diverging


1 Welsh Mammals
2 Vertebrates
3 Invertebrates
4 Forestry
5 Economic Botany
6 Rocks Minerals
7 Iron, Steel
8 Modern Industry
9 Shipping
10 Man and evolution
GROUND FLOOR & FIRST FLOOR
GROUND FLOOR
FIRST FLOOR
Industry
Zoology
Geology
Botany
Reardon Smith Lecture Theatre
Zoology
Botany
1 Numismatics
2 Prehistory
3 Medieval Period
4 Roman Period
5 Pottery, glass, silver
6 Print Room
7 Pictures
FIRST FLOOR & SECOND FLOOR
Archaeology
Art
NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES

r. across Llandaff Fields. It is the seat of one of the oldest episcopal sees in Britain, reputed to have been founded by St Dubricius or Dyfrig and his disciple St Teilo at the end of the 6th c. The bishop's castle was destroyed by Owen Glendower in 1404, but its gateway survives on the S side of the Cathedral.

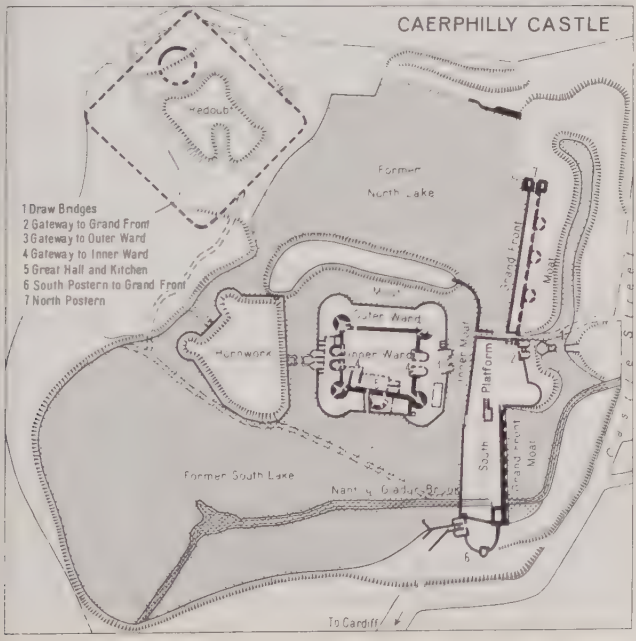
The present building was begun by Bishop Urban (1107–34), but is mainly a work of the 13th c., when it was extended westward. The chapter house is E.E. also, of somewhat later date, while the Lady Chapel is Geometrical Decorated, and the presbytery and aisle walls were rebuilt in the late-Dec. or Curvilinear period (early 14th c.). The NW tower, with a spire 195 ft high, was rebuilt by Jasper Tudor, Earl of Pembroke (d. 1495), uncle of Henry VII. Later the Cathedral fell into ruin, and in 1734 an 'Italian temple' was erected within its walls by John Wood of Bath. A complete restoration was carried out after 1859 by John Prichard, a local architect, who rebuilt the S tower and brought in the Pre-Raphaelites to paint and carve. On 2 Jan. 1941 the Cathedral was severely damaged by a land mine which fell in the churchyard, but the work of reconstruction, under the direction of George F. Pace, was completed in 1960.

The Cathedral (length 280 ft, width 72 ft) lacks a central tower, transepts, and triforium. The fine W front (central part E.E.) has been compared with Ripon's. The interior is dominated by a great parabolic arch, 25 ft high, built across the nave and carrying the cylindrical echo organ, in front of which stands a silvered aluminium figure of Christ in majesty, 16 ft high, by Epstein, 1955. Small, brilliantly coloured windows by John Piper. On the altar, a triptych painted by D. G. Rossetti (comp. above). The bishops' tombs, beginning with the reputed tombs of St Dubricius (N aisle) and St Teilo (N side of presbytery; but see pp. 193, 196), are interesting, as are the Mathew monuments. The Lady Chapel, at the E end, has the tomb of its reputed builder, Bishop William de Braose (d. 1287). Adjoining the N aisle, the Welch Regiment memorial chapel (1856). The chapter house, on the S side of the presbytery, is square, with a central pillar.

The ***Welsh Folk Museum**, a branch of the National Museum of Wales, is 4 m. W of the city centre (bear l. from Cathedral Road via Pencisely Road, B4488). It was opened in 1948 at *St Fagans Castle* (pr. faggans), which, with its beautiful gardens and park, was presented by the Earl of Plymouth and is an Elizabethan mansion within a 13th c. wall. The house contains a series of period rooms, with fittings and furniture collected from various parts of Wales and illustrating the culture and mode of life of the landed classes. Craftsmen are to be seen at work, and there is a

department of oral traditions and dialects. Many old buildings have been re-erected in the grounds, e.g. farmhouses (ca. 1600 and ca. 1700), a Unitarian chapel (1777), and a woollen factory (ca. 1760) in full working order (cloth, rugs, quilts, etc., for sale). **Restaurant.** Plan, p. 177.

For Caerphilly you leave Cardiff by North Road (pl. AB1) and after 2 m. fork r. on A469, which crosses moorland (gradient 1 in 8). — 7½ m. **Caerphilly** (pr. carfilly), an industrial town, gives its name to a well-known cheese. Pop. 36,000. The great *Castle, founded in 1268 by the 'Red' Earl of Clare (p. 177), has the most elaborate defence system of any fortress in Britain and is the earliest example of the Edwardian type (p. 225). Rebuilt after its destruction by the younger Llywelyn in 1270, it was enlarged by the Despensers, and Edward II (p. 42) found a temporary refuge here in 1326. After a drastic restoration initiated by the 3rd



Marquis of Bute (p. 177) and completed in 1937, it was handed over to the Crown (AM; 9.30–4, 5.30, or 7, closed till 2 on Sun. in Oct.-March). With its elaborate earthworks and water defences, the low-lying castle covers an area of 30 acres. Its features are the Grand Front, a wall 340 yds long and 60 ft high, serving also as a dam for the lake and moat, with a gatehouse that has two drawbridges; the concentric outer and inner wards, each with two gatehouses; the corner towers defending the inner ward; and the banqueting hall (early 14th c.) with its kitchen.

From Cardiff to Merthyr Tydfil, by A 470 up the once beautiful valley of the *Taff*, now given over to the coal and iron industries. Leave Cardiff by North Road (AB 1). – 5 m. *Tongwynlais*, where a narrow glen opens to the r. On the wooded slope, 1 m. NE, is *Castel Coch* (AM), built ca. 1260–90 on an unusual triangular plan with a tower at each angle, but conjecturally reconstructed in 1875 by William Burges for the 3rd Marquis of Bute (comp. p. 177). The original castle was built of red sandstone (whence its name) while the modern work is in grey sandstone. Open 9.30–4, 5.30 or 7; Sun. from 2, in May–Sept. from 9.30. — 6 m. *Taff's Well*, below the conspicuous *Garth Hill* (1009 ft). — 7 m. *Nantgarw*, with important collieries and a gas pipeline to Cardiff. The china manufactured here in 1813–22 is highly valued by collectors. — 11½ m. **Pontypridd** (pr. pontapreeth; *New Inn², 54 R.), with a population of 35,000, is situated at the confluence of Taff and Rhondda. The bridge, which gave it the name, spans the Taff in a single 140 ft arch and is a curious construction with perforated 'raunches', built in 1755 by William Edwards, a local mason. A road runs thence NW up the wholly industrialized *Rhondda Valley*, through the interminable town of **Rhondda** (pop. 100,400) and over the hills (1581 ft) to Hirwaun (25 m.; p. 175). — From *Traveller's Rest*, on the Merthyr road, another road leads NW to Hirwaun by the *Cynon Valley*, via *Mountain Ash* (pop. 29,500) with large collieries, and *Aberdare* (8 m.; Boot², 19 R.; pop. 39,000). Alun Lewis (1915–44), the war poet, was born at Cwmaman. — A 470 then passes (20½ m.) *Aberfan*, where on 21 Oct. 1966 a moving coaltip overwhelmed Pant-glass junior school, killing 116 children and 28 adults. — 24 m. *Merthyr Tydfil*, see p. 174.

E. Swansea and the Gower Peninsula

Hotels. **Dragon*¹, Kingsway Circle, TH, 117 R.; *Dolphin*¹, Whitewalls, 67 R.; *Grand*¹, High St., 36 R. — Restaurants. *Burlington*, 23 Union St.; **Si Kong*, 12 Castle St., Chinese; *Three Lamps*, Castle Gardens.

Railway Stations. *High Street*, for main-line trains; *Victoria* and *Bay*, for the trains to Pontardulais and Llandilo. — Information Bureau at the Guildhall.

Swansea (Scand. 'Sweyn's isle'), Welsh *Abertawe*, the second largest city in Wales (pop. 170,000), is a seaport at the mouth of the river *Tawe* and a metallurgical centre of the first importance. Its exports anthracite, smelts or refines a variety of ores, and manufactures tinplates, steel sheets, bars, and tubes, galvanized iron, superphosphates and other chemicals, briquettes, etc. The industries are mostly located on the E side of the river and higher up its valley. The docks, opened in 1859, have 6 m. of quays and include the King's Dock (1909; 221 acres) and the Queen's Dock (1920; 150 acres).

The city centre was laid waste from the air on 19–21 Feb. 1941, and is being rebuilt on a new plan, with Kingsway, a wide boulevard, as the chief feature. The remains of the *Castle*, a fortified palace rebuilt by Bishop Gower (d. 1347; p. 201), are hidden behind later buildings (which are to be removed), but a turret is visible in Castle St. (the S continuation of High St.) and the arcaded parapet of a tower in Castle Lane, which descends thence to the Strand. The *Museum* of the Royal Institution of South Wales, of local antiquarian interest, and the *Industrial Museum* of South Wales are in Victoria Road (week-days 10–5). The *Glynn Vivian Art Gallery* (week-days 10.30–5.30), in Alexandra Road, contains paintings (mostly modern), Welsh pottery and porcelain, glass, etc. Swansea china was made from about 1768 to 1850, the finest being the porcelain ware of the Cambrian Factory (1814–24). 1 m. farther W, near the shore, is the **Guildhall** (1934; Sir Percy Thomas), which has a tower 160 ft high. The 'Brangwyn Hall' in it contains Sir Frank Brangwyn's paintings, in sixteen panels, of the peoples, flowers, fruits, and animals of the British Empire, originally painted as a War Memorial for the House of Lords.

Fine view from the *Town Hill* (571 ft), behind the city to the N. – Dylan Thomas (p. 195), son of the English master at Swansea Grammar School, was born in 1914 at 5 Cwmdonkin Drive (plaque) in the suburb of Uplands and has a memorial in Cwmdonkin Park.

From Swansea to Carmarthen. *A*, by the main road via Cross Hands, leaving Swansea by High St. and Carmarthen Road (A 483). — 3 m. *Fforest-fach*, with a trading estate. – At (5 m.) *Penllergaer* you join A 48. – Beyond (9 m.) *Pontardulais* you cross the *Loughor* estuary into Carmarthenshire and finally leave the industrial area behind you. — 15 m. *Cross Hands*, on the moorland. — 26½ m. **Carmarthen** (p. 194).

B, via Llanelli. — 3 m. *Fforest-fach* (see above), where you fork l. on A 4070. — 7 m. *Loughor*, Welsh Llwchwr, centre of a steel-working district, with a square tower on a Norman motte (AM). Here you cross the estuary of the river Loughor into Carmarthenshire. — 11 m. **Llanelli** or *Llanelly* (pr. thlanéthly; Stepney[1], 26 R.; Thomas Arms[2], 6 R.), a busy industrial town on Burry Inlet, with the Trostre tinplate works of the Steel Co. of Wales (1951). Pop. 30,000. The Parc Howard Museum and Art Gallery (9–4.30) is of local interest. B 4309, running inland from Llanelly, is the shortest route to Carmarthen (15 m.) but very hilly (up to 1 in 7).

The coast road (A 484) leaves to the l. (15 m.) *Burry Port*, with the great Carmarthen Bay power station (1957) on the neighbouring marshes. It was hereabouts that Amelia Earhart, the first woman to fly the Atlantic, landed on 17 June 1928. — The industrial region is finally left behind. — 20 m. **Kidwelly** (pop. 2,900), at the head of the *Gwendreath* estuary, is a market town and decayed seaport with an interesting, mainly 14th c. church, originally the chapel of a Benedictine priory, and a great ruined *Castle founded in 1094 by William de Londres and rebuilt ca. 1240–80 by the Haworths, with drum-towers, gatehouse, a fine chapel, and kitchen (AM; 9.30–4, 5.30, or 7, Sun. from 2). Llywelyn the Great took the castle in 1231 and held it for more than ten years. The outer defences date from the beginning of the 14th c. — 30 m. **Carmarthen** (p. 194).

For the Mumbles and the Gower Peninsula you follow the road (A 4067) past the Guildhall, along the shore of *Swansea Bay*, the natural beauty of which triumphs over modern disfigurements. On the r. (1½ m.) is the *University College of Swansea*, founded 1920 and a constituent part of the University of Wales (p. 177). The modern buildings have been erected in the beautiful park of *Singleton Abbey*, formerly the seat of Lord Swansea. From (3 m.) *Black Pill* a road leads direct to Bishopston (2 m.), by-passing the Mumbles.

4½ m. *Oystermouth* or **The Mumbles** (Mermaid[1], 24 R.; Harbour Winds[3], unlic., 6 R.), a favourite resort of the local population. Oystermouth Castle, on a hill above the town, is a picturesque Edwardian ruin of ca. 1287, with gatehouse, banqueting hall, apartments, and chapel. Dr Thomas Bowdler (1754–1825), expurgator of Shakespeare, is buried in Oystermouth churchyard. The road goes on to (5½ m.) *Mumbles Head*, off which are the two rocks that give their name to the whole area. On one of them is a lighthouse.

The Mumbles is the usual portal to the ***Gower Peninsula** (Welsh *Gwyr*), a mass of limestone 15 m. long and 5–6 m. wide, and an 'area of outstanding natural beauty' (73 sq.m.). The best scenery, on the gorsy S coast (nature reserve of 116 acres), is accessible only to walkers. The roads are very narrow in places, with many hills (maximum gradients 1 in 6). Over-night accommodation is scarce. Bathing dangerous in some areas. As shown by the place-names, the S part of the peninsula is occupied by English-speaking descendants of Norman and Flemish colonists introduced by Henry I (comp. p. 186). Roads cross the neck of the Mumbles peninsula from Oystermouth to the quieter resorts of (1 m.) *Langland Bay* and (2 m.) *Caswell Bay*. Hotels at Langland Bay: Osborne[1], 41 R.; Langland Court[2], 14 R.; Brynfield[2], 16 R.; Ael-y-Don[3], 10 R., Henfaes[3], 10 R., Bryn Teg[3], 6 R., these three unlicensed.

Caswell Bay is the starting point of a grand Coast Walk: *Pwll-du Bay* (no road), at the mouth of the wooded *Bishopston Valley*, which, like the next stretch of coastline, belongs to the NT (153 acres). In all the NT owns 587 acres in Gower. In another 25 min. Penard Castle (see below) is seen on the r.; l., the sandy bay of *Shire Combe*, connected by a natural arch with **Three Cliffs Bay*. Thence you can cross the sands of Oxwich Bay to Oxwich (2½ m.; see below).

The road ascends from Langland Bay to *Bishopston* (inn), a market-gardening village, 3½ m. from Oystermouth. — 4½ m. *Kittle*. Then the Gower Inn. — 7 m. *Park Mill*, a prettily situated village. Footpath l. to (½ m.) *Penard* or *Pennard Castle*, a 13–14th c. ruin. Penard Cliff is the property of the NT, which

owns 1 m. of cliffland here. — Beyond (9 m.) *Nicholaston* a by-road leads l. to (1 m.) *Oxwich*, which has an interesting little church and a beautiful view of Oxwich Bay. Nature reserve of sand dunes, marsh, and reed-beds (542 acres; permit required away from the beach). — Then *Penrice Castle*, l. of the main road, in a private park (inquire at the lodge). — 12 m. *Knelston*. Then l. to (15 m.) *Port Eynon* (inn; YH), a fishing village of character. *Culver Hole*, close by, is a sea cave that was at one time converted into a five-story habitation. Magnificent walk thence to Worms Head, about 10 m., via *Paviland Cliff*, *Pitton Cliff*, and *Thurba Head* (all NT). In one of the Paviland Caves a male skeleton known as the 'Red Lady of Paviland', the oldest ever found in Britain, was excavated in 1823. — 20 m. *Rhossilly*. To the S, **Mewslade Bay*; to the N, Rhossilly Downs (633 ft; view). ***Worms Head**, 1 m. from Rhossilly (no road), is a narrow promontory about a mile long, detached from the mainland at high-water.

Return to Knelston and beyond it turn l. for (26 m.) *Reynoldston* (King Arthur[3], 4 R.), below the long ridge of *Cefn-y-Bryn* (610 ft), on which is (1 m.) *Arthur's Stone*, a chambered tomb with a capstone 14 ft long. — Turn l., then r., for (29½ m.) *Llanrhidian* (inn; Cilibion YH, 1¼ m. E), 4 m. W of which, near *Llanmadoc*, is the *Whiteford* nature reserve (1,933 acres; NT, 670 acres), largely sand dunes and marsh. This is an important wintering station for wildfowl, and there are many interesting plants and insects. Beyond Llanrhidian you follow the road across the marshes, near the vast expanse of Llanrhidian sands (estuary of the Loughor), to (33½ m.) *Penclawdd* (pr. penclowthe, as in cow), a village of cockle and laverbread (edible seaweed) gatherers. Thence you either regain (42 m.) Swansea via *Upper Killay* or, if making for Carmarthen, proceed via *Gowerton* to (38 m.) Loughor (p. 183).

18. From Gloucester to Pembroke and St David's

This route from Gloucester to the westernmost point of Wales traverses the counties of *Monmouthshire* (see Rte 17), Brecknockshire, Carmarthenshire, and Pembrokeshire.

Brecknockshire or *Breconshire*, Welsh *Brycheiniog*, derives its name from Brychan, a Welsh prince of the 5th century. It is very hilly, and agriculture is its sole industry. Much visited by tourists is the *National Park* (p. 188), which comprises the Black Mountains and the Brecon Beacons. The county town is *Brecon* (p. 190).

Carmarthenshire, the ancient *Deheubarth*, is the largest county in Wales and one of the most purely Welsh. Apart from the

Llanelli district, it is entirely agricultural, with broad and fertile valleys, in particular the beautiful *Vale of Towy*. The county town is *Carmarthen* (p. 194).

Pembrokeshire, ancient *Demetia* and in Welsh *Dyfed*, is the westernmost county of Wales and, with its coastline, cliff scenery, cathedrals, and old castles, is a favourite holiday district. The S part of the county is known as 'Little England beyond Wales', where English place-names predominate, for its inhabitants, descended from Norse, English, and (in the 12th c.) Flemish settlers, speak English only. The climate is very mild, and early potatoes are much grown. The N part of the county is rich in megalithic remains and Ogam (Goidelic) inscriptions. The whole of the **Pembrokeshire coast, with a hinterland strip of varying depth but including the Prescelly Hills and the upper reaches of Milford Haven, is a *National Park* (225 sq. m.). The county town is *Haverfordwest* (p. 199).

RAIL (Western Region): to **Tenby** in 5–6½ hrs, to Haverfordwest in 5–6¼ hrs, to Milford Haven in 5½–6¾ hrs. [The through expresses from London (Paddington) to Carmarthen, Tenby and Pembroke, Haverfordwest, Milford Haven, and Fishguard (6¼–7¼ hrs) use the Swindon Severn Tunnel route (comp. p. 167).] From **Gloucester** to **Swansea**, 102½ m., see p. 168. — 106 m. *Gowerton North.* — 111½ m. *Llanelli.* — 115½ m. *Pembrey & Burry Port.* — 121 m. *Kidwelly.* — 132 m. **Carmarthen.** — 139½ m. *St Clears.* — 145 m. *Whitland*, where the trains for Tenby and Pembroke diverge, see below. — 150½ m. *Clynderwen.* — 157 m. *Clarbeston Road*, junction for *Fishguard & Goodwick* (15 m.) and **Fishguard Harbour** (15½ m.). — 162½ m. *Haverfordwest*, 16 m. by bus from **St David's.** — 167 m. *Johnston*, junction for *Neyland* (4 m.), opposite Pembroke Dock (ferry). — 171 m. **Milford Haven.**

The trains for Tenby and Pembroke diverge at Whitland (see above). — 5½ m. *Narberth.* — 11 m. *Kilgetty.* — 11½ m. *Saundersfoot.* — 11½ m. **Tenby.** — 17 m. *Penally.* — 20 m. *Manorbier.* — 24 m. *Lamphey.* — 25 m. **Pembroke.** — 27 m. *Pembroke Dock.*

The following lines serve places of interest mentioned in this route. FROM HEREFORD TO BRECON: 14 m. *Eardisley;* 17½ m. *Whitney-on-Wye;* 21 m. *Hay-on-Wye;* 25 m. *Glasbury-on-Wye;* 27 m. *Three Cocks Junction;* 29 m. *Talgarth;* 33 m. *Llangorse Lake* halt; 34 m. *Talyllyn Junction*, for Newport and Cardiff; 38½ m. **Brecon.**

FROM BRECON TO MOAT LANE JUNCTION: to *Three Cocks Junction*, 12 m., as above; 15 m. *Boughrood & Llyswen;* 19 m. *Erwood;* 22 m. *Aberedw;* 26 m. *Builth Wells;* 27 m. *Builth Road* (Low Level); 31 m. *Newbridge-on-Wye;* 38½ m. *Rhayader;* 52½ m. *Llanidloes;* 58 m. *Llandinam;* 60 m. *Moat Lane Junction.*

FROM LLANDILO TO BUILTH: 6 m. *Llangadog;* 7½ m. *Llanwrda;* 11 m. *Llandovery;* 22½ m. *Llanwrtyd Wells;* 26 m. *Llangammarch Wells;* 33 m. *Builth Road* (High Level).

ROAD. As a route to Carmarthen and Pembrokeshire *A 40, one of the most beautiful roads in the kingdom, will be preferred by all motorists except those who want to see Newport, Cardiff, and Swansea. At St Clears, beyond Carmarthen, the road to Tenby and Pembroke forks l., while A 40 goes on to Haverfordwest, where you turn S for Milford Haven, NNW for St David's, or N for Fishguard.

From **Gloucester** by A 40, via *Ross-on-Wye*, 16½ m., to **Monmouth**, 27 m., see pp. 56, 57.

The direct road from Ross to Abergavenny saves 5 m., but is much hillier than A 40. To *Peterstow*, 2½ m., see p. 62. — At 3½ m. you fork l. from the Hereford road (A 49) and follow B 4521. — 10½ m. *Skenfrith* is a lovely spot on the *Monnow*, a trout stream dividing Herefordshire from Monmouthshire. The church of St Brigid preserves a cope of ca. 1480. The ruined Skenfrith Castle (AM and NT; 10–4 or 7, Sun. from 2), White Castle, and Grosmont (5½ m. NW; p. 189) form the Monmouthshire 'trilateral' rebuilt after 1201 by Hubert de Burgh, Chief Justiciar of England, to overawe the Welsh. *Garway*, 2 m. N, has a church with a detached tower, a Norman chancel, and a 14th c. nave. The dovecote, close by, dates from 1326. — At 17 m. a road on the l. leads to (1 m.) *White Castle*, which was originally built by King Stephen in 1137 (AM; 9.30–4, 5.30, or 7, Sun. from 2). — 23 m. **Abergavenny** (see below).

At Monmouth you cross the river *Monnow* by the old *bridge, with its ancient gateway, and bear l. — 30 m. *Mitchel Troy*. — 35 m. *Raglan* (Beaufort Arms², TH, 10 R.). ***Raglan Castle** (AM), though of Norman foundation, with a detached hexagonal keep known as the 'Yellow Tower of Gwent' (end of 13th c.; view), is mainly the work of Sir William Herbert, 1st Earl of Pembroke, Chief Justice of South Wales (executed by the Lancastrians in 1469). Though largely residential in character, it is considered to be the latest example of medieval fortification in the country. It was stoutly defended for ten weeks by the aged Marquis of Worcester in 1646 and was the last stronghold on the mainland to hold out for Charles I, after which it was 'slighted' by Cromwell's orders. Adm. 9.30–4, 5.30, or 7; Sun. from 2, in May–Sept. from 9.30.

A 449, which diverges l. at Raglan for Caerleon (13 m.; p. 171) and Newport (16 m.; p. 170), passes through (5½ m.) **Usk** (Three Salmons², 20 R.), a small town on the river *Usk* (good salmon and trout fishing), with a ruined 13th c. castle of the Clares and a Dec. church. Pop. 2,000. *Cefntilla Court*, 2½ m. E, is the seat of Lord Raglan, built in 1616. The house (Wellington and Crimea relics) is open at Easter, Spring, and Aug. b.h. week-ends (Sun., Mon., Tues.), 2.30–6.30. The gardens are open Wed. & Thurs. 2.30–6.30 from Whitsun to August. Teas.

At 39 m. A 40 passes (r.) *Llansantffraed Court* (hotel¹, 13 R.), near the bank of the Usk.

44 m. **Abergavenny** (pop. 9,700; Angel², TH, 34 R.; Ivies³, unlic., 7 R.) lies on the river *Usk*, surrounded by wooded hills.

Of its early-Norman castle, once the key to the valley, only battered remains survive. St Mary's contains a series of *monuments of the Cantelupe, Herbert, and Hastings families, besides choir stalls of the late 14th c. In Castle House, the Abergavenny and District Museum (Tues., Thurs., Sat., Sun. in April–Sept., 2.30–5; daily in b.h. weeks).

Abergavenny lies at the E edge of the **Brecon Beacons National Park** (515 sq.m.), which includes the Black Mts. as well as the Brecon Beacons (p. 191) and extends to Hay-on-Wye, Brecon, Llandovery, Llandilo, Brynamman, Pontneathvaughan, and Merthyr Tydfil. Information centre at Brecon. The best viewpoints near Abergavenny are: SW, *Blorenge* (1834 ft); E, *Skirrid Fach* (886 ft); NE, *Skirrid Fawr* (1596 ft; NT, 205 acres); N, the **Sugar Loaf* (1955 ft; NT, 2,130 acres).

The **Black Mountains*, a massif of old red sandstone some 20 m. long and 12 m. wide, extend N from Abergavenny to Hay, between the Usk and Wye valleys. The steepest escarpment is on the NW and W sides, the highest point *Waun Fach* (2660 ft) on the Gader ridge. There are no good motor roads across the mountains (a splendid walking district), but the drive round their base, via Pontrilas, the Golden Valley, Hay, Talgarth, and Crickhowell, and back to Abergavenny (about 70 m.) is recommended.

From Abergavenny to Hereford (A 465). — 4½ m. *Llanvihangel* (i.e. St Michael the Archangel) *Crucorney*. Llanfihangel Court, a Tudor manor house, has a front rebuilt 1559 and an interior remodelled in 1660. Open from Easter to Aug. on Thurs. and on the 2nd Sun. in the month, 2.30–6, also on b.h. Sun. and Mon.; teas.

A by-road on the l. at Llanvihangel ascends the Vale of Ewyas (watered by the Afon Honddu) to (6 m.) **Llanthony Abbey* (accent on 'o'), a priory of Austin canons founded by William de Lacy, lord of Hereford, in 1103. In 1136 the canons, having "no mind to sing to the wolves", migrated to the daughter house at Gloucester, of which this priory became a cell. The ruined church in an austere Transitional Norman style, end of 12th c., is very impressive. The prior's house has been adapted as the Abbey Hotel, and other domestic buildings are incorporated in a farmhouse. The parish church is coeval with the priory. Walter Savage Landor bought the Llanthony estate in 1809 and spent large sums of money on impracticable schemes to develop it.

At *Capel-y-Ffin* (YH), the 'chapel at the boundary' (three counties meet near here), 4 m. farther on, are the pseudo-Gothic buildings of Llanthony Monastery,

founded in 1869 by 'Father Ignatius' (Joseph Leycester Lyne; 1837–1908) for Anglican Benedictines, who were, however, not recognized by the Church of England. The buildings were later occupied by Eric Gill, the sculptor.

Farther on A 465 follows the Monmouthshire bank of the Monnow, passing (11 m.) the Monmouth Cap inn, whence a road leads r. to (2 m.) *Grosmont* (pr. gróhzmont), a quaint little place with a large church and the third castle of the 'trilateral' (p. 187). The latter dates from the 12–13th c. and has a large hall and elaborate earthworks (AM; 9.30–4, 5.30, or 7, Sun. from 2). — Herefordshire is entered. — 12 m. *Pontrilas*. 1½ m. W., **Rowlstone* church, Norman, with a fine S door and unique 'ridel' (curtain) brackets. 3 m. SE of Pontrilas is *Kentchurch Court*, a fortified manor house, altered by Nash (shown by appointment).

The road to the l. at Pontrilas ascends the *Golden Valley (watered by the little river *Dore*) to Hay (19 m.; p. 192): 2½ m. *Abbey Dore*, with a *church of the latest Transitional period (1180–1200) consisting of the choir and transepts of a Cistercian abbey; 9 m. *Peterchurch*, with an apsidal Norman church.

A 465 next passes (16 m.) *St Devereux*, whence a road leads r. to (1 m.) **Kilpeck**, celebrated for its small late-Norman *church, built ca. 1120–70. The rich sculptural decoration of the S door, W window, and arches of the chancel and apse is thought to be Scandinavian in character, with a resemblance to Barfreston (Vol. I) that is possibly due to the establishment of settlers from Kent here by Harold (created Earl of Hereford in 1058). — 24 m. **Hereford** (p. 52), entered by St Martin St. (pl. B 4).

From Abergavenny to Aberystwyth. At 8 m., beyond Crickhowell (p. 190), you fork r. from A 40 and follow A 479 up the Rhiangoll valley. — 9 m. *Tretower*, a charming spot. *Tretower Court is a singularly complete manor house (14–17th c.), with gatehouse, hall, solar, etc., and its original roof (AM; 9.30–4, 5.30, or 7, Sun. from 2). Tretower Castle has a juliet or cylindrical tower (ca. 1230–40) built inside the Norman rectangular keep. — A 479 ascends to 1060 ft at *Pen-y-Genfordd*, then drops down to (18 m.) *Talgarth*. In its spacious church is the tomb of Howel Harris (d. 1773), founder of Welsh Calvinistic Methodism, who established his community at *Trevecca*, 1 m. S, on the Bwlch road. Talgarth is a good centre for walks in the Black Mountains: to Waun Fach (p. 188), *Lord Hereford's Knob* (2263 ft), etc. On the way to the latter you pass (2½ m.) *Llanelieu* church (pr. thlanee'-lew), remarkable for its double rood-screen. — 19 m. *Bronllys*, with a round keep (ca. 1200). Turn r., then l. For the Brecon-Hereford road, see p. 192. — 22 m. *Llyswen* (Griffin², 6 R.), on the W or Breconshire bank of the **Wye**, the *valley of which is followed by the Aberystwyth road all the way to the slopes of Plynlimon. — 26 m. *Erwood* (pr. érrod).

33 m. **Builth Wells** (pr. beelth) consists mostly of one long and narrow street, rebuilt after a disastrous fire in 1691. Pop. 1,500. Hotels: Lion[2], 20 R.; Greyhound[2], 14 R.; Llanelwedd[3], 9 R.; Pencerrig[3], 17 R.; Glascwm YH, 9 m. E. Of the castle, where Llywelyn (p. 193) was refused a refuge by the 'traitors of Bu-allt', only earthworks survive. *Caer Beris*, seat of Lord Swansea, has a garden of flowering shrubs and a collection of pictures, French furniture, and Swansea china (Sun. & b.h. from Easter to Sept., 2.30–6, garden 1–6.30; teas). At *Aberedw*, 4½ m. SE, on the Radnorshire side of the Wye, are a primitive church (rood-screen, hammerbeam roof, musical instruments) and the fine Aberedw Rocks. Llandrindod Wells (p. 208) is 7 m. N of Builth. To Llandovery, see p. 192. — 38½ m. *Newbridge-on-Wye* (New Inn[2], 7 R.). — 46½ m. *Rhayader*, and thence to **Aberystwyth** (80½ m. from Abergavenny), see p. 209.

From Abergavenny to *Swansea*, see pp. 174, 175.

Beyond Abergavenny (p. 187) A 40 ascends the beautiful and well-wooded *Valley of the Usk, entering Brecknockshire (and Wales proper) on this side of (49 m.) *Glangrwyney*.

A by-road on the r. at Glangrwyney ascends the valley of the Grwyne Fawr to (5½ m.) the lonely little *church of *Partrishow*, in the Black Mts., mostly Tudor but with a 13th c. cell, a *rood-loft, and an 11th c. font.

50 m. *Crickhowell* (Gliffaes[2], 22 R.; Dragon[3], unlic., 10 R.; YH) a charming village and a good centre for walking in the Black Mts. 2½ m. SW, the nature reserve of *Craig y Cilau* (157 acres), with the entrance to the Agen Allwedd cave system (permit required). — Leaving the Aberystwyth road and Tretower (p. 189) on the r., A 40 now quits the Usk for a while and winds up (1 in 15) to (56 m.) the village of *Bwlch* (i.e. pass). Views. — Then down to the Usk again (1 in 15) at (58 m.) *Llansantffraed* (i.e. St Bride's or Brigit's), with the grave of Henry Vaughan, the 'Silurist' poet (1622–95), who was born at Newton Farm (rebuilt), farther along the road. On the other side of the river is *Talybont-on-Usk* (Nantllanerch YH, 2½ m. SW). The Brecon Beacons come into view on the l. — 61 m. *Llanhamlach* (Old Ford Inn[2], 6 R.).

64 m. **Brecon** (pr. bréckon; *Castle of Brecon[2], 18 R.; George[2], 10 R.; Tyn-y-Caeau YH, 2½ m. E), officially *Brecknock*, is the county town (entirely English-speaking), finely situated on the N bank of the Usk, where it is joined by the Honddu. Pop. 5,800. In the grounds of the Castle Hotel and the Bishop's residence (opposite) are remains of the Castle founded ca. 1093 by Bernard of Newmarch (Neufmarché) and including Ely Tower. The latter gets its name from John Morton, Bishop of Ely (afterwards Arch-

bishop of Canterbury and Cardinal), who was imprisoned here in 1483. He encouraged his gaoler the Duke of Buckingham to revolt against Richard III, with dire results for the duke.

The *CATHEDRAL of the diocese of Swansea and Brecon (created 1923) was formerly the priory church of St John, founded by Bernard of Newmarch for Benedictines from Battle (Vol. I). With an E.E. chancel and transepts and a Dec. nave and tower, built of red sandstone, it is the noblest example of a class of church not uncommon in Wales, where massiveness of effect is produced by simplicity of construction. Inside, note the Norman font, the sepulchral slabs, the stone cresset at the W end, and the sedilia and piscina. Some of the monastic buildings have been recovered for the use of the Chapter.

The Siddons Arms (formerly Shoulder of Mutton Inn), 47 High St., was the birthplace in 1755 of Sarah Siddons and in 1775 of her brother Charles Kemble. Another tablet in the High St. marks the birthplace of Thomas Coke (1747–1814), founder of the Methodist Episcopalian Church in America. The *Brecknock Museum* in Glamorgan St. contains important archaeological finds, local antiquities, and natural history collections (Mon. 10–12, Tues.–Sat. 10–12 & 1–4). *Christ College*, in the transpontine suburb of Llanfaes, was founded in 1541 and has 240 boys; it is the only public school in Wales except Llandovery.

The best view-point near Brecon is *Pen-y-Crug* (1088 ft), with an Iron Age fort, 1½ m. NW, to the r. of the road to *Battle* (another 1½ m.), where Thomas Coke is buried. S of Battle, in the angle between the Usk and its tributary the Yscir, is *Y Gaer* (AM), the Roman fort of Cicutio (?). Its walls (10 ft high in places) and gates, and the Roman road leading thence towards Brecon, largely survive.

The graceful twin peaks of the ***Brecon Beacons** (Penyfan 2907 ft, Corn Du 2863 ft), some 5 m. S of the town, are the highest mountains in South Wales and give their name to a National Park (p. 188). The direct walking route to the top takes 3–4 hrs: turn l. from the main road through Llanfaes after ⅓ m. and beyond (1½ m.) the bridge near Frwdgrech Lodge take the road to the l. (the middle road leads to the pretty Frwdgrech waterfalls). This ascends to (3 m.) *Blaengwdi Farm* (driving practicable thus far). Turn r. and, ⅓ m. farther, take the lane to the l., which brings you to the W part of a shoulder extending to (1½–2 hrs) the top of Penyfan. The summit and 8,150 acres of the main range are owned by the NT. The *view includes the Black Mountains on the E, the Usk valley and Llangorse Lake to the N, and (W) the Fforest Fawr mountains: Fan Fawr (2409 ft), Fan Llia (2071 ft), Fan Nedd (2177 ft), Fan Gihirych (2381 ft), and the Carmarthen Van (p. 192) overtopping them in the background. — The shortest

but less attractive ascent (1½ hrs) is from the *Storey Arms* (YH) on the Merthyr road (see p. 175; bus service). A mountain centre of the National Park, with buffet, rest rooms, etc., is situated on *Mynydd Illtyd*, WSW of Brecon.

FROM BRECON TO HEREFORD. A 438 ascends to 737 ft, then descends to (8 m.) *Bronllys* (p. 189). — 10½ m. *Three Cocks*, at *Aberllynfi*, a noted old coaching inn[2] (9 R.). Then, l., a bridge over the Wye to *Glasbury* (pr. glázebury; Maesllwch Arms[3], 13 R.). — 15½ m. **Hay-on-Wye** (Crown[2], 16 R.) is an angling resort and a centre for walks in the Black Mts. and Wye valley. Pop. 1,300. — Then B 4348 down the GOLDEN VALLEY, keeping l. at (25½ m.) *Peterchurch* (see p. 189). — 37½ m. **Hereford** (p. 52), entered by St Martin St. (pl. B 4). [An alternative route from Hay to Hereford (21 m.) is by the main road, crossing the river to (1 m.) *Clyro* (Baskerville Arms[3], 7 R.), then r. via (4 m.) *Rhydspence* and *Whitney-on-Wye* to *Willersley* (9 m.). Francis Kilvert, the diarist, was curate of Clyro in 1865–72 and vicar of *Bredwardine* from 1877 till his death in 1879.]

The road from Brecon to Builth Wells (17 m.; p. 190), B 4520, crosses the high and desolate moorland known as MYNYDD EPPYNT and reaches a height of 1370 ft.

Beyond Brecon A 40 continues up the lovely Usk valley, which becomes wilder as you proceed. — 73 m. *Sennybridge*. On the mountain road thence to Swansea (A 4067, 31 m.) is (10½ m.) *Craig-y-Nos Castle* (now a sanatorium), once the Welsh home of Adelina Patti (1843–1919), with a small opera house. — 76 m. *Trecastle*. — After reaching its highest point (727 ft) the road descends the glen of the Gwydderig, entering Carmarthenshire at (80½ m.) *Halfway*.

85 m. **Llandovery** (pr. –duv–), in the beautiful valley of the *Towy* (pr. ow as in cow). Pop. 2,000. Llandovery College, with 250 boys, was founded in 1848. Hotels: Castle[2], 30 R.; Ystrad House[3], 9 R. Unlicensed: Royston[3], 7 R.; Picton Court[3], 12 R.; Llwyncelyn[3], 6 R.

Driving is practicable from Llandovery up the Towy valley as far as (10 m.) Ystradffin farm, near which is *Twm Shon Catti's Cave*, the retreat of Thomas Jones or Moetheu (1530–1620?), bard and genealogist, known as the 'Welsh Robin Hood'. To the NW, in the Doethie valley, is the nature reserve of Allt Rhyd y Groes, a sessile oak wood of 153 acres (permit required away from the public footpath). Sturdy walkers may continue up the Towy valley to join, after 7 m., the road from Abergwesyn to Tregaron (see p. 193).

The CARMARTHEN VAN (2632 ft), with a magnificent view, can be climbed from Llandovery in about 5 hrs, via *Myddfai* and *Llanddeusant* (7 m.; YH). Driving practicable as far as (9 m.) Blaenau Fin farm, which is about 4 m. from the top.

FROM LLANDOVERY TO BUILTH WELLS. The road (A 483) crosses the *Sugar Loaf Pass* (949 ft; view) to (11 m.) **Llanwrtyd Wells** (Abernant Lake[2], 59 R.), in the *Irfon* valley, now derelict as a spa. There are arrangements for pony-trekking.

Kart. Inst. G. Schiffner, Lahr/Schwarzw.

ST. DAVID'S CATHEDRAL

0 10 20 40 60 80ft
0 5 10 15 20 25m

1 Bp. Morgan (d. 1504)
2 Unknown Priest (14th c.)
3 Bp. Gower (d. 1347)
4 Shrine of St Caradoc (d. 1124)
5 Rhys Gryg (d. 1233)
6 Shrine of St David (6th c.)
7 Edmund Tudor (d. 1456)
8 Bp. Anselm de la Grace (d. 1247)
9 Rhys ap Gruffydd (d. 1197)
10 Giraldus Cambrensis (?)
11 Silvester the Physician (13th c.)
12 Bp. Gervase (d. 1229)
13 Bp. Abraham's Sons (1078)
14 Bp. Martyn (d. 1328)
15 Bp. Owen (d. 1926)

LADY CHAPEL
15 14
St. Nicholas
"AMBULATORY"
St Edward
Bp Vaughan's Ch
10
9 11
St. Thomas
PRESBYTERY
Throne
12
CHAPTER HOUSE
13
5
N. TRANSEPT
CHOIR
S. TRANSEPT
SCREEN
3
2
Ruins of St. Mary's College
CLOISTER GARTH
NAVE
S. Porch
Font

INNER DIMENSIONS

Length of Nave	130 ft
Width across Transepts	120 ft
Height of Nave	46 ft

Kart. Inst. f. Schiffbau, Lehr/Schwarz

This is the smallest urban district in the kingdom (pop. 580). From *Abergwesyn*, 5 m. N, an old drove road, now with tarmac surface, crosses the moorland amid grand scenery to Tregaron (14 m.; p. 205). This is the 'desert of Mid Wales', supporting only one sheep per acre, and it is possible to walk all day here without meeting a soul. Above Abergwesyn is the *Nant Irfon* nature reserve of 216 acres (pied flycatchers, red grouse, golden plovers; permit necessary). — 15 m. **Llangammarch Wells** (*Lake², 25 R.; Cammarch³, 14 R.), also on the river Irfon, boasts the only barium chloride springs in the country. — 21 m. *Cilmery*. A small obelisk in Cwm Llywelyn marks the spot where Llywelyn ab Gruffydd, the last champion of Welsh liberty, was surprised and slain by the English in 1282. Cefn-y-Bedd is supposed to be his grave. — 24 m. *Builth Wells*, see p. 190.

A 40 crosses the river at Llandovery and descends the *VALE OF TOWY, on the N bank (alternative road on the S bank, via Llangadog, preferable). — 89 m. *Llanwrda*. A 482, the road to Lampeter (16 m.; p. 205), here diverging r., rises to 759 ft, then descends to (8 m.) *Pumpsaint* (Dolaucothi Arms³, 6 R.), the name of which means 'five saints', i.e. Celynnen, Ceitho, Gwyn, Gwyno, and Gwynoro, who were quintuplets. The *Dolaucothi* estate (NT; 2,398 acres), extending thence up the *Cothi Valley*, includes gold mines that have been worked intermittently since Roman times.

A 40 passes a bridge leading to *Llangadog*, 3 m. S of which is *Carn Goch*, the largest ancient encampment in Wales (700 by 150 yds).

97 m. **Llandeilo** (King's Head³, 11 R.; Castle³, 8 R.), a picturesquely situated little market town with a single-span bridge of 1848 over the river Towy. It is one of the three places where the miraculously multiplied body of St Teilo, bishop of Llandaff (ca. 560), was buried (comp. pp. 180, 196). The slate formation, known as 'Llandeilo flags', is a geological characteristic of the neighbourhood. About 1 m. to the W is *Dynevor Castle*, a 19th c. manor house, seat of Lord Dynevor. In the beautiful park are the remains of a Norman keep. A workshop centre for the arts in Wales is being set up here.

Excursions should be made to ***Carreg Cennen Castle** (AM), 4½ m. SE by a rough lane, a ruined late 13th c. castle theatrically sited on a lofty cliff above the river Cennen and thrown down in 1462, and to the remains (ruined church-tower, etc.) of *Talley Abbey* (AM), 7½ m. N on the road to Pumpsaint, founded for Premonstratensian canons towards the end of the 12th c. Both are open 9.30–4, 5.30, or 7, Sun. from 2. — *Golden Grove*, 2 m. WSW of Llandeilo, where the Earl of Carbery provided a refuge for Jeremy Taylor in 1645–54, is now an agricultural college.

A 40 keeps to the N side of the Towy, leaving on the l. *Grongar Hill*, sung by the poet John Dyer (1700?–58), who was born at Aberglasney House, Llangathen, close by. On a hill near the Towy are the ruins of *Dryslwyn Castle*. Paxton's Tower or Nelson's Pillar, on the other side of the river, is a 'folly' of 1811 (NT; view). — At (13 m.) *Abergwili*, l. of the road, is the palace of the Bishop of St David's, with topiary gardens.

112 m. **Carmarthen**, Welsh *Caerfyrddin* (Ivy Bush Royal[2], 31 R.; Boar's Head[2], 16 R.; Park[3], unlic., 10 R.), the county town of Carmarthenshire, stands on the W bank of the tidal *Towy*, 9 m. from the sea. It was once a seaport, in the 18th c. the largest town in Wales, and is now an important agricultural centre and still a focus of Welsh culture. In 1966 it elected the first Welsh National M.P. The name derives from the Roman castle Moridunum, changed into Cayr Marrddin. In mythology Carmarthen is one of the reputed birthplaces of the wizard Merlin.

The principal church, *St Peter's*, dates mainly from the 14th c. and has a fortified tower of local type. It has the monument of Sir Rhys ap Thomas (d. 1525), a supporter of Henry VII, and tablets in memory of Robert Ferrar, Bishop of St David's, who was burnt at the stake in the market place in 1555, and Sir Richard Steele (see below; buried here). The fine *Guildhall* was built in 1766. In Quay St., close by, is the *County Museum* (10–1 & 2–5, except Sun. & b.h.) with interesting collections. On Castle Hill are the large modern *County Offices*, which incorporate the remains of the *Castle*, built before 1096 and slighted in 1646. The 14th c. gatehouse and a length of curtain wall are left. — On the Towy (as on the Teifi, Severn and Dee) *Coracles*, small oval boats made of tarred fabric stretched over a wicker frame, are or were until recently used for salmon-fishing.

Sir Richard Steele spent his last years (1724–9) at *Ty-gwyn* (at Llangunnor, 1 m. SE), an estate inherited by his second wife Mary Scurlock ('Dearest Prue'). — *Llanstephan* (pr. thlanstéffan; Cottage[3], 9 R.), a pretty village with cockle-gatherers, on the W side of the Towy estuary, 11 m. SSW of Carmarthen. It has an imposing ruined castle (AM), with a gatehouse-keep, rebuilt in the 13th c., and a sandy beach.

From Carmarthen to *Swansea*, see p. 183.

FROM CARMARTHEN TO PEMBROKE

Via Tenby. Beyond Carmarthen A 40 enters the alluvial plain of the mouth of the *Taf*. — 120 m. *St Clears*, a town of 1800 inhab., near the Taf. Its church has a striking tower and a Norman chancel. Here the Pembroke-Tenby (A 477) and Haverfordwest (A 40; see p. 198) roads separate.

The most interesting route to Tenby (A 4066 to Pendine, then narrow and hilly), 3 m. longer, is by the coast. — 4 m. ***Laugharne** (pr. larn), an ancient little township on the estuary of the *Taf*, with an export of cockles. Most of the houses are 18th c., the Town Hall dates from 1746, and the corporation constituted in 1307 escaped reform. St Martin's contains the tomb of Sir Guy de Brian, Lord Marcher, who granted the constitution and rebuilt the castle. In the newer part of the churchyard, and marked

by a white wooden cross, is the grave of Dylan Thomas, the poet, who lived at the 'Boat House' from 1949 until his death in New York in 1953. Laugharne is the 'Llareggub' of his radio verse-drama 'Under Milk Wood'. — 9½ m. *Pendine*, with its splendid sands, is largely occupied by a military proof and experimental station. — The road climbs steeply to 453 ft, then descends to (14½ m.) *Amroth*, in Pembrokeshire. — Then via *Wiseman's Bridge* to (17 m.) *Saundersfoot*, a growing seaside resort. Hotels: St Bride's[3], 61 R.; Gower[3], 28 R.; Malin House[3], 9 R.; Coedrath[3], 8 R.; Claremont[3], 16 R. — 21 m. **Tenby**, see below.

The main road to Pembroke (A 477) keeps straight on at *St Clears* (see above), passing through (123 m.) *Llandowror*. — Pembrokeshire is entered at Ely Bridge, beyond (127 m.) *Red Roses*. — At the crossroads beyond (133½ m.) *Kilgetty* A 477 keeps straight on for Pembroke (see below), while A 478 turns l. for Tenby.

139 m. ***Tenby**, an old town with a small harbour, is a highly attractive seaside resort, crowded in summer, and finely placed on a bold rocky promontory between two sandy bays. Pop. 4,500. The climate is mild and equable, and the coastal scenery in the neighbourhood is of a high order. The old *Town Wall*, strengthened with towers, is built across the base of the promontory, and the only remaining gate, protected by a bastion, is known as the Five Arches (N opening alone original). *St Mary's*, the spacious parish church, with a spire 152 ft high, is mainly Perp. work of the 15th c. Note the chancel roof, with 161 bosses, and the altar tomb of Thomas White (d. 1482), mayor of Tenby, who helped the Earl of Richmond (p. 199) to escape after the battle of Tewkesbury. On Quay Hill, leading to the harbour, is the *Tudor Merchant's House* (NT; Easter-Sept. 10–1 & 2–6, Sat. 10–1, Sun. 2–6), which, like the adjoining *Plantagenet House*, dates from the late 15th or early 16th c. At the end of the promontory (view) are the insignificant remains of the Castle, and offshore is St Catherine's Rock, with a disused fort, now a private residence. The *Tenby Museum* (10–4 or 6), on the S side of Castle Hill, is very interesting. Augustus John (1878–1961), the artist, was born at Belgrave House (now an hotel), on the Esplanade.

HOTELS. **Belgrave*[2], 50 R.; **Royal Gate House*[1], 65 R.; **Imperial*[3], 45 R.; *Atlantic*[2], 50 R.; *Royal Lion*[2], 36 R.; *Cobourg*[2], 30 R.; *Hilton*[3], 10 R.; *Norton*[3], 10 R.; *Croft*[3], 20 R.; *Fourcroft*[3], 27 R.; etc.

The beautiful cliff scenery of the S coast of Pembrokeshire can only be satisfactorily explored on foot, though a car is a useful adjunct. The cliff walk N to Saundersfoot (3½ m.) is fine. *Hoyle's Mouth* (1½ m.), r. of the Penally road, is a cavern, 50 yds deep.

A favourite excursion from Tenby is by motorboat to ***Caldey**, a beautiful island 2½ m. S, belonging since 1929 to a house of thirty Cistercian monks. The first monastery here was given in 1113 to Benedictines from St Dogmael's (p. 204), who before their expulsion in 1534 built a church, gatehouse, refectory, prior's lodging (now the guest house), and other buildings, still in a good state of preservation. A community of Anglican Benedictines under Aelred Carlyle established themselves on the island in 1906 and built the modern priory, but they went over to Rome in 1913 and in 1928 moved to Prinknash Priory near Gloucester. The old priory church (13–14th c.) contains the Catuoconus tomb-slab, with inscriptions in Ogam (5–6th c.) and Latin (9th c.). Male visitors are shown over the modern priory. There is a gift shop for the sale to tourists of the perfumes, sweets, etc., made by the monks. The lighthouse, 56 ft in height, was built in 1829.

From Tenby to Pembroke there are three road routes: (a) By B4318, 10 m., via (1½ m.) *Gumfreston* (interesting little church of the late 12th c.), joining A477 at (5 m.) *Sageston*, near Carew Castle (see p. 197).

(b) By the Ridgeway (views on either side), 9 m., via (7½ m.) *Lamphey*, with the picturesque ruins (13–16th c.) of an old palace of the Bishops of St David's, founded by St Tyfni, nephew of St Teilo (p. 180; AM; 9.30–4, 5.30, or 7, Sun. from 2).

(c) By A4139, nearest the coast. — 2 m. *Penally*, overlooking the Burrows or sandhills, is one of the three claimants to be the burial-place of St Teilo (comp. pp. 180, 193). The church, second half of 13th c., has an ancient tomb-slab and two early churchyard crosses. — 4½ m. *Lydstep*, with a delightful beach (Lydstep Haven), Lydstep Point and Cliff (NT, 54 acres), and the Lydstep Caves, accessible at low tide. — At 5 m. turn l. for (1 m.) **Manorbier** (accent on 1st syllable; Glan-y-Mor[2], 13 R.; Castle Mead[3], 8 R.), a charming spot with red sandstone cliffs (NT, 48 acres). The *Castle is one of the most picturesque feudal strongholds in Wales, open daily to visitors in April–October and generally shown on application at other times. It was founded in the reign of Henry I, and Giraldus Cambrensis (Gerald de Barri), the topographer, was born here ca. 1146, but the present buildings are not earlier than 1275–1325. The church, on the other side of the valley, is an irregular structure with a Norman nave and the 13th c. effigy of a De Barri. At Manorbier there is a school of anti-aircraft artillery. — 9 m. *Hodgeston* church, with a slim tower and a beautiful Dec. chancel. — 10¾ m. *Lamphey* (see above). — 13 m. **Pembroke** (p. 197).

To Pembroke by the Direct Road. Keeping straight on at the *Kilgetty* crossroads (p. 195), A 477 passes through (137 m.) *Redberth*. — 139 m. *Sageston*. R. here, or at the next crossroads, for (1 m.) ***Carew Castle**, at the head of one of the numerous creeks ('pills') of Milford Haven. The impressive ruin (week-days 10–7, Sun. in August 2.30–5.30) is partly Edwardian, ca. 1270, and partly Tudor (W side built by Sir Rhys ap Thomas, p. 194; N side by Sir John Perrot, d. 1592). The *High Cross (AM) near the entrance, with elaborate carvings, is ascribed to the 9th c. The church of *Carew Cheriton*, on the other side of the Pembroke road, is a good example of the late 14th c., with a Perp. tower, a detached chantry chapel, and monuments.

140 m. *Milton*, at 1 m. beyond which A 477 forks r. for (144 m.) *Pembroke Dock* (p. 198), while A 4075 keeps straight on for

143½ m. **Pembroke** (Lion², 36 R.; Tenby House², 17 R.; Old King's Arms², 9 R.), an agreeable old town consisting mainly of one street more than ½ m. long, with the railway station at one end and the Castle at the other. Pop. 13,400, incl. Pembroke Dock. Its name, Penbroch, refers to its position at the head of one of the creeks of Milford Haven. Parts of the 13th c. town walls survive on the S side. Plan of Castle, p. 192.

The **Castle (9–dusk; Sun. in summer only, 11–dusk), externally one of the most imposing in the kingdom, was founded ca. 1090 by Arnulf, Earl of Pembroke, but the present structure dates from the 13th c. The Earldom of Pembroke, an independent palatinate until 1536, was held by the Clare, Marshal, Valence, Hastings, and Tudor families. Henry VII, nephew of Jasper Tudor, Earl of Pembroke, was born here in 1457. In the Civil War Pembroke was the only place in Wales to declare for the king, and in 1648 the castle was taken by Cromwell from the rebel Laugharne after a seven weeks' siege. The gatehouse, with its flanking turrets connected by a flying arch, is particularly impressive as seen from the inside. The outer ward is protected by five drum-towers, in one of which, the first on the l., Henry VII is said to have been born. On the N, a rectangular bastion known as Mill Port. In the inner ward rises the massive circular *keep, 75 ft high, with a vaulted stone roof and a winding staircase (view from the top). Adjacent, the Prison Tower, the Norman Hall, and the Northern Hall, whence stairs descend to the huge natural Wogan Cavern. In the S corner of the inner ward are the foundations of the chapel, adjoined by the inner gatehouse and remains of the Western Hall.

On the hill SW of the Castle stands *Monkton Priory*, founded for Benedictines by Arnulf at the same time as the Castle. The church,

drastically rebuilt, is austere of aspect, long, narrow, and barrel-vaulted, with some interesting details.

Pembroke Dock (*Royal Edinburgh[2], 11 R.; Bush[3], 14 R.; Bangeston Hall[4], 14 R.), 2 m. NW of Pembroke, on the S side of Milford Haven, owes its existence to a naval dockyard founded in 1814 but closed down in 1926. The town still repairs ships, makes engineering products, etc. A car ferry from Hobbs Point to Neyland (3/3–3/9) saves motorists bound for N Pembrokeshire the long detour via Canaston Bridge.

Pembroke is a good starting point for a visit to the *scenery of the SW coast of the county, a round of about 30 m. The area between Freshwater West and Bosherston is occupied by the military and wired off. Keep out when the red flags are flying. The coast is usually accessible after about 5 p.m., on Sat. afternoons, and all day on Sundays.

First drive due S from Pembroke by B4319, past *Stackpole Court*, seat of Earl Cawdor, with a park noted for its lily-ponds (public footpath), to (7 m.) *Bosherston*, which has a 13th c. church with a hagioscope and a churchyard cross. Good bathing at Broad Haven and Barafundle Bay. The road reaches the coast at the ancient **St Govan's Chapel* (1¼ m. from Bosherston), which is wedged into a cleft in the cliffs and adjoined by an anchorite's cell. *St Govan's Head*, the southernmost point of Pembrokeshire, is ¾ m. E. From the chapel you go W along the cliffs (cart track, possible for cars) as far as (4 m.) the Stack Rocks. On the way you pass the 'Huntsman's Leap', a fissure in the cliff, the 'Sunken Forest', a deep pit filled with ash-trees, and the 'Cauldron', a sheer-sided circular abyss which the sea enters by a natural arch. Both the Cauldron and the *Stack Rocks*, close by, are the breeding place of countless guillemots and razorbills.

Lanes thence lead inland via the villages of (2 m.) *Warren* and (3 m.) *Castlemartin* (Corston[3], 14 R.) and past the sandhills and splendid sandy beach (bathing dangerous) of **Freshwater West* (caravan camp) to (9 m.) the charming village of (9 m.) **Angle* (*Globe[2], 9 R.), situated between the muddy Angle Bay, in Milford Haven, and the sandy West Angle Bay, at the mouth of the Haven, with good bathing. In Angle Bay are the B.P. oil jetty and tanks, connected by pipe line with the Llandarcy refinery (p. 175), and farther E, at *Pwllcrochan*, is the Regent refinery. The Esso refinery is on the opposite shore of the Haven (see p. 199). Off West Angle Bay are Thorn Island, with a disused fort, Rat Island, and (farther S) Sheep Island. B4320 takes you back from Angle to (9 m.) Pembroke, passing near (r.) *Orielton*, an 18thc. mansion in a large park, now a field centre.

FROM CARMARTHEN TO HAVERFORDWEST AND ST DAVID'S

From Carmarthen you follow A40 to *St Clears* (p. 194), where the Pembroke road (A477) bears l. For Haverfordwest you continue on A40, which runs due W. — 126 m. *Whitland* once had a powerful Cistercian abbey, of which little, however, survives. ¾ m. farther on you cross the river *Taf* into Pembrokeshire. — 131 m. Pemblewan Cross. L. for (1¼ m.) *Narberth* (Blaenmarlais[3], unlic., 10 R.), an old hill-top townlet (pop. 1,050) with remains of a castle. — 132 m. Redstone Cross. R. for (2½ m.) *Llawhaden*, on the Eastern Cleddau, an idyllic spot with the ruins of a splendid moated Castle of the Bishop of St David's (14th c.; AM, 9.30–4, 5.30, or 7, Sun. from 2). — 134 m. *Robeston Wathen*. — 135 m.

Canaston Bridge, over the *Eastern Cleddau*, which discharges into Milford Haven. The road thence to Haverfordwest through *Slebech Park* is preferable to A 40. — 138 m. L. for (1½ m.) *Picton Castle*, in a large park. Built in the 13th c. and remodelled in the 18th, it is remarkable in having been continually occupied by the Philipps family since its foundation before 1100.

142 m. **Haverfordwest** (Mariners², 25 R.; New House², 11 R.; Pembroke House³, 13 R.; Emlyn House³, unlic., 9 R.), the county town of Pembrokeshire, on a hill above the *Western Cleddau*. Pop. 8,900. The 12th c. *Castle* (shell now used as the police station) held out when the town was burnt in 1405 by Owen Glendower's French allies, who landed from 120 ships in Milford Haven. **St Mary's*, an E.E. church of the second half of the 13th c., with roof, clerestory, and N aisle of the 15th, has beautiful arcades and window tracery. St Thomas's and St Martin's also have points of interest.

A 4076 leads SSW to (7¼ m.) **Milford Haven** or Old Milford (Lord Nelson², 33 R.; Lansdowne House³, 12 R.), a fishing port with docks on the N shore of the Haven. Pop. 13,000. Sir William Hamilton (1730–1803), who inherited the estate from his first wife, lived at Castle Hall. His nephew and agent, Charles Francis Greville, created the town and harbour in 1793 by settling here 50 Quakers from Nantucket and 182 whalers from Nova Scotia. The church (1808) contains the truck of the French man-of-war 'L'Orient', presented by Lady Hamilton in memory of Nelson, who visited the town in 1802. To the W, at *Herbrandston*, are the Esso oil jetties and refinery (1960). *Neyland*, or New Milford, is 4 m. E of Milford (car ferry to Hobbs Point, p. 198).

*Milford Haven, a submerged valley or 'ria', is a splendid natural harbour 1–2 m. wide and some 20 m. long (the 'port of the future'). The bathing beaches are stony. **Dale* (good inn), 11 m. W of Milford by narrow and winding lanes and 12 m. from Haverfordwest, is a pretty village on a bay of the Haven, with a castle (mostly modern). Dale Fort (1856) is a field centre. From Dale it is 2 m. to **St Ann's Head*, at the N entrance to the Haven, with a lighthouse (view) and a naval establishment. Close by, inside the Haven, is Mill Bay, where the Earl of Richmond (p. 195) landed in 1485 on the way to the battle of Bosworth.

From West Dale Bay (bathing) there is a fine but rough cliff walk via *Marloes* sands (*bathing), with the island of *Gateholm* (accessible at low tide; hut circles), to (ca. 5 m.) *Wooltack Point*, which is separated by Jack Sound from the islands of *Midland* and *Skomer*. The latter (722 acres; landing fee), a nature reserve, is the home of a unique species of vole and the breeding place of grey seals. *Skokholm* (252 acres), 2 m. S of Skomer, is R. M. Lockley's 'Dream Island', where he established the first bird observatory in Britain (now attached

to Dale Fort field centre, see above). These Pembrokeshire islands (no landing without permission) are the breeding place of puffins, guillemots, razorbills, kittiwakes, cormorants, storm petrels, Manx shearwaters, choughs, ravens, peregrine falcons, buzzards, etc., and favourite resting places for migrating birds. Out to sea, 7 m. W of Skomer, is the uninhabited island of *Grassholm*, where ten thousand gannets breed in summer.

Wooltack Point and Skomer mark the S extremity of ***St Bride's Bay**, which stretches thence in a great curve, 10 m. across, to the St David's peninsula and Ramsey. The NT owns 14 m. of its coast (1,132 acres) and protects a further 8½ m. Hilly lanes lead via *Marloes* village, *St Bride's*, *Talbenny*, the unsophisticated little seaside resorts of *Little Haven* (Millbrook[4], unlic., 6 R.) and *Broad Haven* (Broad Haven[3], 16 R.; Burnbrae[3], unlic., 7 R.), *Haroldston West*, and *Nolton Haven*, and join the Haverfordwest-St David's road after about 12 m., near Roch Castle (see below). Broad Haven is threatened with 'development'.

The road from Haverfordwest to Cardigan (p. 204), B4329, 26 m., crosses the **Prescelly Hills** (Mynydd Preseli), reaching its summit-level (13½ m.; 1328 ft) at a point 1½ m. WNW of *Prescelly Top* (1760 ft), the *view from which comprises all Pembrokeshire and in the clearest weather extends SE to Dartmoor and NE to Snowdonia.

A 40, which turns N at Haverfordwest and ends at Fishguard (14½ m.; p. 203), passes, between *Treffgarne* and *Wolf's Castle*, through the beautiful valley of the Western Cleddau.

The road from Haverfordwest to St David's (A 487), noted for its 'seventeen hills in sixteen miles' (gradients of 1 in 9–13), passes (148 m.) near *Roch Castle* (r.), a 13th c. pele-tower with Tudor windows, restored and now the property of Lord Kenswood. It was the early home of Lucy Walter, mistress of Charles II and mother of the Duke of Monmouth. — Then down to *Newgale Sands*, a shingly 2 m. stretch of St Bride's Bay. — 150½ m. *Newgale*, a bungalow colony, beyond which you enter 'Dewisland', the St David's peninsula. — 154½ m. **Solva* (good inn), a picturesque old village in a combe, at the head of a narrow creek.

158 m. **St David's**, a straggling village of 1,500 inhabitants, is situated in the treeless and out-of-the-world 'Dewisland', the nearest point on the sea coast being ¾ m. S. From the Cross (14th c.) at the junction of the main streets a lane known as the Popples (i.e. cobbles) leads to the Tower Gate of the cathedral precincts, a gateway flanked by an octagonal tower and an earlier bell-tower. The spacious precincts (18 acres) are enclosed by a fortified wall dating from ca. 1300 (AM). Both the Cathedral and its associated buildings are situated in a deep hollow of the *Alan* brook, only the top of the tower appearing above the surrounding plateau. The steps descending to the S door of the Cathedral are known as the 'Thirty-Nine Articles'. Ground plan, p. 193.

The **Cathedral, which is the largest and most interesting church in Wales and one of the earliest Christian foundations in the British Isles, is substantially a late-Norman or Transitional

structure of the late 12th c., though 14th c. alterations have stamped a late-Decorated character on the exterior. The foundation of the see of Menevia is attributed to St David or Dewi (d. 601?), patron saint of Wales, who is said to have transferred his stool hither from Caerleon. Bishop Peter de Leia began to rebuild the Cathedral in 1180, but the transepts and choir were destroyed by the fall of the tower in 1220 and rebuilt by 1250. The Lady Chapel was added in the E.E. period by Bishop Martyn (d. 1328). Henry Gower (bishop 1328–47), a great builder (the 'Menevian Wykeham'), raised the walls of the aisles, inserted Dec. windows, and added a stage to the tower, which received its final storey in 1520. The W front is a conjectural restoration by Gilbert Scott, 1862–78. As a whole, the exterior of the Cathedral is austere and not imposing. The disfiguring buttresses on the N side were rendered necessary by the unsafe condition of the wall.

The **Interior, in soft-coloured slate, contrasts strongly with the simplicity of the exterior. The NAVE is "extremely striking from the remarkable richness of the architecture, and especially from its great multiplicity of parts". The floor slopes noticeably towards the W end. Note the unusual arrangement of the triforium and clerestory. The fretted *roof was added in the Perp. period, ca. 1500. The *rood screen was erected by Bishop Gower, who is buried in a canopied recess (r.). — Of the four noble arches supporting the tower, the W arch is a relic of Bishop Leia's church, while the other three, pointed, date from the rebuilding after the fall of the tower in 1220. The beautiful painted roof of the lantern is Gower's work. The twenty-eight choir stalls, with misericords, and the bishop's throne date from the second half of the 15th c., but the parapet is a later addition. The stall reserved for the Sovereign is a unique feature. — A wooded parclose screen separates the ritual choir from the PRESBYTERY, which resembles the nave except that its arches are pointed. At the E end, two rows of lancets, the lower row filled with modern mosaics. In the centre, the altar tomb of Edmund Tudor (d. 1456; pl. 7), father of Henry VII (from the Grey Friars, Carmarthen). L., the 13th c. pedestal of St David's shrine (pl. 6). R., the recumbent effigy of Bishop Anselm de la Grace (d. 1247; pl. 8). Wooden sedilia on the S side of the sanctuary (late 15th c.). — Farther E, and entered from the ambulatory, is BISHOP VAUGHAN'S CHAPEL, with fan-vaulting. Until it was appropriated by Edward Vaughan (bishop 1509–22) for his chapel, the space between the presbytery and the three walks of the ambulatory was left open to the sky. At the back of the high altar is a curious recess with a pierced cross, in which is a modern casket containing bones discovered here by

Scott (possibly those of St David). — The LADY CHAPEL, reconstructed in 1901, has sedilia and two tomb-niches.

The TRANSEPTS are separated from the nave aisles by Norman doorways instead of arches. Their W walls seem to be part of the original structure, while the rest dates from after the fall of the tower, exhibiting a form of incipient Gothic peculiar to South Wales and parts of the West of England. In the N arm, the pedestal of the reputed shrine of St Caradoc (d. 1124). Attached to the E face of this transept is a singular building erected after 1220 as a chapel of St Thomas of Canterbury. The room above is now the Chapter Library.

On the N side of the Cathedral and formerly attached to its nave by a cloister are the ruins of *St Mary's College*, with its slender tower, founded for secular canons in 1365 by Bishop Adam de Houghton, Chancellor of England. — To the W, on the further bank of the Alan, are the extensive ruins of the ***Bishop's Palace**, built in 1280–1350, with the magnificent arcaded parapet characteristic of Bishop Gower's work (AM; 9.30–4, 5.30, or 7; Sun. from 2 in May–Sept. only). The whole building stands on a series of vaulted crypts. The Great Hall, on the S side of the quadrangle, has a fine porch and rose window. Its roof was stripped of the lead by William Barlow (bishop 1536–48), to provide dowries (so it is said) for his five daughters, all of whom married bishops. Adjacent, the chapel, with a picturesque bell-turret. The smaller and earlier Bishop's Hall, on the E side of the quadrangle, is entered by a doorway with a semi-octagonal head typical of Gower's work. Note the carved corbels that once supported the roof beams.

HOTELS. *Warpool Court*[2], 14 R.; *Old Cross*[3], 14 R.; *Grove*[3], 10 R.; *Twr-y-Felin*[3] (a former windmill), 13 R., *Belmont*[4], 8 R., both unlicensed.

The nearest bathing beach to St David's is at *Caerfai Bay*, 1 m. SSE, with a view of St Bride's Bay (Glan-y-Mor[4], unlic., 13 R.). In the next bay to the W is the ruined chapel of *St Non*, mother of St David, traditionally on the spot where he was born (AM). St Non's Well was restored by Roman Catholics in 1951. — At Porth Stinian, 2 m. due W of St David's, is the ruined chapel of St Justinian (St David's preceptor), who is said to have been martyred on the island of **Ramsey**, opposite (boat from Porth Sele). Farther out to sea is a group of rocks known as the *Bishop and his Clerks*, with a lighthouse. — 1 m. N of Porth Stinian, and 2 m. by direct road from St David's, is *Whitesand Bay* (Whitesand Bay[2], unlic., 11 R.; caravans and YH). Thence it is a rough walk of over 1 m. to the extremity of ***St David's Head**, the westernmost point of Wales, with high cliffs, a prehistoric rampart known as the Warriors' Dyke, hut circles, and rock shelters (all NT). View from *Carn Llidi* (595 ft).

From St David's to *Fishguard*, *Cardigan*, and *Aberystwyth*, see p. 203.

19. From St David's to Aberystwyth

This route first skirts the N coast of *Pembrokeshire* (see Rte 18) and then traverses **Cardiganshire**, the ancient *Ceredigion*, which is perhaps the most primitive, unspoilt, and purely Welsh county in Wales. Wholly agricultural, it consists, apart from the mountainous *Plynlimon* district on the N, of a grassy, windswept, lonely plateau, seamed with deep and narrow valleys. The coastal scenery on Cardigan Bay is fine, but the beaches are stony, and seabirds are rare. The county town is *Aberystwyth* (p. 206).

RAIL from *Haverfordwest* (three trains daily) in 4¼–5 hrs, via (17 m.) *Whitland*, to *Carmarthen* (change), 30½ m., see p. 186. — 40 m. *Llanpumpsaint*. — 45 m. *Pencader*. — 47 m. *Bryn Teify*. — 53 m. *Llanybyther*. — 58 m. *Lampeter*. — 65 m. *Pont Llanio*. — 68 m. *Tregaron*. — 73 m. *Strata Florida*. — 86½ m. **Aberystwyth**.

Light railway from Aberystwyth to *Devil's Bridge*, 12 m. (1 hr; summer only).

ROAD. Rte *A* (72 m.) and Rte *B* (104 m.) separate at Cardigan. The former (A 487) continues along or near the rocky coast, while the latter runs inland through the beautiful scenery of the Teifi and Rheidol valleys.

A. Via Cardigan and Aberayron

St David's, see p. 200. The main road to Fishguard (A 487, continuing all the way to Aberystwyth) is via (6 m.) *Croes-goch* and (9¼ m.) *Mathry*, but motorists with plenty of time should take the *secondary road nearer the coast, via *Llanrian*, *Trevine*, and *Abercastle*, with digressions to the fishing villages of *Aber Eiddy* and *Porth-gain*. This strip of coast is completely unexploited and the cliff scenery (though not the roads) is good. At *Longhouse* farm, ½ m. short of Abercastle, there is a dolmen measuring 15 by 9 ft, on six supports.

15 m. *Goodwick* ('w' silent), on the W side of Fishguard Bay. Adjacent, to the N, is *Fishguard Harbour*, constructed by the Great Western Railway at vast expense and opened in 1906, for the mail steamer services to Southern Ireland (Rosslare, Cork). — 16½ m. **Fishguard**, a picturesque old town, partly perched above an inlet, with a 1 in 7 hill connecting the upper and lower parts. Pop. 5,000. Hotels: Abergwaun[3], 10 R.; Cartref[3], 10 R.; Manor House[3], 7 R.; Compton House[3], 7 R.

The Pen Caer Peninsula, to the NW, is rich in prehistoric antiquities. Beyond *Llanwnda* church you come to (2½ m.) *Careg Gwastad Point*, where a monument commemorates the landing here of a French force of 1,400 men in 1797: the last occasion when a foreign enemy invaded British soil. 3 m. farther, *Strumble Head*, with a lighthouse on an islet. 2 m. S of this, on the highest point, is *Y Garn Fawr* (600 ft), a remarkable stone hill-fort. Below this, overlooking the bay, is Pwll Deri YH.

A 487 continues along the coast. — 21 m. *Dinas*, between Fishguard Bay and Newport Bay. — 23½ m. **Newport**, Pem. (Llys-

Aber[4], unlic., 4 R.), a decayed borough and quiet seaside resort at the head of the *Nevern* estuary. The remains of the 13th c. castle are incorporated in a 19th c. mansion (adm. by appointment only). 1½ m. S, the well-preserved prehistoric camp of *Carningli*. 3 m. ESE (turn r. from A487) is *Pentre Ifan* (or *Evan*), the largest dolmen in Wales, with capstone measuring 16¾ by 9½ ft and three supports each 7½ ft high (AM).

At 25 m. turn l. on B4582. — 26 m. *Nevern*, very picturesquely situated, with a late-Perp. church (inscribed stones) and *St Brynach's Cross (10th c.). — At 31 m. you rejoin A487 and enter Cardiganshire.

34½ m. **Cardigan** (Black Lion[2], 30 R.; Grosvenor[3], 22 R.; Angel[3], 10 R.), a decayed seaport on the N bank of the *Teifi* (pr. tivvy), 2½ m. from its mouth. Pop. 3,800. Charming view from the bridge, near which are remains of a castle.

On the S side of the Teifi, ¼ m. W, is *St Dogmaels*, in Pembrokeshire, with remains of a Bernardine abbey founded 1115 (AM) and a parish church with a stone inscribed in Latin and Ogam. On the way thence to *Cemmaes Head* (5 m.) are *Poppit Sands* (Webley[2], 22 R.; YH). - 3 m. N of Cardigan, near the mouth of the Teifi, is the modest seaside resort of *Gwbert-on-Sea* (Cliff[2], 40 R.; Anchor[3], 14 R.; Glanafon[3], unlic., 13 R.).

*Cilgerran Castle ('c' and 'g' hard), magnificently sited above the S bank of the Teifi, is 3 m. S of Cardigan (turn l. from A478, the Narberth and Tenby road). The much-painted remains, dating from the mid-13th c., consist mainly of two dominating drum towers and the fragmentary gatehouse. The castle was deserted in 1387 (AM and NT; 9.30–4, 5.30, or 7, Sun. from 2.)

Alternative route from Cardigan to Aberystwyth, via the vale of Teifi, see p. 205.

The main road from Cardigan to Aberystwyth (A487) mostly runs at some distance from the coast, with many hills (gradients of 1 in 6–10) and occasional sea views. — From (39 m.) *Blaenannerch* a road on the l. descends to (2 m.) *Aberporth*, a little resort with a small harbour and fine cliffs and sands. — 43½ m. *Sarnau*. From the next crossroads the road to the l. leads to *Llangranog*, a highly picturesque spot in a sheer-sided ravine, with bathing sands. — 50 m. *Synod*. L. by A486 for (4 m.) **New Quay** (New Quay[2], 13 R.; Glyn[3], 13 R., Brynarfor[3], 7 R., both unlic.), a quiet resort on a headland (view), with harbour, sandy beach, and cliff scenery (bird rocks). Pop. 950.

52 m. *Llanarth* (Llanina Arms[3], 8 R.). — 56½ m. *Aberayron* (pr. 'ay' as eye; Feathers Royal[2], 17 R.), a decayed seaport and charming seaside resort, with Georgian buildings. Pop. 1,250. A482 diverges up the beautiful valley of the *Aeron* (to Lampeter 13 m.). — A487 runs nearer the coast, via (58 m.) *Llanon* and (60 m.) *Llanrhystyd*. — 72 m. **Aberystwyth** (p. 206), on the approach to which first the river Ystwyth, then the Rheidol, is crossed.

B. Via Cardigan and Lampeter

From St David's to **Cardigan**, see p. 203. Here you turn inland on A 484 and ascend along the N bank of the beautiful VALE OF TEIFI or *Tivyside*, which separates Pembrokeshire (or, beyond Cenarth, Carmarthenshire) from Cardiganshire. Gradients of 1 in 8 maximum. — At (42 m.) *Cenarth* (pr. kénnarth) you cross to the S bank. Coracles (p. 194) are used hereabouts, and a coracle trip might be arranged. — 45 m. *Newcastle Emlyn* (Cawdor², 17 R.; Emlyn Arms³, 10 R.), a small Carmarthenshire town (pop. 600), with a gatehouse as the sole relic of its castle. — Keep to the S bank of the river, on A 484 and B 4335. — 51 m. *Pentre Cwrt* (YH). — 53 m. *Llandyssul*, on the Cardiganshire bank, with a woollen industry. Pop. 2,600. Caradoc Evans (1878–1945), novelist and dramatist, was born at Pantycroy Farm, 2 m. SE of Llandyssul and spent his boyhood at Rhydlewis, 8 m. NW. — Then by B 4336, along the S side of the valley, via (56 m.) *Bryn Teify*, on the hill, beyond which you join A 485, coming from Carmarthen. — 62 m. *Llanybyther*.

67 m. **Lampeter** (accent on 1st syllable; Black Lion Royal³, 20 R.), on the N bank of the Teifi. Pop. 2,000. The name is derived from Llanbedr, St Peter. St David's College, founded in 1827 by Thomas Burgess, Bishop of St David's, is of university college status, with powers to confer the degrees of B.A. and B.D. (200 students). It is affiliated to Oxford and Cambridge, and has no connection with the University of Wales. To Llandeilo and Llandovery, see p. 193.

A 485 now runs parallel with the Teifi, 1–2 m. N of it. — At (75½ m.) *Pont Llanio* it rejoins the river. Road r. to (1 m.) *Llanddewi Brefi*, the large and venerable church of which has three churchyard crosses and the gravestone of Bishop Idnert (ca. 730). Tyncornel YH, 7 m. E.

78 m. **Tregaron** (pr. trigárron; Talbot², 12 R.), an ancient little place. Road E to Abergwesyn, see p. 193. — Then by B 4343, with the great *BOG OF TREGARON on the l. for 4 m., the best example of a 'raised bog' in Europe and a nature reserve of 1,842 acres (permit required). Polecats, Montagu's harriers, orchises, marsh and other fritillaries may be seen; in winter, Greenland white-fronted geese. Blaencaron YH, 3 m. ENE of Tregaron. — 83½ m. *Pontrhydfendigaid* (inn). A road leads r. to (1¼ m.) **Strata Florida Abbey** (Ystrad Fflur, 'vale of flowers'), a Cistercian foundation of ca. 1196, now almost effaced but once the principal monastery in Wales. The gem of the remains (AM; 1.30–4, 5.30, or 7, Sun. from 2) is the *W doorway of the church, of unique design,

but the sculptural details, the tiles in the transeptal chapels, the gravestones, and the remains of the sacristy and chapter house also merit attention. The *Teifi Pools* are 3 m. WNW, in desolate moorlands.

The direct road to Aberystwyth (B4340, 16 m.) goes off to the l. at Pontrhydfendigaid, but you should continue on B4343, narrow and hilly, which ascends to (85 m.) *Ffair-rhos* (948 ft) and then descends via (87 m.) *Ysbyty Ystwyth* to (88 m.) *Pontrhydygroes* (inn) in the wooded valley of the river *Ystwyth*. — Then up again by a tortuous road to (92 m.) ***Devil's Bridge** (*Hafod Arms[2], 22 R.), a popular beauty spot in the RHEIDOL VALLEY, with a setting of rocks, wooded gorges, and waterfalls. The Devil's Bridge, dating from the 12th (?) c., spans the *Mynach* stream at its junction with the Rheidol; it is surmounted by another built in 1753, and that in its turn by an iron viaduct of 1901. The best view-points are within the hotel grounds.

In the Rheidol valley, near Devil's Bridge, is a woodland nature reserve of 107 acres (permit required away from the rights of way). — The road (A4120) up the Rheidol valley to Ponterwydd (3 m.; p. 209) passes *Yspytty Cynfin*, near which is the *Parson's Bridge*, another beautiful spot (Ystumtuen YH, 2 m.). — The grand mountain road from Devil's Bridge to Rhayader (20 m.; p. 209), tolerable for motors, attains a height of 1,320 ft at the divide between the Ystwyth and Elan valleys.

From Devil's Bridge the road (A4120; light railway, with trains in summer only) runs high up on the S side of the wooded valley of the Rheidol, with fine views and maximum gradients of 1 in 11.

(104 m.) **Aberystwyth**, situated at the mouth of the rivers Ystwyth and Rheidol, which unite just before entering the sea, is a university town, the county town of Cardiganshire, the commercial and shopping centre of Mid Wales, and a popular summer resort. The climate is bracing, the beach shingly. Pop. 10,000.

The marine parade has been carried round a rocky promontory which bears the remains of a large *Castle* built by Edward I in 1277–89 and destroyed by Parliament in 1644. The pier commands good views of Cardigan Bay. Close by is the *University College of Wales*, founded in 1872 and the senior constituent college of the University of Wales (p. 177). The college museums are open by appointment only, the arts and crafts gallery on request (in vacation by appointment). The newer college buildings, on Penglais Hill, to the E, include an Institute of Rural Science. The college owns also the Welsh Plant Breeding Station on the Gogerddan estate, for the improvement of hill grazings.

The **National Library of Wales**, built between 1911 and 1955, in a commanding position on Penglais Road, was founded in 1907,

and is one of the six 'libraries of deposit' entitled to receive a copy of every book published in the United Kingdom. It contains nearly 2,000,000 books and 30,000 MSS, besides documents, drawings, prints, and maps, and it naturally specializes in Wales and the Celtic peoples. Some of its treasures are shown in the exhibition gallery (week-days 10–5). A College of Librarianship was opened in 1914 at Llanbadarn Fawr (p. 209).

HOTELS. *Belle Vue Royal*[2], Marine Terrace, 50 R.; *Marine*[2], Marine Parade, 40 R.; *Talbot*[2], Market St., 16 R.; *Seabank*[2], Victoria Terrace, 24 R.; *White House*[2], Terrace Rd, 16 R.; *Cambrian*[3], opp. the station, 15 R.; *Park View*[3], 45 Queen's Rd, 9 R. — Unlicensed: *Glanaber*[3], Union St., 15 R.; *Dil Kusha*[4], 37 Portland St., 9 R.; *Manora*[3], North Parade, 10 R.; etc.

3 m. SE is *Nanteos*, a beautiful Georgian mansion of 1739 (open Wed. and b.h. 2.30–5.30 from Easter to Sept.). The Nanteos Healing Cup or 'Holy Grail' from Glastonbury is preserved here.

Devil's Bridge, see p. 206; ascent of *Plynlimon*, see p. 209. — From Aberystwyth to *Worcester*, see below; to *Machynlleth*, *Aberdovey*, *Dolgellau*, *Barmouth*, *Portmadoc*, and *Caernarvon*, see p. 220.

20. From Worcester to Aberystwyth and Aberdovey

Besides *Gloucestershire* (see Rte 3), *Herefordshire* (see Rte 4), and *Shropshire* (see Rte 6), this route takes in the Welsh counties of Radnorshire, Mongomeryshire, and *Cardiganshire* (see Rte 19).

Radnorshire is the most thinly populated county in England and Wales and reputedly the poorest ("Never a park and never a deer, Never a squire of five hundred a year"), without a single borough. It mostly consists of moorland sheep pastures, and the Wye forms its W boundary. The county town is *Llandrindod Wells*, the premier Welsh spa (p. 208).

Montgomeryshire represents the ancient lordship of *Powys*, which included also the upper valleys of the Wye and Dee. It is a hilly agricultural county with much fine scenery, especially in the valleys of the Dovey, upper Severn, Tanat, and Vyrnwy. In the E part of the shire there are many 'magpie' houses of the Shropshire type. The county town is *Welshpool* (p. 213).

RAIL. The railway route (Western Region) is via Shrewsbury (p. 64), which is reached from Worcester (Shrub Hill) either direct (52 m. in 2½–3 hrs) or via Birmingham. — FROM SHREWSBURY TO ABERDOVEY in 2½–3½ hrs, TO ABERYSTWYTH in 2¾–3¾ hrs. 20 m. **Welshpool**. — 26 m. *Montgomery*. — 30 m. *Abermule*. — 34 m. **Newtown**. — 38 m. *Moat Lane Junction*. — 39 m. *Caersws*. — 45 m. *Carno*. — 56 m. *Cemmes Road*. — 61 m. *Machynlleth*. Thence to **Aberdovey**, **70 m., see p. 207, or to Aberystwyth, 81 m., see p. 220.**

Other places mentioned in this route are served by the following lines. FROM CRAVEN ARMS TO BUILTH ROAD, High Level, 37½ m. in 1¼–1½ hrs, via (12 m.) *Knighton* and (32 m.) **Llandrindod Wells**. — FROM MOAT LANE JUNCTION TO BUILTH ROAD, Low Level, 33 m. in 1¼–1½ hrs, via (7½ m.) *Llanidloes* and (21½ m.) *Rhayader*.

ROAD. Rte *A*, via Leominster and Rhayader, is the shortest way to Aberystwyth (99½ m.), while *B*, via Ludlow, Montgomery, Newtown, and Machynlleth, is the shortest way to Aberdovey (104 m.). Both routes are scenically beautiful.

A. Via Leominster and Rhayader

Worcester (p. 49) is left by Bromyard Road (pl. A 5) and A 44 is followed all the way to Aberystwyth. — 9 m. *Knightsford Bridge*, where you cross the river *Teme* (trout) and enter Herefordshire. — At 12 m. you pass (l.) the *Brockhampton* estate (NT, 1,917 acres), which includes Lower Brockhampton, a late 14th c. moated manor house in half-timber, with a detached gatehouse (Mon., Wed., Fri., Sat., & b.h. 10–6, Sun. 10–1). — 14 m. *Bromyard* (Falcon³, 7 R.; Hop Pole³, 10 R.), with old houses and inns. Pop. 1,700. — 18 m. *Bredenbury* (New Inn³, 4 R.). — 26 m. **Leominster**, see p. 62. — 31 m. *Eardisland* and, 33 m., **Pembridge* (New Inn³, 8 R.), both with many black-and-white houses. Pembridge has a detached church-tower of the 14th c. 3 m. N, *Shobdon* church, in 'rococo Gothic' (1756), and (¼ m.) interesting remains of the Norman church known as the 'Arches'. — 40 m. *Kington* (Burton³, 16 R.; Swan³, 6 R.), an old town on the river *Arrow*, with good scenery in the vicinity. Pop. 1,900.

B 4355, a narrow and hilly road, here diverges N. — 7 m. *Presteigne* (Radnorshire Arms², TH, 16 R.), the assize town of Radnorshire, pleasantly situated on the river *Lugg*, with trout fishing. Pop. 1,200. — 13 m. *Knighton* (Norton Arms³, 12 R.), on the Radnorshire bank of the Teme. Pop. 1,800. - Then up the pretty valley of the *Teme* (trout-fishing), which divides Radnorshire from Shropshire, and over the summit level (1543 ft) to Newtown (35 m.; p. 210).

At (42 m.) the *Stanner Rocks* A 44 enters Radnorshire and Wales. — 43 m. *Walton*. ¾ m. SW, *Old Radnor*, with a 14th c. *church (rood and parclose screens, stalls, font, organ case). — 46 m. *New Radnor* (Eagle³, 9 R.), laid out ca. 1250 in chessboard fashion (comp. Winchelsea, Vol. I), inside earthen ramparts. S, the *Smatcher* (1396 ft); N, *Radnor Forest*, moorlands rising to 1277 ft, with splendid views. — Beyond *Llanfihangel-Nant-Melan* A 44 reaches 1277 ft, passes a mound or 'tomen' commanding a good view, and leaves the *Llandegley Rocks* on the l. — 55 m. *Penybont*.

57 m. *Cross Gates*, where the Builth-Newtown road (A 483) is crossed. On this, 3½ m. SSW, lies **Llandrindod Wells**, the premier Welsh spa and the administrative headquarters of Radnorshire. Pop. 3,100. It is situated on a bracing plateau at 700 ft altitude, above the little river *Ithon*, a tributary of the Wye. The waters are mildly saline, chalybeate, magnesian, or sulphurous, and every form of spa treatment is available for anaemia, debility, rheumatism, dyspepsia, etc. The high season is July–September. The

Public Library houses the Radnorshire County Museum, with Roman antiquities, etc. (week-days 10–5).

HOTELS. *Glen Usk*[2], 75 R.; *Commodore*[2], 35 R.; *Metropole*[2], 135 R.; *Rock Park*[2], 72 R.; *Mostyn*[3], 18 R.; *Old County Club*[3], 22 R.; etc. — YH.

65½ m. **Rhayader** (pr. rye'ader or raider; Claremont[4], 12 R.; Elan[4], unlic., 11 R.). The name (= waterfall) is derived from vanished rapids on the river *Wye*. B4518 leads SW, past (2½ m.) the Elan Valley Hotel[3] (12 R.), to (4 m.) the foot of the **Birmingham Corporation Reservoirs**, formed by dams since 1893 and extending for 8 m. up the *Elan* (N) and *Claerwen* (SW) valleys. The Claerwen dam, 389 yds long, is 184 ft high. Mountain road to Devil's Bridge, see p. 206.

A44 now follows the *WYE VALLEY upstream, on the E bank, passing (70½ m.) the Nant-y-Dernol YH (½ m. to the l.) and entering Montgomeryshire at 72½ m. On either side stretch endless moorlands. — 75 m. *Llangurig* (Black Lion[2], 8 R.), a pretty village, 900 ft above sea-level. R., the Newtown road (A492), leading via (5 m.) **Llanidloes** (Lion[2], 7 R.), a delightful little town on the infant *Severn*. Pop. 2,400. The half-timbered market hall houses a museum of local history and industry (week-days from Easter to Sept. 10–5). The E.E. nave arcade and the hammerbeam roof of the parish church are believed to have come from Cwmhir Abbey (6 m. E of Rhayader) in 1542. 6 m. beyond Llanidloes is *Llandinam*, a pretty village (Lion[4], 7 R.).

Beyond (79½ m.) *Pant Mawr* (inn) A44 crosses the infant Wye, which descends from its source on the slopes of Plynlimon. — 83 m. *Eisteddfa Curig* (1359 ft), where Cardiganshire is entered, and 85½ m. *Dyffryn Castell* (inn) are starting points for the ascent of Plynlimon, 2¼ m. and 3¾ m. N respectively.

Plynlimon or *Plinlimmon* is a dome-shaped plateau notorious for its bogs ('a sodden dreariness') and the mother of rivers (Severn, Wye, Rheidol, Llyfnant, etc.). The highest point are Pen Plynlimon-fawr (2469 ft) and Pen Plynlimon-wstle (2427 ft). The views, though vast, are usually disappointing, and there is danger from mist and bog.

87½ m. *Ponterwyd* (George Borrow[3], 15 R.), on the river Rheidol. L. for Devil's Bridge, see p. 206. — 98 m. *Llanbadarn Fawr*. The large early-13th c. church has a beautiful S door and two Celtic crosses. Dafydd ap Gwilym (1325? 80?), greatest of medieval Welsh poets, may have been born at Llanbadarn Fawr and may have been buried at Strata Florida (p. 205). — 99½ m. **Aberystwyth** (p. 206). Thence via *Machynlleth* to **Aberdovey**, 127½ m. from Worcester, see p. 221.

B. Via Ludlow and Newtown

Worcester (p. 49) is left by Hylton Road (pl. A 3), and you follow A 443 via (6 m.) *Holt Heath* (comp. p. 61).

B 4204, forking l. from the continuation of Hylton Road, is 1½ m. shorter to Tenbury, but hillier and narrower. It passes (2½ m.) *Broadheath*, where, in a cottage at Upper Broadheath (now a memorial museum), Sir Edward Elgar was born in 1857. Beyond (8 m.) Ham Bridge, over the river *Teme*, a road turns r. for (1½ m.) *Shelsley Walsh*, with a famous test hill (1 in 6).

11 m. *Great Witley*, with a notable rococo *church (1735). — 12 m. *Abberley* (Elms[1], 15 R.). — At (18½ m.) *Newnham* Worcs. you join A 456. — 22 m. *Tenbury Wells* (see p. 63). — 27½ m. *Woofferton*, in Shropshire, and thence on A 49, via (31½ m.) ***Ludlow** and (38 m.) **Stokesay Castle*, to (39 m.) *Craven Arms*, see p. 63.

The hill road from Craven Arms to Newtown (27 m.) is narrow and winding, with gradients up to 1 in 8. — 9 m. **Clun** (White Horse[2], 4 R.; YH), with an old bridge, a ruined Norman castle, a late-Norman church, and almshouses of 1614. — You ascend the valley of the little river *Clun*, past (13 m.) *Newcastle* Salop, with a section of Offa's Dyke, to (19 m.) the Anchor Inn, where you enter Montgomeryshire and Wales. Views. — Then down Kerry Hill to (24 m.) *Kerry* and (27 m.) **Newtown** (see below).

Beyond Craven Arms, at 40 m., you turn l. on A 489. R., the Longmynd (p. 64). — 48½ m. *Lydham*. L. for (2 m.) *Bishop's Castle*, a quaint little town. Pop. 1,200. — 53 m. *Church Stoke*.

At 55 m. a road diverges r. for (2½ m.) ***Montgomery** (pr. montgúmry), a picturesque, sleepy little place with many Georgian houses. It owes its name to Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury (d. 1093?), conqueror of Powys, but the present *Castle*, of which only fragments survive, was built by Henry III in 1223. It is magnificently sited, with a fine view, and was the early home of Lord Herbert of Cherbury, the philosopher (1583–1648), and his brother George Herbert, the poet (1593–1633). The 13th c. parish church has a 15th c. rood-loft and stalls with misericords, and the monument of Richard Herbert (1600).

Offa's Dyke, which is well seen E of Montgomery and near Newcastle and Knighton (p. 208), was constructed in the last quarter of the 8th c. by Offa, King of the Mercians, as a defence against the Welsh and can be traced, with many gaps, from the mouth of the Wye (17 ft deep at Beachley, p. 169) to the mouth of the Dee (near Prestatyn, p. 231), a distance of about 170 m. It consists of an earthen embankment with a ditch on the Welsh side. *Wat's Dyke*, of slightly earlier date, runs parallel with it (about 3 m. E), but extends only from the Severn to the Dee.

62 m. *Kerry*, at the foot of the Kerry Hills, where the road from Clun comes on in the l. (comp. above). — 65 m. **Newtown** (Elephant & Castle[2], 25 R.; Bear[2], 36 R.; YH), a flannel-manufacturing town on the *Severn*. Pop. 5,500. Robert Owen, socialist and philanthropist (1771–1858), was a native (site of birthplace now

occupied by the Robert Owen Memorial Museum in Broad St., open daily 2–4) and is buried in the old churchyard, near the bridge. — At 70½ m. the road to Llanidloes (p. 209) and Aberystwyth (A 492) forks l. — 71 m. *Caersws* (Buck³, 7 R.), with the site of a Roman fort (Nediomanum?). Close by is Moat Lane Junction (p. 207). — A 489 leaves the Severn valley. — 76½ m. *Carno*. — 88 m. *Cemmaes Road*, in the Dovey Valley, which is generally looked upon as the boundary between North and South Wales. R. for Mallwyd (6 m.; p. 213). — 92 m. *Penegoes*. Richard Wilson, the landscape painter, was born at the rectory in 1714.

94 m. **Machynlleth**, where the route divides: l. for **Aberystwyth** (112 m. from Worcester), see p. 221; r. for **Aberdovey** (105 m.), see p. 221.

IV. NORTH WALES

Merionethshire, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Caernarvonshire, Anglesey

21. From Shrewsbury to Caernarvon

Starting off in Shropshire, this route traverses the counties of *Montgomeryshire* (see Rte 20), Merionethshire, Denbighshire, and *Caernarvonshire* (see Rte 23).

Merionethshire (accent on 'on') owes its name to Meirion, a Welsh prince of the 5th c. It is a hilly county, mainly of sheep-farms, with the Arans, Cader Idris, Arenig Fawr, and the Rhinogs as its chief mountains. The coastal scenery, with the Dovey, Mawddach, and Traeth Bach estuaries, is very fine. The county town is *Dolgellau* (p. 222).

Denbighshire consists largely of desolate moors, but with pretty scenery in the Dee, Clwyd, and Conway valleys. There is an important coalfield in the Wrexham district, and the county is of much interest to geologists. The county town is *Ruthin* (p. 216).

RAIL. The quickest route is via Chester. From Shrewsbury to Chester (Western Region) in 1¼–2 hrs: 18 m. *Gobowen*, junction for Oswestry (2 m.); 21 m. *Chirk;* 25½ m. *Ruabon*, junction for Bala and Dolgellau (see below); 30 m. **Wrexham** (General); 42½ m. **Chester** (General; change). — From Chester (General) by London Midland Region to **Caernarvon**, 68 m. in 1¾–3 hrs, see p. 229.

Another route is via Machynlleth and Afon Wen. From Shrewsbury to *Machynlleth* (Western Region; usually with change at Welshpool), 59 m. in 1¾–3 hrs, see p. 207; from Machynlleth to *Afon Wen* (Western Region), 53 m. in 2½–3 hrs, see p. 220; from Afon Wen to *Caernarvon* (London Midland Region), 19 m. in ¾–1 hrs, see p. 220.

The following other lines serve various sections of this route. From Ruabon to Dolgellau, Western Region, in 1¾–2¼ hrs: 6 m. **Llangollen**; 8 m. *Berwyn* halt; 11½ m. *Glyndyfrdwy;* 16 m. *Corwen;* 21 m. *Llandrillo;* 24 m. *Llandderfel;* 28 m. **Bala**; 32 m. *Llanuwchllyn;* 42 m. *Bontnewydd;* 45 m. **Dolgellau.**

From Llandudno to Blaenau Ffestiniog, London Midland Region, in 1¼–1½ hrs: 2 m. *Deganwy;* 3 m. *Llandudno Junction;* 4½ m. *Glan Conway;* 8 m. *Tal-y-Cafn & Eglwysbach;* 11 m. *Dolgarrog;* 14 m. *Llanrwst & Trefriw;* 18 m. **Betws-y-Coed**; 22½ m. *Pont-y-Pant;* 24 m. *Dolwyddelan;* 26 m. *Roman Bridge*; 30 m. **Blaenau Ffestiniog** (North).

ROAD. Of the two routes described below, *B* (A 5 or the Holyhead Road), is the main road and much the shorter (86 m. as against 113½ m.). Both have splendid scenery: *A* passes Powis Castle, (near) Lake Vyrnwy, the Mawddach estuary, Harlech, (near) Portmeirion, and Beddgelert; while *B* passes Chirk Castle, Llangollen, Betws-y-Coed, (near) Bodnant gardens, the Swallow Falls, Capel Curig, and the heart of Snowdonia.

A. Via Welshpool and Barmouth

Shrewsbury (p. 64) is quitted via Frankwell (pl. A 1), and you follow A 458. — Montgomeryshire (and Wales) is entered just short of (12½ m.) *Middletown*. R., the *Breidden Hills* (1324 ft; views); l., the *Long Mountain* (1338 ft). Rodney's Pillar on Breidden Hill (1202) commemorates his naval victory over the French in 1782.

19 m. **Welshpool** (Royal Oak², 22 R.), the county town of Montgomeryshire, with many Georgian houses, in the valley of the *Severn*. Pop. 6,500. St Mary's has a fine chancel roof and monuments. In the public library, close by, the Powysland Museum (closed Sun. & Fri.), with Celtic antiquities, fragments from Strata Marcella Abbey (3 m. NE), etc.

***Powis Castle** (NT; open June–Sept. 1–6, except Mon. & Tues., b.h. 10.30–5.30; grounds open from May), S of the town, has been inhabited without interruption for over five hundred years and is still the residence of the Earl of Powis. Built of red sandstone (whence the Welsh name, Castell Goch), it preserves the aspect of a 13–14th c. castle, though reconstructed in the 16th: plaster-work and panelling of the late 16th, staircase of the late 17th; murals by Lanscroon; paintings, tapestries, early Georgian furniture, and relics of Clive. Terraced *gardens of the early 18th c. The *park has some of the largest oaks in the British Isles (one 105 ft high), and near the main entrance is the tallest tree in the country, a spruce 181 ft and over 13 ft in girth.

A 483 leads N from Welshpool to Oswestry (18 m.; p. 214) and SW to Newtown (14 m.; p. 210). — Montgomery (p. 210) is 7½ m. S.

A 490 leads NW from Welshpool to (12 m.) *Llanfyllin* (Cain Valley², 12 R.; Bodfach Hall², 9 R.), whence B 4393 goes on, with an ascent of 1 in 9, to (20½ m.) **Lake Vyrnwy** (Lake Vyrnwy², 33 R., with trout-fishing), 5 m. long and about 1 m. wide. It was created in 1880–90 by the Liverpool Corporation by damming the upper valley of the river Vyrnwy (dam 400 yds long, 100 ft high; aqueduct to Liverpool 68 m.). — On the way back you can turn l. on B 4396, which takes you via *Hirnant* to (27 m.) *Penybontfawr* in the Tanat valley (p. 214; l. for Bala).

27½ m. *Llanfair Caereinion*, in the valley of the river *Einion*, which higher up is known as the *Banwy* (good fishing). The Welshpool and Llanfair light railway is maintained by a preservation society. — 33 m. *Llanerfyl*, on the Banwy, which A 458 then follows. In Llanerfyl churchyard there is an inscribed Romano-British stone with the 'In Pace' formula. — 34 m. *Pen-y-bont*, with the Cann Office Inn, opposite *Llangadfan*. Road r. for Lake Vyrnwy (10 m.; see above). — At (40 m.) the *Bwlch-y-Fedwen* (957 ft) A 458 crosses the divide.

45 m. **Mallwyd* (Brigands Inn², 10 R.), a lovely spot in the Dovey Valley. L. for Machynlleth (11½ m.; p. 221). — 46½ m.

Dinas Mawddwy (YH). Aran Mawddwy (p. 218), to the N, can be ascended in 3 hrs. — The mountain road from Dinas Mawddwy to Llanuwchllyn and Bala (18 m.; p. 217), over the *Bwlch-y-Groes* (1790 ft), is the highest motorable road in Wales. The surface is quite good, but the climb up to the pass is very stiff (1 in 5–7 for nearly 2 m.); the descent to Bala is less severe (1 in 9–13).

A 458 then climbs (1 in 8) to the very impressive *Bwlch Oerddrws* pass (1178 ft) and descends again to (53 m.) the Cross Foxes Inn, where it joins A 487, coming in on the l. from Machynlleth (see p. 222). — 56 m. **Dolgellau**, and thence to *Barmouth*, 66 m., and **Caernarvon**, 113½ m., see pp. 222–27.

B. Via Llangollen and Betws-y-Coed

Shrewsbury (p. 64) is quitted via Frankwell (pl. A 1), and at (2 m.) *Shelton* you fork r. and follow (all the way to Bangor) A 5, the Holyhead Road, constructed by Telford in 1815–9. — 4½ m. *Montford Bridge*, over the river *Severn*. A road on this side of the bridge leads to *Preston Montford* field centre. — 8 m. *Nesscliff*.

At 10 m. B 4396 forks l. for *Knockin*, *Llynclys*, *Llanyblodwell*, and up the lovely TANAT VALLEY to (17½ m.) *Llanrhaeadr ym Mochnant* (Wynnstay Arms[3], 5 R.), in Montgomeryshire, 3½ m. NW of which (by-road with no exit) is ***Pistyll Rhaiadr**, the highest (230 ft) and generally considered the finest waterfall in Wales. — 20 m. *Penybontfawr*. L. for Lake Vyrnwy, see p. 213. — Then B 4391. — 22½ m. *Llangynog* (Tanat Valley[3], 6 R.). 2¼ m. W, the lonely little Norman church of *Pennant Melangell*, with 13th c. effigies, rood-screen carvings depicting the legend of St Monacella, patroness of hares, and the saint's shrine (12th c., restored 1958).

13 m. *West Felton*. A 4083 forks l. here for (4 m.) **Oswestry** (Wynnstay[2], TH, 29 R.; Queen's[2], 18 R.), a market town with many old houses. Pop. 12,000. Oswestry means Oswald's tree, for here, in 642, Penda, the pagan king of the Mercians, impaled the dead body of St Oswald, king of the Northumbrians. The parish church, with its vast graveyard, contains Yale monuments. — On A 5, 17 m. *Whittington*, with the gatehouse and moat of a medieval castle. — 22 m. *Chirk Bridge*, over the river *Ceiriog*, takes you into Denbighshire and Wales.

22 m. *Chirk* (*Hand[2], 13 R.). The church contains Myddelton monuments. ***Chirk Castle**, 1½ m. W, in a large park, is the seat of Lt.-Col. Ririd Myddelton and was built by Roger Mortimer III in 1294–1310. Externally it is little altered, apart from the insertion of windows and the rebuilding of the S range in the late 16th c. It has been continuously inhabited by the Myddelton family since 1595, when it was bought by Sir Thomas Myddelton, Lord Mayor of London in 1613. His son, the 2nd Sir Thomas,

besieged his own property vainly on behalf of Parliament, and when he took up arms on Charles II's side in 1659 he defended it against Gen. Lambert with equal lack of success. The Castle, with its furniture, tapestries, and decorations, is shown at the Easter week-end, on Sun. in April, and from May to Sept. on Tues., Thurs., Sat., Sun. 2–5, b.h. 11–5 (gardens on Thurs. & Sun.). Teas. Elaborate iron gates by Robert and Thomas Davies, 1719–21 (AM). Offa's Dyke (p. 210) crosses the park.

The road to Chester (A 483) diverges r. from A 5, 2 m. beyond Chirk. — 3½ m. *Ruabon. Wynnstay*, former seat of the Williams-Wynn family, is now Lindisfarne College, a boys' school. — 8½ m. **Wrexham** (Wynnstay Arms², 63 R.; Lorne House², 12 R.; Cross Lanes², 12 R., at Marchwiel, 2½ m. SE), the largest town in Denbighshire and the centre of an important coal and iron-working district. Pop. 36,300. The Perp. church of St Giles (1472) has a *tower 135 ft high, wrought-iron gates and screens, and two monuments by Roubiliac. Outside, near the tower, is the tomb, with its celebrated epitaph, of Elihu Yale (1648–1721), a liberal benefactor of Yale University. Born in Boston, Mass., he came to England with his parents in 1652 and became a governor of the East India Company. The N porch was restored by graduates of the university in 1901, and the Wrexham Tower at Yale is a copy of the tower of Wrexham Church. Plas Grono, Yale's Wrexham residence, was pulled down in 1876, but *Erddig Hall*, where he spent part of his youth, still stands 1¾ m. S. *Plas-yn-Iâl*, the ancestral home, whence Elihu's father, David Yale, emigrated to Connecticut in 1637, is in the hills, 13 m. W of Wrexham, on the Corwen road, and the family monuments are in the church of *Bryn Eglwys*, 2 m. farther. — 20 m. **Chester** (p. 109), entered by Grosvenor St. (pl. C 5).

A road leads W from Chirk up the valley of the *Ceiriog* (fishing) into the heart of the Berwyns (p. 217): 5 m. *Llwynmawr* (Golden Pheasant², 13 R.); 6½ m. *Llansantffraid-Glyn-Ceiriog*: 11 m. *Llanarmon-Dyffryn-Ceiriog* (Hand¹, 14 R.; *West Arms², 12 R.), an angling resort.

A 5 now reaches the *Vale of Llangollen, famed for its beauty, and follows the S bank of the river *Dee* upstream. Hereabouts the river is spanned by two road bridges, a railway bridge (500 yds long, 145 ft high) and the **Pont-y-Cysylltau*, an aqueduct of the Shropshire Union Canal, constructed by Telford in 1795–1805 (1,000 ft long, 127 ft above the river; towpath normally available to pedestrians).

29 m. **Llangollen** (pr. thlangóthlen), a neat town delightfully situated on both banks of the Dee, is a popular tourist resort (international musical eisteddfod, in July). Pop. 3,000. The 14th c. bridge was widened in 1873. The parish church of St Collen has a splendid oaken roof and, near the SW door, the monument erected to their servant Mary Carryl by the 'Ladies of Llangollen', who also were buried here. These were two eccentric Irishwomen, Lady Eleanor Butler (d. 1829) and Sarah Ponsonby (d. 1831), who lived together from 1780 at Plas Newydd, a black-and-white 'cottage orné' at the top of Hill St. (week-days 10–7.30, Sun. in May–Sept. 11–4). Here they were visited by many famous contemporaries.

HOTELS. *Royal*[2], TH, 28 R.; *Hand*[2], 61 R.; *Ty'n-y-Wern*[2], on the Shrewsbury road (1 m.), 12 R.; *Woodlands*[2], 6 R.; *Bryn Howell*[3], 18 R.; *Bridge End*[3], 11 R. — *YH*, Tyndwr Hall.

A steep lane off Hill St. ascends W towards (1 m.) *Moel-y-Geraint* or *Barber's Hill* (1000 ft), a spur of the Berwyns that commands a *view of the vale.

Prominent on the N side of the vale is the ruined *Castell Dinas Bran* or Crow Castle (13th c.), ascended in ½ hr after crossing the river, the railway, and the canal. Higher up are the ***Eglwyseg Rocks**, a remarkable line of limestone cliffs that sweep round in a semicircle northwards for about 4 m. Delightful walk along the top of the escarpment (*views) to the 'World's End', whence the return may be made by road (6½ m.).

FROM LLANGOLLEN TO ST ASAPH. From the railway station you take the road along the N bank of the Dee, upstream, and turn r. on A 542. (Or, for the abbey, you can go by horse-drawn passenger barge on the canal to Berwyn, and then walk, ¾ m.) After 1¾ m. you reach (r.) ***Valle Crucis Abbey**, which was founded for Cistercians in 1202 by Madog ap Gruffydd Maelor, prince of northern Powys. The chief remains (AM; 9.30–4, 5.30, or 7; Sun. from 2, in May–Sept. from 9.30) are the W front of the church, with three windows below a rose window, the lancets at the E end, the sacristy and chapter house, with dormitory above, and the fish-pond. ¼ m. N, r. of the road, is *Eliseg's Pillar* (AM), erected by Concenn in memory of his great-grandfather Eliseg, prince of Powys (7th c.). — The road climbs, with gradients of up to 1 in 7, to the *Horseshoe Pass* (1353 ft), on the l. of which rises *Moel-y-Gamelin* (1897 ft), the E spur of the *Llantysilio Mountain*. — At 8 m. you join A 525, which descends a pretty glen to (14 m.) *Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd* and

(16 m.) **Ruthin** (pr. ríthin; Ruthin Castle[1], 62 R.; Castle[2], TH, 24 R.; Bridge[2], 4 R.), the county town of Denbighshire, with a picturesque market place. Pop. 3,700. The N aisle of the parish church has a fine oaken roof. The red sandstone remains of the Castle built by Lord Grey of Ruthin (d. 1353) are incorporated in a 19th c. mansion (now the county council offices). Ruthin lies near the S end of the VALE OF CLWYD, which is bounded on the E by the Clwydian range. The highest of these hills is *Moel Fammau* (1820 ft), 4½ m. NE, with the remains of the George III Jubilee Tower and a *view. — 20½ m. *Llanrhaiadr* church, with a double nave, has a *Jesse window of 1535 and an 'angel' hammerbeam roof.

23 m. **Denbigh** (Bull[2], TH, 13 R.), a town of 8,400 inhabitants, is dominated by its ruined *Castle* (AM; 9.30–4, 5.30, or 7; Sun. from 2, May–Sept. from 9.30), which was built by Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln (d. 1311), and granted in 1563 to Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. Its chief feature is the great gatehouse. Visitors

see also the remains of a large church begun by Leicester but left unfinished; also the E section of the town walls, with three towers (AM; 9.30–4, 5.30, or 7, Sun. from 2). *View of the Vale of Clwyd. The Burgesses' Tower is another relic of the town's defences. The mother church of Denbigh, at *Whitchurch*, 1 m. E, is a good example of 15–16th c. work, with Myddelton and other monuments. — 29 m. **St Asaph** (p. 230).

Beyond Llangollen A 5 continues to follow the S bank of the Dee, past (30½ m.) *Berwyn*, with the King's Bridge, the older Chain Bridge, the 'Horseshoe Falls' (a weir where the Dee feeds the canal), and, ½ m. N of the Chain Bridge, *Llantysilio* church, in a romantic site. — The road cuts off two loops of the river, entering Merionethshire. — 34½ m. *Glyndyfrdwy* was part of the patrimony of Owen Glendower (Owain ab Gruffydd, 1359?–1416?), the Welsh rebel, lord of Glyndwr and Sycharth. 'Owen Glendower's Mound' is 1½ m. farther on. On the S rise the Berwyn Hills (*Moel Ferna*, 2070 ft).

39 m. **Corwen** (Owain Glyndwr[3], 13 R.; Central[1], unlic., 10 R.) was Glendower's headquarters. The cross incised on the lintel of the S door of the parish church is supposed to be the mark of his dagger, thrown by him from the hill above, and the relief of a dagger on the 8th c. cross in the churchyard is popularly known as Glendower's sword. — On a hill beyond the river is **Caer Drewyn*, a stone rampart ½ m. in circuit.

From Corwen to Dolgellau. There are two roads from Corwen to Bala. The main road, A 494 (11½ m.), diverges l. from A 5 at *Druid*, 2½ m. beyond Corwen. Preferable is B 4401 (13 m.), which continues up the Dee valley, here known as the Vale of Edeyrnion: 2 m. *Cynwyd* (YH); 5 m. *Llandrillo*, starting point for a fine walk over *Moel Sych* (2713 ft), highest of the Berwyns, to Pistyll Rhaiadr (3 hrs; p. 214); 9 m. *Llandderfel*. The church contains a wooden relic known as St Derfel's horse, from which the saint's figure was removed at the Reformation.

11½ m. **Bala** (pr. balla) (*White Lion Royal[2], 23 R.; Plas Coch[2], 12 R.; Plas Rhiwaedog YH, 2 m. SE), a town of 1,600 inhabitants, lies near the NE end (bala — outlet) of **Bala Lake** or *Llyn Tegid*, the largest natural lake in Wales, 3¾ m. long and ¾ m. wide. This is the home of a rare fish of the salmon family known as the 'gwyniad'. View from the mound called Tomen-y-Bala. In front of the Presbyterian Church is a statue of 'Charles of Bala' (Thomas Charles, 1755–1814), pioneer of Calvinistic

Methodism in Wales. His house, opposite the White Lion, is marked by a plaque, and he was buried at Llanycil, on the NW bank of the lake. — The moorland road from Bala to Ffestiniog (B4391; 17 m.) ascends the *Trywerym* valley (flooded to provide more water for Liverpool) and passes (9 m.) Rhyd-y-Fen farm, a starting point for the ascent in 1½ hrs of *Arenig Fawr* (2800 ft), with *view of Snowdonia. — The direct road from Bala to the N end of *Lake Vyrnwy* (p. 213; 14 m.), via Cwm Hirnant, is practicable for bold drivers; the easier route is via Llangynog (see p. 214).

17 m. *Llanuwchllyn*, at the S end of Bala Lake, is a starting point for the Arans, 2½ hrs due S: *Aran Benllyn* (2901 ft) and *Aran Mawddwy* (2970 ft). Road over the Bwlch-y-Groes to Dinas Mawddwy, see p. 214. — Farther on A 494 descends the beautiful valley of the river *Wnion*, past (27 m.) *Pont Newydd*, whence *Rhobell Fawr* (2408 ft; 2½ hrs N), a fine view-point, may be ascended. — 29½ m. **Dolgellau**, see p. 222.

Beyond Corwen the Holyhead Road (A 5) re-enters Denbighshire and crosses desolate moorlands, with striking views from time to time. — 49 m. *Cerrigydrudion* (London House[4], unlic., 6 R.), with picturesque almshouses of 1717. The British camp on Pen-y-Gaer, 1 m. SE, is the traditional scene of the betrayal of Caractacus to the Romans, A.D. 50. The *Alwen Reservoir* of the Birkenhead Corporation is 3½ m. N of Cerrigydrudion. — A 5 reaches its summit-level (908 ft), and a *view of the distant Caernarvonshire mountains opens. — 55 m. *Pentrefoelas*, a road junction. A 5 then leaves on the l. the *Ysbyty Ifan* part of the Penrhyn Estate (NT; p. 235), 25,106 acres of beautiful hills and valleys, including *Llyn Conwy* (1488 ft). You descend the winding Valley of the Conway (Conwy), crossing the stream three times, finally by (61 m.) the Waterloo Bridge, an iron structure of 1815. The Conway divides Denbighshire (r.) from Caernarvonshire (l.).

62 m. **Betws-y-Coed** (béttoos-a-coyd), the 'chapel in the trees', is a famous beauty spot, often crowded in summer. It lies deep in the valley of the *Conway*, which is joined hereabouts by the *Llugwy* and (farther S) by the *Lledr* and the *Machno*. No mountain is visible from the confined situation of Betws, in spite of the proximity of Snowdonia. In the village the Llanrwst road is carried over the Llugwy by the Pont-y-Pair, a 15th c. bridge. Betws is an excellent headquarters for drives and walks.

Hotels. *Gwydyr*[2], 21 R.; *Royal Oak*[2], 31 R.; *Glan Aber*[3], 22 R. Unlicensed: *Craig-y-Dderwen*[3], 21 R.; *Tan-Lan*[3], 10 R.; *Woodlands*[4], 7 R.; *Gwynant*[4], 5 R.; etc. — *Rhyd-y-Crena* field centre.

Good general views are obtained from *Llyn Elsi*, a tarn 1¾ m. SW (by a path starting behind the church), and from (¾ hr) *Gallt-y-Foel* (922 ft), a hill reached by crossing the Waterloo Bridge and turning r. On the S side of Gallt-y-Foel is a road leading to (2 m.) *Capel Garmon* and, beyond it (view), an important burial chamber (AM).

A favourite walk from Betws is as follows (about 2 hrs). Cross the Waterloo Bridge and take the lower road (r.) to the point where it recrosses the river. On this side of the bridge is a lane leading to the *Fairy Glen*. This lane brings you back to the Corwen road, whence the Penmachno road soon diverges r. A path immediately on the r. descends to the **Conway Falls*. You cross the Conway by a high bridge (view), whence a lane on the r. descends to the Pant Bridge over the Machno, which is adjoined by the so-called Roman Bridge. Turning r., you descend on the l. bank of the Machno to the ruined *Pandy Mill* and the *Machno Falls*. Beyond the meeting of the Machno and Conway a path descends to the site of the Jubilee Bridge (view). Farther on you keep r. and cross the Lledr to the Dolwyddelan road.

From Betws-y-Coed to Ffestiniog. A 496 leaves Betws by the Waterloo Bridge, recrosses the Conway, and ascends the *Lledr Valley, with views of Moel Siabod and (farther on) Snowdon. Lledr Valley YH, near Pont-y-Pont station. R., the *Rhiw Goch* estate (NT, 163 acres). — 6 m. *Dolwyddelan* (Elen's Castle[4], unlic., 11 R.), a village with slate quarries at the base of Moel Siabod (p. 242; 2¼ hrs). 1 m. farther, *Dolwyddelan Castle* (AM; 9.30–4, 5.30, or 7, Sun. 9.30–4), Welsh-built and mostly 12th c. It was the traditional birthplace of Llywelyn the Great. — 8 m. *Roman Bridge* (so-called). — The road ascends to 843 ft, then descends steeply (1 in 6) to (12 m.) *Blaenau Ffestiniog* (p. 226). — 15 m. **Ffestiniog** (p. 225).

From Betws-y-Coed to Conway there are two roads, one on either side of the *Conway Valley. (a) The main road (A 496), reached via Waterloo Bridge, follows the E or Denbighshire bank of the river, past (2 m.) Oaklands YH, to (5 m.) **Llanrwst** (Eagles[2], 12 R.), a market town with a beautiful bridge. Pop. 2,500. The parish church of St Grwst (Restitutus), late 15th c., has a good rood screen and loft, and on the S side of its chancel is the *Gwydir Chapel (1633), with brasses and a stone coffin supposed to be Llywelyn's. 'Tu Hwnt i'r Bont', at the W end of the bridge, is the former court house (15th c.), now tea rooms (NT; closed Mon.). — 12 m. *Tal-y-Cafn* (Ferry[2], 12 R.). ½ m. farther on, a road on the r. leads to (½ m.) ***Bodnant Gardens**, among the finest in the country, laid out by Henry Pochin in 1875 and given to the NT by Lord Aberconway in 1949 (86 acres; open April–Oct. on Tues., Wed., Thurs., Sat., & b.h. 1.30–4.45). — 15½ m. *Glan Conway*. Then l. for (18½ m.) **Conway** or Llandudno, r. for Colwyn Bay.

(b) B 5106, along the W or Caernarvonshire bank of the Conway, passes (3 m.) *Gwydir Castle* (opposite Llanrwst), a Tudor mansion

of ca. 1520, with 13th c. chapel (restored) and staircases, open daily 9.30–dusk. Dutch gardens (peacocks). Opposite is the private chapel (1673) of *Gwydir Uchaf*, with a painted ceiling (key at neighbouring cottage). — 5 m. *Trefriw*, with potent springs charged with sulphate of iron and formerly used in cases of anaemia and arthritis. Splendid hill walk to Capel Curig (6–8 m.; p. 242), via *Llyn Geirionydd* or *Llyn Crafnant* or *Llyn Cowlyd*. — 7 m. *Dolgarrog*, with oak and alder woods (nature reserve of 170 acres; permit required away from rights of way) and aluminium works deriving power from Llyn Cowlyd and Llyn Eigiau, at the foot of the Carnedd Llewelyn (p. 247). — 8½ m. *Talybont*. On the hill to the l., *Pen-y-Gaer*, a British camp. — 10 m. *Caerhun*, with the site of the Roman fort of Canovium. — 10½ m. *Tynygroes* (Groes[3], 7 R.; Roewen YH, 1½ m. W), a picturesque spot. — 15 m. **Conway**, see p. 233.

A 5, beyond Betws-y-Coed, ascends the charming VALLEY OF THE LLUGWY. — 64 m. Swallow Falls Hotel. Opposite, a gate leading to the ***Swallow Falls**, a noted beauty spot. — 66 m. *Pont Cyfyng*, a one-arch bridge spanning a cascade of the Llugwy. Farther on you obtain a famous *view of Snowdon. — 67½ m. **Capel Curig**, see p. 242. R. for Llyn Ogwen and Bangor (see p. 247); l. for Pen-y-Gwryd, Llanberis, and (86 m.) **Caernarvon**, see p. 242.

22. From Aberystwyth to Caernarvon

This route along the NW coast of Wales traverses the counties of *Merionethshire* (see Rte 21) and *Caernarvonshire* (see Rte 23) with the Lleyn peninsula.

RAIL (Western Region to Afon Wen, then London Midland Region; change at Dovey Junction and Afon Wen): to *Dolgellau* in 2¼–3¾ hrs; to *Barmouth* in 1¾–2¼ hrs; to *Harlech* in 2–3 hrs; to *Portmadoc* in 2¾–3¼ hrs; to *Afon Wen* in 3¼–3¾ hrs; to *Caernarvon* in 4¼–5½ hrs. — 8 m. *Borth*. — 16 m. *Glandyfi*. — 17 m. *Dovey Junction*, for (4 m.) **Machynlleth**, Newtown, and Shrewsbury. — 23 m. *Aberdovey*. — 26½ m. *Towyn*. Light railway to *Abergynolwyn*, 7 m. — 33 m. *Llwyngwril*. — 36 m. *Fairbourne*. — 37 m. *Morfa Mawddach*, junction for **Dolgellau** (9 m.), Bala, and Llangollen. — Then over the railway viaduct (*view of Snowdonia) to (38½ m.) **Barmouth**. — 40 m. *Llanaber* halt. — 43½ m. *Dyffryn-Ardudwy*. — 46½ m. *Llanbedr & Pensarn*. — 49 m. **Harlech**. — 52 m. *Talsarnau*. — 54½ m. *Penrhyndeudraeth*. — 55½ m. *Minffordd*, station for Portmeirion. — 58 m. **Portmadoc**. — 63 m. *Criccieth*. — 66 m. *Afon Wen*. The train goes on to *Penychain* (67 m.; for the Pwllheli holiday camp), *Abererch* (69 m.), and **Pwllheli** (71 m.). — 67 m. *Chwilog*, station for Nevin (8 m.). — 77 m. *Penygroes*. — 84 m. **Caernarvon**.

ROAD. By A 487 to Machynlleth and thence either by the direct road (A 487) or along the coast (A 493) to Dolgellau. Then again along the coast (A 496) to Penrhyndeudraeth. Thence to Caernarvon either by the direct road (A 487) or via Portmadoc (A 4085), whence you can make a circuit of the Lleyn peninsula.

Aberystwyth (p. 206) is quitted by Pen-glais Road (1 in 6 climb) and A487. — At 4½ m. a detour may be made l. to (3 m.) *Borth* (Grand², 12 R.; YH), a small seaside resort with good sands, backed by reclaimed peat-bog (Cors Fochno). — 7 m. *Talybont* (White Lion², 6 R.). — 11 m. *Furnace*. R., the pretty *Cwm Einion* or 'Artists' Valley'. — 13 m. *Glandyfi*, at the head of the wide estuary of the *Dovey* (Dyfi). R. for the **Llyfnant Valley*, with its beautiful woods and waterfalls (Cwm Rhaiadr, Pistyll-y-Llyn, etc.). A487 enters Montgomeryshire.

17½ m. **Machynlleth** (pr. mahúnthleth; Wynnstay², TH, 32 R.; White Lion², 17 R.), a cheerful little town in the Dovey valley and a good touring centre. Pop. 1,800. Glendower summoned his first Welsh parliament here in 1405, probably in what is now the Institute and Library in Maengwun Street. Plas Machynlleth and its grounds belong to the town (open Mon.–Fri. 9–6).

From Machynlleth to *Newtown*, *Ludlow*, and *Worcester*, see p. 211; to *Mallwyd*, *Welshpool*, and *Shrewsbury*, see p. 213.

From Machynlleth to Dolgellau along the Coast, an alternative route via Aberdovey, involving an extra 9 m. — Cross the Dovey into Merionethshire and turn l. on A493. — 4 m. *Pennal* (Riverside³, 8 R.; Plasdyfi⁴, unlic., 4 R.), a pretty village. 1 m. farther the old mountain road to Towyn forks r., climbing to 591 ft, then descending the 'Happy Valley'. — Then along the N shore of the *Dovey estuary, 1–2 m. wide.

10½ m. **Aberdovey**, a pleasant seaside resort at the mouth of the estuary (ferry, no cars), with a background of hills. Pop. 1,300. Good sands and golf, mild climate. Hotels: Trefeddian², 45 R.; Penhelig Arms², 7 R.; Dovey², 13 R.; Limes³, 7 R.; Bodfor House⁴, 16 R.

15 m. **Towyn** (pr. 'ow' as in cow) (*Corbett Arms², 35 R.; White Hall³, 9 R.; Bryntirion³, unlic., 8 R.), a popular seaside resort with splendid sands. Pop. 2,800. The parish church of the old-fashioned inland village has an early Norman nave and contains St Cadfan's Stone, 7 ft long and inscribed on all four sides with half-uncial characters of the 7th or 8th c. Adjoining the Wharf Station is the Narrow Gauge Railway Museum of the Talyllyn Railway Preservation Society (Whitsun Sept. weekdays 10–6). Bron-y-Mor, near Towyn, is a new resort.

The *Sarn-y-Bwch*, a submerged ridge NW of Towyn, and the larger *Sarn Badrig*, or St Patrick's Causeway, 7 m. long, on the other side of Barmouth Bay, are supposed to mark the boundaries of the Lowland Hundred, or Cantref-y-Gwaelod, into which the sea broke in the early 6th c. The legend of the Bells of Aberdovey is connected with this disaster.

17 m. *Bryncrug*. B4405 here diverges r. up the valley of the *Fathew*, via *Dolgoch* (waterfalls) and *Abergynolwyn*, to Tal-y-Llyn

(7 m.; see below). The Talyllyn Railway from Towyn to Abergynolwyn, opened in 1865, is believed to be the be oldest of its type still in existence (comp. p. 221). Another road from Bryncrug to Tal-y-Llyn ascends the *Dysynni* valley, passing the *Bird Rock* or *Craig yr Aderyn* (cormorants), and the remains of *Castell y Bere* (pr. berry), a native Welsh castle rebuilt by Edward I (AM). — A 493 leaves to the r. *Llanegryn* church (fine rood-screen) and regains the sea coast. — 23 m. *Llwyngwril*. — 26 m. *Friog* (Einion House[4], 10 R., Seaview[4], 9 R., both unlic.). — 26½ m. *Fairbourne*, a small resort. Miniature railway (1865) to Penrhyn Point, at the entrance to the Mawddach estuary, whence a ferry (no cars) plies to Barmouth. — A 493 now runs inland near the S shore of the MAWDDACH ESTUARY, which is crossed by the railway viaduct (footway, with tolls; cycles and motor-cycles, no cars). 29 m. *Arthog*. R. for the Arthog falls and lakes. — At 31½ m. a lane on the r. ascends the **Abergwynant* valley (Kings YH). — 33 m. *Penmaenpool*. Toll-bridge over the Mawddach to the Barmouth road (p. 224). — 35 m. **Dolgellau**, see below.

From Machynlleth (p. 221) the direct road to Dolgellau (A 487) crosses the Dovey and ascends the valley of the *Dulas*, past several pretty glens (l.). — 23 m. *Corris* (Fronfelen Hall[1], 6 R.; YH). — Then over the divide (666 ft; view of Cader Idris) and down past a steep descent to *Tal-y-Llyn Lake* (properly *Llyn Myngil*) (Tynycornel Royal[2], 15 R., with trout-fishing), at the S base of Cader Idris (p. 223; a 2½ hrs' climb). — 26 m. *Minffordd*, where the road from Tal-y-Llyn comes in on the l. This the starting point of the best route up Cader (2½ hrs), via Llyn-y-Cau. — The road reaches 938 ft, then descends to (30½ m.) the *Cross Foxes Inn*, where it is joined on the r. by A 458, coming from Dinas Mawddwy and Welshpool (see p. 214).

33½ m. **Dolgellau**, formerly *Dolgelley* (pr. dolgéthly; *Golden Lion Royal[2], 30 R.; Royal Ship[3], 30 R.), county town of Merionethshire, on the *Afon Mawddach*, a salmon river. Pop. 2,500. It is a good tourist centre, being situated amid some of the best mountain scenery in Wales, at the N base of Cader Idris and on the S bank of the river *Wnion*, not far from the head of the Mawddach estuary.

For the *Torrent Walk* you follow the Machynlleth road for 1¼ m. E, then take a lane to the l. Just short of (½ m.) a bridge is (r.) the entrance to the walk, which extends for 1 m. up the ravine of the *Clywedog*. — For the **Precipice Walk** you cross the river and railway by the station, turn r., and take the left-hand lane at two successive forks. This brings you to (1½ m.) the drive entrance of *Nannau*. Turn l. and follow a lane through an archway to (1 m.) Maes-y-Brynar, whence a cart-track leads NW to (10 min.) the S end of *Llyn Cynwch*.

The hill on the r. is *Moel Offrwm* (1330 ft). Keep l. of the lake to reach, in about an hour from Dolgellau, the beginning of the Precipice Walk, which makes a circuit (1 hr's walk) around the precipitous slopes of *Moel Cynwch* (1068 ft), with *views of Cader Idris, the Mawddach estuary, and the Ganllwyd glen far below. From the S end of the walk you descend in the direction of Cymmer Abbey (p. 224).

Ascent of Cader Idris, once, after Snowdon, the most popular mountain in Wales and perhaps commanding an even finer view. From Dolgellau there are three recognized routes (breached and lost in places), but the shortest (Fox's Path) is fatiguing and should be used for the descent.

A. By the Fox's Path, $2\frac{1}{4}$–$2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. Leave Dolgellau by the old Towyn road, SW from the church, and, where it branches, keep uphill to the l. After 2 m. you reach *Llyn Gwernan*, at the far end of which (motoring practicable to this point) you leave the road by a wicket on the l. When Cader comes into sight, make for the steep stony slope l. of the summit, the route to which is by the *Llyn-y-Gafr* and the ridge between it and the *Llyn-y-Gader*. At the E end of the latter begins a fatiguing scree slope, the Fox's Path proper, which is 900 ft high, at an angle of 35°, and takes $\frac{1}{2}$–$\frac{3}{4}$ hr to negotiate. The top of the path is indicated by a small cairn. In descending, follow the general direction of the stream issuing from Llyn-y-Gafr and make for Llyn Gwernan.

B. By the bridle-path, 3 hrs (ponies for hire). Beyond Llyn Gwernan (see above) follow the road for $\frac{1}{2}$ m. more, cross a small bridge, and diverge l. on this side of a second bridge (motoring practicable to this point). The bridle-path keeps in the general direction of the depression between Cyfrwy and Tyrau Mawr.

C. By the Aran route, $3\frac{1}{2}$–4 hrs, no regular path and not recommended in misty weather. Beyond the bridge over the *Aran* in Dolgellau you take the lane to the r. of the Machynlleth road and follow the E bank of the stream for $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the farm of Maes-coch, beyond which you make for the easternmost spur of Cader, keeping well to the l. of *Llyn Aran*. From the top of *Mynydd Moel* (2804 ft; cairn and view) you have an easy walk along the ridge (15–20 min.) to Pen-y-Gader, the summit.

***Cader Idris** (2927 ft), the 'chair of the giant Idris', is a beautifully shaped mountain presenting a long row of precipices towards the Mawddach estuary on the N, while on the other three sides it sends off long spurs. The total length of the ridge from E to W is about 7 m., and above the general level are the four main summits: *Mynydd Moel* (2804 ft), *Pen-y-Gader* (2927 ft), *Cyfrwy* or the *Saddle* (1842 ft), and *Tyrau Mawr* (2167 ft). The mountain is of great interest for geologists and has an arctic-alpine flora (nature reserve of 969 acres, 2–4 m. S of Dolgellau). The cairn on Pen-y-Gader, the summit, commands a **view that extends in clear weather to the Wicklow and Mourne Mts. in Ireland. On the S side lies *Llyn-y-Cau*, a tarn in a hollow at the foot of almost vertical crags.

For the Ganllwyd Glen and Pistyll-y-Cain you take A 487 from Dolgellau, turning r. at Llanelltyd (p. 224) and ascending the valley of the *Mawddach*, here known as the ***Ganllwyd Glen** and noted for ferns, mosses, lichens, and dormant gold-mines. At 5 m., the Tyn-y-Groes Hotel[2] (12 R.), which with Dolmelynllyn Hall[3] (15 R.) and **Rhaiadr Ddu* (in a nature reserve of 59

acres), a waterfall on the Gamlan, 1 m. N, is part of the *Dolmelynllyn* estate (NT; 1,249 acres). Salmon and sea-trout fishing. A by-road on the r. ascends the valley of the Mawddach to the ***Pistyll-y-Cain,** one of the finest waterfalls in Wales, 150 ft high (3 m. from the hotel).

A 487 goes on to (13 m.) **Trawsfynydd** (777 ft), with the only inland civil nuclear power station in the country (1964; buildings designed by Sir Basil Spence), supplied with condenser-cooling water from a reservoir (1,300 acres) created in 1930 by damming the Prysor stream. Viewing area in a lay-by on the main road. Visitors shown round on application. On the N shore of the lake, the nature reserve of *Coed y Rhygen* (52 acres). — Descent to **Ffestiniog** (19 m.; p. 225), passing (r.) the Roman fort and amphitheatre of *Tomen-y-Mur*.

At Dolgellau the Barmouth road (A 496) crosses the river Wnion and the railway by the station and turns l. — On this side of the toll-bridge over the Mawddach is a lane on the r. leading to (½ m.) *Cymmer Abbey* (pr. kummer), a Cistercian foundation, colonized from Cwmhir (p. 209) in 1198, with a ruined church (AM; 9–sunset). — Turn l. at (35½ m.) *Llanelltyd* on A 496, which skirts the N shore of the *Mawddach Estuary, with some of the finest scenery in Wales. Llanelltyd has a circular churchyard. — 38½ m. *Bontddu* (Bontddu Hall[1], 23 R.), near which there is small-scale goldmining.

43½ m. **Barmouth,** Welsh *Abermaw*, at the N entrance of the beautiful Mawddach estuary, on a narrow strip of land between the sea and the hills, is a seaside resort with good bathing and easy access to the grandest scenery in Mid Wales. The position of the railway, between the town and the sea, is a drawback. Pop. 2,500.

Hotels. *Min-y-Mor*[2], 60 R.; *Hendre Mynach Hall*[3], 10 R.; *Royal*[3], TH, 17 R.; *Marine*[3], 30 R.; *Plas Mynach*[2], 13 R.; *Ty'r Craig Castle*[3], unlic., 12 R.

Beyond Barmouth A 496 follows the coast via (45 m.) *Llanaber*, which has an interesting church of the early 13th c., with an inscribed stone. — The road follows the base of the hills through the territory of Ardudwy, long a centre of Welsh patriotism. L., a waste of dunes, the *Morfa Duffryn*, with a nature reserve of 500 acres (permit necessary away from the rights of way). R., the rounded green *Moelfre* (1932 ft). — 49 m. *Dyffryn-Ardudwy* (Aely-Bryn[3], 9 R.). — 51 m. *Llanbedr* (Victoria[2], 13 R.), a well-kept village on the *Artro*, which is a good trout-stream.

A gap in the hills here gives access to some of the best scenery in this part of Wales. A road ascends on the N bank of the Artro, past (2 m.) *Penybont*, the

CADER IDRIS
Rhiwaedog
Rhiwlas Fach
Craig Aberserw
Moel Hafod Owen
Y Llethr
Llyn y Fan
Llyn Rewel
Llyn Gwernan
Craig Isaf
Slate Quarry
Llyn Eden
Moel Pre
Cribyn Rhiw
Llyn Bodlyn
Diphwys
Rhaiadr Du
Craig y Pae
Llanfachreth
Glasgil House
Llyn Iraddyn
Llanelltyd
Moel Offrwm
Cemmaes
Llyn Abbey
Bridge of Sighs
Llanaber
Dolgellau
Plas-tanol
Pont Abbi
Penmaen Pool
Cefn-fawr
Rhydowen
Barmouth
Bryn Brith
Mynydd y Gader
Barmouth Junction Sta.
Tyrau Mawr
Cadair Idris
Fairbourne Sta.
Llyn Cynwch
Llyn Gwernan
Llyn Cregennen
Llyn Tal-y-llyn
Llanegryn
Llanfihangel y Pennant
Tal-y-Llyn
Upper Corris
Corris
Abergynolwyn
Bridge of Sighs
Bryn Crug
Bryn Glas Sta.
Moel Goch
Towyn
Trum Gelli
Maes-y-pandy
Tywyn
Llyn Tal-y-llyn
Talyllyn Railway
Dovey Valley Railway
Statute Miles
1 : 190.100
(Three miles to an inch)
Kilomètres

CONWAY VALLEY
1 : 191400
(Three miles to an inch)
Great Ormes Head
Light House
Pen-trwyn
Tudno
Tal-y-bolion
Tetrwmpin
Ormes Bay
Little Ormes Head
Gogarth
Llandudno
Toll Ho.
Tyn-y-morfa
Conway Sands
Penhebarth
Glodeath
Eglwys Rhos
Llandrillo-yn-rhos
Chapel St Trillo
Rhos Hotel
River Conway
Deganwy
Maurwyn Stream
Colwyn Bay Sta.
Clarendon
Colwyn Sta.
Penmaenbach Point
Bodlondeb
Conway Mt.
CONWAY
Tan-y-bryn
Pen-y-bryn
Pen-y-maes
Dwygyfylchi
Gyrn
Bryn Eisteddfod
Llansantffraid Glan Conway
Llanelian
Glodeath
Pen-y-gaer
Craig-lwyd
Glan Gafan
Orme's Head
Plas-uchaf
Moelfre
Llanelian
Llangelynin
Bron-y-Foel-goch
Tal-y-fan
Tyn-y-coed
Y Graigfuch
Rhos
Roe Wen
Tal-y-cafn
Rhos-fawr
Moel-gyfelfaen
Eglwys Bach
Llaethdy
Pont Hafodty-gwyn
Llanbedr
Peny-Gader
Pen-y-gaer
Tal-y-bont
Pandy
Llangerniew
Tre-pys
Llygod
Maen-y-cra
Pont-y-pant
Pont-y-Pair
Pont-y-Pant
Pont-y-Pair
Pont-y-Pant
Pont-y-Pair
Pont-y-

best starting point for climbing *Rhinog Fawr* (2362 ft; 2½ hrs), to (5½ m.) Dolwreiddiog farm, where cars are left. ***Cwm Bychan** is a romantic hollow with a small lake (505 ft; echo), enclosed between Rhinog Fawr (r.) and *Craig Ddwrg* (1937 ft; l.). At the farmhouse beyond the lake bear r. to reach the *Roman Steps*, a rough staircase of slabs, origin unknown. This ascends to the head of the pass called *Bwlch Tyddiad* (1294 ft), 1 hr's walk from Dolwreiddiog. Maes-y-Garnedd (see below) can be reached in 1 hr via the E slopes of Rhinog Fawr and the Bwlch Drws Ardudwy. — A lane diverging r. from the Artro valley road, 1 m. from Llanbedr, ascends the Nant-Col valley to (4 m.) *Maes-y-Garnedd* farm, birthplace of John Jones, the regicide, executed in 1660. Beyond it lies the ***Bwlch Drws Ardudwy** (1255 ft), between Rhinog Fawr (l.) and *Rhinog Fach* (2330 ft; r.). Some 991 acres here form the Rhinog nature reserve.

54 m. **Harlech** (*St David's[1], 76 R.; Egremont, unlic., 6 R.; YH) now lies ½ m. from the sea, which has receded. The *CASTLE (AM; 9.30–4, 5.30, or 7; Sun. from 2, in May–Sept. from 9.30), described as "the ideal castle of childhood — high-perched, foursquare, round-towered, and impressively massive", was built in 1283–9 and is one of the string of castles erected or rebuilt by Edward I to consolidate his Welsh conquests (the others are Flint, Rhuddlan, Conway, Caernarvon, Beaumaris, Criccieth, and Bere). The king's architect was 'James of St George', from Savoy. Harlech Castle is laid out on a concentric plan; a striking feature is the three-storied gatehouse. The Welsh national song 'The March of the Men of Harlech' is believed to refer to the heroic defence of the castle against the Yorkists in 1468. It was the last stronghold in N Wales to hold out for Charles I. The battlements command a panoramic *view of sea and mountain (still better from the hills above). Coleg Harlech is a residential college of adult education. *Morfa Harlech* is a region of salt marsh and sand dunes, with first-class golf links (Royal St David's Club) and a nature reserve of 1,214 acres (permit necessary). — 58 m. *Talsarnau* (Maesyneuadd[2], 11 R.).

1¼ m. beyond Harlech, A496 forks r. from the road to the Briwet toll-bridge (to Penrhyndeudraeth, see p. 226) and ascends on the S side of the VALE OF FFESTINIOG, past (3 m.) a power station, on this side of which is the lovely *Cwm Prysor*, with its waterfalls: *Raven Falls* (1 m.) and **Rhaiadr Ddu* (¼ m. farther). — 4 m. **Maentwrog*, a lovely village (Grapes[2], 10 R.; Oakeley Arms[2], 17 R., at Tan-y-Bwlch, on the other side of the river Dwyryd). For the Ffestiniog Railway to Portmadoc, see p. 227. Nature reserves in the Vale of Ffestiniog: Coedydd Maentwrog (NT, 203 acres), Coed Camlyn (57 acres), Coed Cymerau (65 acres).

7 m. **Ffestiniog** (Abbey Arms[4], 12 R.; YH) is a pleasant village, on a steep hill (620 ft) between the valleys of the Dwyryd and the

Cynfal. The best view-point is the mound at the back of the church: NW, Moelwyn (p. 243); NNE, *Manod Mawr* (2166 ft). The surrounding scenery is very fine: in the *Cynfal* glen, the upper and lower Cynfal Falls; close to the Bala road, 3 m. from Ffestiniog, the **Rhaiadr Cwm*, where the Cynfal plunges over a lofty barrier of rock.

¼ m. N of the road, and invisible from it, is the *Llyn Morwynion* or Lake of the Maidens, 1¼ m. W of which is a spot called *Beddau Gwyr Ardudwy*, the graves of the men of Ardudwy. The story goes that the men of Ardudwy had carried off a number of women from the Vale of Clwyd, but were overtaken and slain here by the irate husbands and fathers. The women, however, sooner than return home, drowned themselves in the lake. — At the head of the Dwyryd valley, 3 m. from Ffestiniog, is *Blaenau Ffestiniog* (pr. blyny; North Western[3], 10 R.), a slate-quarrying place. John Cowper Powys, the novelist, lived at 1 Waterloo from 1955 till his death in 1963. In the vicinity, a pumped-storage station of the Central Electricity Generating Board, with two reservoirs (1963). Road to Betws-y-Coed, see p. 219.

From the Harlech road (comp. p. 225) the Briwet toll-bridge (which can be avoided by a detour via Maentwrog) crosses the *Dwyryd* estuary (view) to (60½ m.) *Penrhyndeudraeth*, a quarrymen's village. Bertrand Russell (Earl Russell, b. 1872), the philosopher, lives at Plas Penrhyn. Thence by an alternative route to Caernarvon, via Portmadoc, see below.

A 487, narrow and winding in parts, with gradients of up to 1 in 6, runs N along the E side of the Traeth Mawr to (66½ m.) *Pont Aberglaslyn*, with a *view to the N. Then through the **Aberglaslyn Pass**, a gorge enclosed by rocky walls 800 ft high, between which flows the brawling little Glaslyn. The NT owns 496 acres on both sides of the pass, extending S from Beddgelert, and walkers may follow the ridge on the E side. — 68 m. **Beddgelert** (p. 243), and thence to (81 m.) **Caernarvon**, see p. 242.

At *Penrhyndeudraeth* (see above) an alternative route to Caernarvon (3 m. longer and much less scenic) keeps straight on via (61½ m.) *Minfordd*. Here a toll-road leads l. to (1 m.) ***Portmeirion** (*Portmeirion[1], 77 R.; Salutation Restaurant), a sophisticated settlement on Tremadoc Bay, i.e. the estuary of the Dwyryd and the Glaslyn. Reminiscent of an Italian lakeside town, it is the sole creation (since 1926) of Mr Clough Williams-Ellis, F.R.I.B.A.: an outdoor museum of architecture, sculpture, murals, ironwork, re-erected historic buildings, and landscape gardening. The Gwylt Gardens (10–7) are noted for their subtropical flora and rhododendrons. Season from Easter to mid-October.

Beyond Minfordd an embankment (toll), 1 m. long, with *view of Snowdon, crosses the estuary of the *Glaslyn* to (70½ m.) **Port-**

madoc (Royal Sportsman[2], TH, 20 R.; Oakley's[4], 6 R.), in Caernarvonshire, the port for the Ffestiniog slate quarries. Pop. 3,900. The embankment was constructed by William Alexander Madocks, M.P. (1774–1828), who thereby reclaimed 7,000 acres of *Traeth Mawr*. *View from Ynys Towyn, on the SE, near the harbour entrance. The *Ffestiniog Railway, constructed in 1836 to carry slate, with a 1 ft $11^5/_8$ in. gauge, has been revived by a preservation society (museum at the harbour station, open Whitsun to mid-Sept.): to Tan-y-Bwlch, 7½ m. From Portmadoc to Caernarvon by the coast of the Lleyn peninsula, see below. — 71½ m. *Tremadoc* (Madoc[3], 13 R.) was created by Madocks. 'Tan-yr-Allt' was his residence, and Shelley, who took an interest in his enterprises, lived for six months in 1812–13 in a house (pulled down) in its grounds. 'Woodlands' (tablet) was the birthplace of Lawrence of Arabia (1888–1935; Vol. I). The Coed Tremadoc woods are a nature reserve of 49 acres (ravens and peregrines; permit required). A498 (r.) leads along the W bank of the Glaslyn, with views, to (5 m.) Pont Aberglaslyn, and through the pass to Beddgelert (comp. p. 226).

The Caernarvon road (A 4085) goes l. at Tremadoc and runs NW via (76 m.) *Dolbenmaen*, (80 m.) *Pantglas*, and (85½ m.) *Penygroes*, near the *Nantlle* slate quarries. *View of Snowdon from the Nantlle valley. — 92 m. **Caernarvon**, see p. 236.

The Lleyn

The Lleyn (pr. lean) the NW peninsula of Wales, is 24 m. long and 5–10 m. wide. Washed on the S by Cardigan Bay, on the N by Caernarvon Bay, it has been designated as an 'area of outstanding natural beauty'. Above the undulating country rise a few isolated hills, culminating on the NE in *The Rivals* (1849 ft); the coast is very rocky. Many of the farm labourers speak only Welsh; the market-town is Pwllheli.

From *Portmadoc* (see above) A 497 continues W, leaving on the l. *Moel-y-Gest* (861 ft), an isolated hill commanding a panoramic *view. — 5 m. **Criccieth** (pr. cricketh), a popular seaside resort with a sand and shingle beach. Pop. 1,600. The small 13th c. Welsh-built castle, enlarged by Edward I and in ruins since its capture by Owen Glendower, commands views of sea and mountain (AM; 9.30–4, 5.30, or 7; Sun. from 2, in May–Sept. from 9.30). The conspicuous white house above the town is 'Bryna-welon', built by Lloyd George.

HOTELS: *Bron Eifion*[2], 19 R.; *Lion*[2], 32 R.; *Marine*[2], 21 R.; *George IV*[3], 66 R.; *Caerwylan*[3], 35 R.; *Henfaes*[3], 21 R.; *Plasgwyn*[3], 18 R. — Unlicensed: *Plas Isa*[2], 12 R.; *Bodlondeb*[3], 13 R.; *Min-y-Gaer*[3], 10 R.; *Glyn-y-Coed*[3], 10 R.

6½ m. *Llanystumdwy* (Gwyndy[4], unlic., 6 R.), a pretty village on the river Dwyfawr. David Lloyd George (Earl Lloyd George of Dwyfor, 1836–1945), father of the welfare state, a native of Manchester, was brought up here by his widowed mother and her brother, the village shoemaker, at the cottage called 'Highgate', and he attended the village school. He died at 'Ty Newydd', a Queen Anne manor house, and is buried in a mausoleum beside the hill road to Criccieth. There is a memorial museum to him in the village. — Near (9 m.) Afon Wen railway station (l.) is Butlin's Pwllheli Holiday Camp (7,500 beds).

13½ m. **Pwllheli** (pr. poolthélli; Tower[2], 25 R.; Crown[2], 18 R.; West End[3], 67 R.; Oakley[4], unlic., 9 R.), an old town on a land-locked harbour. The over-popular bathing resort, with good sands, is at South Beach and West End. Pop. 3,750. — 17½ m. *Llanbedrog* (Tremvan Hall[3], 10 R.), a picturesque spot. — 20 m. **Abersoch**, another over-commercialized resort. Hotels: St Tudwal's[1], 21 R.; Vaynol[2], 17 R.; Craig-y-Mor[2], 13 R.; Harbour[2], 25 R.; Manor[3], 15 R. 2 m. S, *Porth Tocyn* (Porth Tocyn[2], 14 R.). Off the coast are the two green *St Tudwal's Islands*. In the direction of *Porth Nigel* (Neigwl) or *Hell's Mouth*, a bay 4 m. wide, is *Llanengan*, 1½ m. SW of Abersoch, with a 15th c. church (rood screen and loft, stalls). Farther S, *Penkillan Head*, with cliff scenery. — Our road, B4413, winding and hilly (up to 1 in 8), now runs inland, via *Botwnnog*, *Sarn*, and *Four Crosses*.

33 m. **Aberdaron** (Ty-Newydd[3], 16 R.; Bay View[4], unlic., 4 R.), a remote and unbeautiful fishing village on a wide bay, recently 'discovered' but not yet spoilt. 2½ m. farther on by road (or *cliff walk) is *Braich-y-Pwll* (NT), the Land's End of N Wales. 2 m. offshore, and visited by boat from Aberdaron, is **Bardsey**, a primitive isle inhabited by a few fisherfolk, with a lighthouse (1821) and a bird observatory. With the scanty remains of an abbey where St Dubricius died in 612, it was once famous as a pilgrimage resort and burial place. On a hill (613 ft; views) 4 m. E of Aberdaron is *Plas-yn-Rhiw*, a Tudor manor house with late-Georgian additions and a traditional Welsh cottage (NT).

Return to (37 m.) Four Crosses and turn l. on B4417, which runs near the N coast of the Lleyn. — 42 m. *Tudweiliog* (inn). — 45 m. *Morfa Nefyn* (Linksway[3], 32 R.; Fronoleu[3], 15 R.; Brynia[3], unlic., 8 R.) and 46½ m. *Nefyn* or *Nevin* (Nanhoron Arms[2], 20 R.; Caeau Capel[3], 17 R.), two little seaside resorts, with good sands. — The road now climbs inland (1 in 6) to (50 m.) *Llithfaen* and a pass (823 ft) on the S side of the **Rivals** (*Yr Eifl*, the forks), three peaks, the highest of which (1849 ft) should be ascended for the *view, while on the E peak (1591 ft) is the Iron Age village

of **Tre'r Ceiri*, of over a hundred hut circles enclosed by a rampart. — 53 m. *Llanaelhaiarn*, between the Rivals and *Y Gyrn-ddu* (1712 ft). — The road now skirts the coast, via (57 m.) *Clynnog-fawr*, which has an early 16th c. *church (roof, rood screen, stalls, St Beuno's Chest, etc.). — On the coast near (62 m.) *Llandwrog* is *Dinas Dinlle*, a clay mound crowned by a British fort. — 66½ m. **Caernarvon**, see p. 236.

23. From Chester to Caernarvon and Anglesey

This route along the N coast of Wales intersects the counties of Flintshire, *Denbighshire* (see Rte 21), Caernarvonshire, and *Anglesey* (see p. 237).

Flintshire, in the NE corner of Wales, is bounded by the broad estuary of the river *Dee*. Though the smallest county in Wales, it is the fourth in population thanks to its mines and factories. A detached portion of the county is known as Maelor Saesneg, the 'Saxon Hundred'. The county town is *Mold* (p. 230).

Caernarvonshire, the NW county of Wales, stretches far into the sea by the *Lleyn* promontory. Its boundary is the *Conway Valley*, the mouth of which is adjoined by the *Llandudno* peninsula. The centre consists of the *Snowdonian* group of mountains (p. 240), the highest in England and Wales, with fourteen summits of over 3000 ft. Slate-quarrying is the chief industry. The county town is *Caernarvon* (p. 236).

RAIL (London Midland Region): from Chester (General) to Llandudno in 1¼–2 hrs, to Conway in 1⅓–2 hrs, to Bangor in 1½–2¼ hrs, to Caernarvon in 1¾–3 hrs, to Holyhead in 1½–3 hrs. — 6½ m. *Queen's Ferry*. — 11½ m. *Flint*. — 17 m. *Holywell Junction*. — 20 m. *Mostyn*. — 26 m. *Prestatyn*. — 29½ m. **Rhyl**. — 34 m. *Abergele & Pensarn*. — 40 m. **Colwyn Bay**. — 44 m. *Llandudno Junction* (Station³, 26 R.), for **Llandudno** (3 m.). — 45 m. **Conway**. — 49 m. *Penmaenmawr*. — 74 m. *Llanfairfechan*. — 59 m. **Bangor**. — 61 m. *Menai Bridge*. — 68 m. **Caernarvon**. From Bangor to *Holyhead*, see p. 238.

ROAD. By A 55 all the way from Chester to the outskirts of Bangor and then by A 499 to Caernarvon. Bangor is the starting point for a circular trip round Anglesey (see p. 238).

Chester (p. 109) is quitted via Grosvenor St. (pl. C 5). For an alternative road to Abergele along the coast, see p. 231. — A 55 enters Flintshire at (2 m.) *Saltney*. — 7 m. **Hawarden** (pr. harden; Glynne Arms³, 7 R.). Hawarden Castle, a mansion dating from 1752, in a beautiful park, was for sixty years the residence of William Ewart Gladstone and the scene of his death in 1898. The ruins of the old castle in the park date from ca. 1300. The parish church contains Gladstone memorials. St Deiniol's Library was founded by Gladstone in 1895.

8 m. *Ewloe Green.* A 494 leads l. to (4 m.) **Mold** (Dolphin², 6 R.; Bryn Awel², 6 R.; Maeshafn YH, 4 m. SW), the county town of Flintshire, with a pleasant old High Street. Pop. 7,300. The parish church, late 15th c., has good stonework, roofs, and old glass, and there is a memorial window for Richard Wilson, the painter (1719–82), who was buried in the churchyard. 1 m. S, on the Cilcain road, a column in the *Maes Garmon* marks the scene of the 'Alleluia Victory' of A.D. 430, when the Britons under St Germanus, Bishop of Auxerre, defeated the pagan Picts and Scots.

A 55 passes (9 m., r.) the ruins of *Ewloe Castle*, which dates from the 13th c. and is interesting as a Welsh version of the Norman model (AM; 9.30–4, 5.30, or 7, Sun. from 2). — 11½ m. *Northop* church, with a beautiful tower (early 16th c.) and 14–15th c. monuments. L., the long *Halkin Mountain* (945 ft), once famous for its lead mines. — 17½ m. (by-pass) **Holywell** (King's Head Restaurant; pop. 8,500) takes its name from *St Winefride's Well* (AM), a miraculous spring which has been held in veneration since early times and is still a place of pilgrimage for Roman Catholics. It is situated below the parish church (rebuilt 1769) and is supposed to have risen on the spot where the head of the saint (7th c.) fell to the ground, cut off by a pagan prince whose advances she had spurned. The *chapel over the spring is said to have been built by Margaret Beaufort, mother of Henry VII. At the foot of the hill (1 m.) are the remains (part of church and monastic buildings) of *Basingwerk Abbey*, founded in 1131 for monks of the Savigny Order, who became Cistercians in 1147 (AM; 9.30–4, 5.30, or 7, Sun. from 2).

A 55 reaches 606 ft in the Clwydian Hills, then drops down (1 in 8) to (28 m.) **St Asaph** (Talardy², 5 R.), which is situated between the rivers *Clwyd* and *Elwy*, in the wide Vale of Clwyd. The *Cathedral*, the smallest medieval foundation in the kingdom (182 ft long, 68 ft wide, 108 ft across the transepts), originated as the monastic church of Llanelwy, founded by the exiled St Kentigern or Mungo, first bishop of Glasgow (d. 603). The see was probably established by his successor St Asaph (d. 596?). Though burnt by Owen Glendower in 1402 and largely rebuilt in the 18–19th c., it is still basically a Dec. structure of 1284–1381. The massive square tower (view from the top) dates from 1715. In front of the Cathedral is a monument to William Morgan (bishop 1600–4) and the other translators of the Bible into Welsh. Inside, note the absence of capitals on the nave arches, the W window, the late–15th c. stalls, and in the vestry (S transept) a collection of early Bibles and prayer-books, besides some prehistoric and Roman antiquities.

3 m. N, halfway to Rhyl, is **Rhuddlan** (pr. ríthlan), a quaint village with a ruined and moated *Castle* of concentric plan, on the bank of the Clwyd (AM; 9.30–4, 5.30, or 7, Sun. from 2). With six drum-towers and two gatehouses, it was built in 1277–82 as the first of the Edwardian castles (p. 225). Here, in 1284, Edward I issued the Statute of Rhuddlan, which laid down an administrative system for Wales, dividing it into counties and bringing it under the direct rule of the English kings. Cromwell 'slighted' the castle in 1648. In a park to the E lies *Bodrhyddan Hall*, the 15–17th c. seat of Lord Langford, with good pictures (Tues. & Thurs. 2–6 in June–Sept.). On the *Morfa Rhuddlan*, i.e. the reclaimed marshland to the W, the Welsh were routed with great slaughter by Offa of Mercia, ca. 795.

30½ m. *Bodelwyddan* (Wayside Restaurant), with the 'Marble Church' built by Lady Willoughby de Broke in 1856–60 as a memorial to her husband (architect, John Gibson; spire 200 ft high). — A55 enters Denbighshire. — 34½ m. *Abergele* (pr. abberghélly), an old town adjoined by the seaside quarter of *Pensarn*. Pop. 9,000. Hotels: Black Lion[2], 10 R.; Bee[3], 16 R.; Hen Wrych[3], 7 R., Wave Crest[4], 6 R., both unlicensed.

From Chester to Abergele along the Coast. This alternative route (A548), leaving Chester by Sealand Rd (pl. A2), runs near the industrialized shore of the Dee estuary and then along the sea coast. After 2 m. you enter Flintshire. Then across the canalized *Dee* to (6½ m.) *Queen's Ferry*. — 12 m. **Flint**, with chemical works, etc. (pop. 13,800). The ruined *Castle, of unusual plan, with its separate and moated Great Tower, was built by Edward I in 1277–81 (comp. p. 225) and was dismantled by Parliament in 1647 (AM; 9.30–4, 5.30, or 7, Sun. from 2). The most famous event in its history was the surrender of Richard II to Bolingbroke here in 1399. — At 16½ m. you pass Basingwerk Abbey (l.; see p. 230). — 19 m. *Mostyn*. At Pen-yr-allt, on the hill, 2½ m. SW, is the **Maen Achwyfan* (AM), a wheel-cross of the 10–11th c., with Celtic ornamentation. — Farther on you see (r.) the lighthouse on the Point of Air, at the mouth of the Dee estuary. — 26 m. *Prestatyn* (accent on penultimate; Grand[2], 43 R.; Royal Victoria[2], 27 R.; Nant Hall[3], 18 R.), at the N end of the Clwydian Hills, is a thriving seaside resort with a holiday camp. Pop. 12,000. — 30 m. **Rhyl**, a highly popular resort at the mouth of the river *Clwyd* (boundary between Flintshire and Denbighshire), noted for its bracing air and wide sands, with a three-mile promenade, amusement park, etc. Pop. 21,500. Hotels: *Westminster[1], 33 R.; Queen's[2], 25 R.; Palace[3], 30 R.; Marine

Hydro[2], 24 R.; Sandringham[3], 24 R.; Haven[3], 30 R.; Sunholme[3], 20 R.; Toomargo[4], unlic., 15 R.; etc. — 31 m. *Kinmel Bay*, 32 m. *Towyn*, and 34 m. *Pensarn* (p. 231) are small resorts. — 35 m. *Abergele* (p. 231).

Beyond Abergele A 55 runs close to the coast. — 40 m. *Old Colwyn*. 14 m. **Colwyn Bay**, an overgrown modern seaside resort, favoured by Lancastrian folk, with bracing air, *sands, a zoo, and a mild winter climate. Pop. 24,000. The promenade, on the other side of the railway, is 3 m. long.

HOTELS. **Colwyn Bay*[2], 56 R.; *Queen's*[3], 34 R.; *Commodore*[3], 22 R.; *Meadowcroft*[3], 37 R.; *Norfolk*[3], 22 R.; *Edelweiss*[3], 24 R.; *Marine*[4], 11 R. Unlicensed: *West Point*[3], 12 R.; *Green Lawns*[4], 15 R.; *St Enoch's & Alverton*[4], 24 R.; etc. — At Rhos-on-Sea: *Rhos Abbey*[2], 37 R.; *Mount Stewart*[2], 69 R.; *West Mains*[3], unlic., 8 R. — *YH*, Nant-y-Glyn.

At 42 m. A 55 leads direct to Conway, while A 456 forks r. for Llandudno. — The coast road from Colwyn Bay to Llandudno passes through *Rhos-on-Sea* (hotels, see above) and *Penrhyn Bay*.

45½ m. **Llandudno** (pr. thlandídno) is the most-visited seaside resort in Wales, laid out on spacious lines in mid-Victorian and later times. Pop. 16,500. It is excellently situated on a peninsula between Orme's Bay and Conway Bay, facing the former, the firm sands of which are bounded by the bold limestone headlands of the Little Orme (E) and the Great Orme (W). The climate is bracing in summer and mild in winter, and the sea bathing in Orme's Bay is good. Entertainments, facilities for sports, and excursions by motor coach or steamer (Liverpool-Llandudno-Menai Bridge) are available in great variety. The Rapallo House museum and art gallery, in Fferm Bach, Craig-y-Don, is open daily (except Sun. & Tues.) 10–1 & 2–4 or 5.

HOTELS. **Imperial*[1], Promenade, 118 R.; *Gogarth Abbey*[1], West Shore, 49 R.; *Grand*[1], North Promenade, 130 R.; *St George's*[1], Promenade, 99 R.; *Royal*[2], Church Walks, 37 R.; *Hydro*[2], Promenade, 102 R.; *Marine*[2], TH, Vaughan St., 82 R.; *North Western*[2], Vaughan St., 50 R.; *Somerset*[2], Promenade, 40 R.; *Empire*[2], Church Walks, 33 R.; *Richmond*[3], St George's Pl., 24 R.; *Queen's*[3], St George's Cres., 30 R.; *Esplanade*[3], 50 R.; *Rothesay*[3], North Parade, 22 R.; *Nevill*[3], Vaughan St., 10 R.; *Headlands*[3], Hill Ter., 18 R.; *Marlborough*[3], South Parade, 24 R.; *Bryn-y-Mor*[4], North Parade, 18 R.; *Dorchester*[3], Promenade, 47 R.; *Osborne*[3], North Parade, 33 R.; *Southcliffe*[3], Hill Ter., 36 R. — Unlicensed: *Wycliffe*[2], South Promenade, 27 R.; *West Shore*[3], 12 R.; *Min-y-don*[3], North Parade, 18 R.; *Tan-y-Marian*[3], Abbey Rd, 9 R.; *Plas Madoc*[4], Church Walks, 8 R.; etc. — At Penrhynside, near the Little Orme: *Craigside Hydro*[1], 150 R.; *Villa Marina*[1], 12 R.

***Great Orme's Head**, rising sheer from the sea to a height of 679 ft, forms a grand feature in almost every view of Llandudno. It is encircled by the *Marine Drive, which begins just beyond the pier (toll for vehicles; one-way traffic). Views of the coast, Anglesey, the Conway estuary, and the mountains of Snowdonia.

Near the Gogarth Abbey Hotel, once the Liddells' holiday home, is a memorial to Alice (comp. p. 13). — The top of the Great Orme is reached by cable tram from Church Walks, or on foot via the Happy Valley. *Views in all directions. St Tudno's Church, a primitive little building of the 15th c., replaces the cell of the 7th c. hermit who gave his name to the town.

***Little Orme's Head**, rising to 463 ft, looks much less imposing than its big brother, but its cliffs are even finer. The low wooded hills S of it provide pleasant rambles, the best view-point being *Pabo Hill* (420 ft; 2 m.).

Between Llandudno and Conway, at the mouth of the river Conway, is the small seaport and resort of *Deganwy* (Castle², 32 R.; Bryn Cregin³, 22 R.), with the scanty remains of an historic castle.

The roads from Llandudno (4 m.) and Colwyn Bay (5½ m.) converge opposite Conway, where the estuary of the Conway river is spanned by a new bridge (1958), Telford's suspension bridge (1826; NT, pedestrians only), and a tubular railway bridge built by Robert Stephenson in 1846–8.

47 m. ***Conway**, Welsh *Aberconwy* (*Castle², TH, 23 R.; Erskine Arms³, 12 R.; White House³, 10 R.; Park Hall³, 10 R.), is an ancient and highly picturesque town with a famous castle and well-preserved girdle of medieval walls. Pop. 11,400.

The **Castle, on a rock rising from the river, is perhaps the most beautiful ruin in Wales, especially as seen from the E (AM; 9.30–4, 5.30, or 7; Sun. from 2, May–Sept. from 9.30). It was built in 1283–8 by Edward I (comp. p. 225), who employed 2,000 workmen. The king was besieged here by the Welsh in 1295, when the castle was nearly reduced by famine. In 1642 it was held for Charles I by John Williams, Archbishop of York (a native of Conway), who in 1645, after Naseby, surrendered it to Gen. Mytton. In shape the castle is an irregular oblong, with walls 12–15 ft thick, strengthened by eight drum-towers. Each tower was once surmounted by a turret, as at Caernarvon, but only four of these remain. The entrance is at the NW angle. A portcullised gateway, in lieu of a gatehouse, leads into the outer ward, on the r. of which is the Great Hall, 130 ft long, now without roof or floor. The chapel at its E end was separated from it by a wooden screen, and the original wooden roof was supported by stone vaulting ribs. On the E side of the ward was the water tank. The inner ward is surrounded by the royal apartments: the King's on the S and the Queen's on the E side. Note the beautiful oratory in the NE or Queen's Tower. The terrace at the E end of the castle overlooks the river, and the battlements command a view of the harp-shaped town.

The *Town Walls, coeval with the castle, retain their twenty-one semicircular towers and their four gates. There is a public walk along the N wall from the Upper Gate to the river.

St Mary's, in the centre of the town, occupies the site of a Cistercian abbey and dates mostly from the 13th c., with a remarkable W door, a 14th c. S transept, and a 15th c. N porch. Inside, note the rood screen and font of the 15th c. and, in the chancel, the tomb-slab of Nicholas Hookes (d. 1637), who was the 41st child of his father and himself the father of 27. — **Plas Mawr* (week-days 9.30–5), entered from the High St., was built by Robert Wynne of Gwydir (p. 219) in 1577–80 and has crow-stepped gables, an octagonal tower, and panelled rooms with ceilings and fireplaces adorned with heraldic emblems. It is now occupied by the *Royal Cambrian Academy* of Art, founded 1881, which has a permanent collection of Welsh art and holds exhibitions here. No 1, High Street, 'Aberconwy' (NT), dates from ca. 1500 and is let as an antique shop (NT; generally open on week-days, except Wed., in June–Sept.). On the quaint quay is "the smallest house in Britain".

There is a bathing beach (sand and shingle) at the mouth of the river. The wooded knoll of Bodlondeb, N of the town, is a public park. — The old road to Penmaenmawr via the *Sychnant Pass* (517 ft) is recommended to walkers. — Roads up the *Vale of Conway to *Llanrwst* and *Betws-y-Coed*, see p. 219.

A 55 and the railway now run close to the shores of Conway Bay, past the *Conway Mountain* (808 ft; *view), which is crowned by a British fort, and the headland of *Penmaenbach* (783 ft). Hereabouts limestone gives way to slate. View of Anglesey. — 52 m. **Penmaenmawr** (Bodvor[4], unlic., 8 R.; YH) is a pleasant resort beautifully situated within a crescent of hills, but with the railway between it and the sea. Pop. 3,600. On the W towers the sheer headland of *Penmaenmawr*, which rises to 1550 ft.

An excellent walk from Penmaenmawr is via the village of *Dwygyfylchi* to the *Fairy Glen*. Thence you may climb *Moel Llys* (1180 ft) and follow the ridge round to the Penmaenmawr headland (about 9 m.). On the slopes of *Moelfre* (1422 ft), halfway round, are 'meini hirion' (remains of two stone circles), and on the headland itself there is a British fort-village.

A 55, once narrow and dangerous but now modernized, with two tunnels, rounds the headland to (54 m.) **Llanfairfechan**, another attractive resort (pop. 3,000). Hotels: Llanfairfechan[2], 12 R.; Bryn Celyn[3], 10 R.; Myrtlewood[4], 9 R., Rhiwlas[4], 8 R., both unlicensed. View from *Carreg Fawr* (1167 ft), 1½ m. SE. Splendid walk SE by the old Roman road over the *Bwlch-y-ddeufaen* (1403 ft), between *Tal-y-Fan* (2000 ft) and *Y Drosgl* (2036 ft), to Caerhun (p. 220; 7 m.).

56 m. *Aber* (Aber[3], 7 R.; Aber Falls[3], 6 R.), a village ¾ m. from the sea, at the mouth of a lovely glen. At low tide the vast *Lavan*

Sands are exposed, and in former days travellers bound for Anglesey used to cross them to reach the Beaumaris ferry.

The ***Aber Glen**, between Maes-y-Gaer (753 ft) and Ffriddu (1187 ft), is ascended by road as far as ($\frac{1}{2}$ m.) the Pont Newydd, where the path to the head of the glen and the ***Aber Falls* (another $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.) keeps r. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W is a smaller fall. *Moel Wnion* (1902 ft; view) is climbed hence in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hrs; on its W slopes, the Bryn Hall YH. — Aber or Llanfairfechan is a starting point for the tiring ascent of *Carnedd Llewelyn* (p. 247; 4–$4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs), via *Y Foel Fras* (3091 ft).

60 m. *Llandegai*, a model village by the river *Ogwen*, with a splendid view of the mountains. The monuments in the 16th c. church include that of Archbishop Williams (p. 233). R., the entrance to the park of **Penrhyn Castle**, which was built of 'Mona marble' in 1827–40, in a neo-Norman style, from the designs of Thomas Hopper. Formerly the seat of Lord Penrhyn (owner of the Penrhyn slate quarries), it now belongs to the NT (open in June–Sept. on week-days, incl. b.h., 10–12 & 2–4.30, also on Sun. in July & Aug. 2–4.30; April, May, and Oct. on Mon., Wed., Thurs., & b.h. 2–4.30; teas in summer), together with the Penrhyn estate of 40,959 acres, which includes Llyn Idwal, the head of the Nant Ffrancon pass, Carnedd Dafydd, Tryfan, the N slopes of the Glyders and Carnedd Llewellyn, etc. The castle contains a collection of 1,000 dolls, besides a number of locomotives.

62 m. **Bangor** (Castle[1], 44 R.; British[2], 43 R.; Waverley[2], 16 R.; YH) consists of Lower Bangor, the older part of the town, in a steep-sided valley, and Upper Bangor, the residential district, to the W, near the entrance to the Menai Strait. Pop. 14,000.

The CATHEDRAL, near the High Street, is small and plain, serving also as the parish church. An abbey church on this site was founded by St Deiniol or Daniel (d. 584?), the first bishop, and this was followed by three others, each destroyed in turn by the Normans (1071), Edward I (1282), and Owen Glendower (1404). The choir was rebuilt ca. 1496, the rest of the church in the early 16th c., and a thorough restoration by Gilbert Scott was completed in 1870. The central tower was left unfinished. In the S transept, the traditional tomb of Owain Gwynedd (p. 247). Interesting old books and MSS in the chapter house.

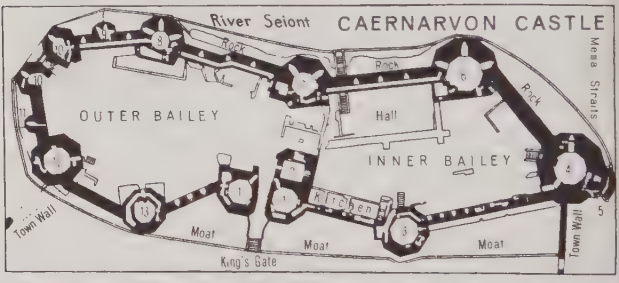
The *University College of North Wales*, founded 1884 and one of the constituent colleges of the University of Wales (p. 177), occupies handsome buildings (1907–11) in College Road, on the hill above the Cathedral, with science buildings in Deiniol Road. The college's *Museum of Welsh Antiquities* (week-days 10–4, Nov.–March 1–4), in College Road, E of the main buildings, illustrates the history of North Wales: prehistoric and Romano-British finds, furniture, agricultural and domestic objects, textiles and clothing, prints, drawings, maps, etc.

At the E end of the lower town is *Port Penrhyn*, which ships slates, and N of it, at the beginning of the Menai Strait, is *Garth*, whence a passenger ferry plies to Beaumaris (p. 239).

From Bangor to *Capel Curig* (Snowdonia), see p. 247; to *Anglesey*, see p. 238.

The Caernarvon road (A 499) forms the continuation of the High St. of Bangor. — 66½ m. *Port Dinorwic*, on the Menai Strait, ships slates.

71 m. **Caernarvon** or *Carnarvon* (Royal[1], 46 R.; Prince of Wales[2], 19 R.; Black Boy Inn[3], 19 R.; Murian, unlic., 6 R.), on the Menai Strait, lies 3 m. from its E entrance, at the mouth of the river *Seiont*. It is the county town and an old-fashioned place with narrow streets (pop. 9,000), a magnificent medieval castle, and old town walls. The best general view of the town is obtained from the Twt Hill (190 ft), above the Royal Hotel. In Castle Square stands a statue of Lloyd George (p. 228), who was M.P. for the Caernarvon Boroughs from 1890 to 1945.



1 King's Gate, 2 Prison Gate, 3 Well Tower, 4 Eagle Tower, 5 Water Gate, 6 Queen's Tower, 7 Chamberlain Tower, 8 Black Tower, 9 Cistern Tower, 10 Queen's Gate, 11 Watch Tower, 12 NE Tower, 13 Granary Tower

The **Castle, washed by the waters of the Seiont and the Menai Strait, is one of the most imposing and outwardly best-preserved medieval fortresses in Europe, built entirely of hewn stone. It was begun by Edward I (comp. p. 225), on the site of an earlier Norman castle, and there were three periods of construction: Eagle Tower, Queen's Tower, and Chamberlain Tower, on the SW side, 1285–91; Black Tower, Queen's Gate, and NE tower, on the E, 1295–1301; and Granary Tower, King's Gate, and Well Tower, on the N, 1315–22. In 1294 the castle was captured and burnt by Madog, the rebel leader, but it held out against Owen Glendower in 1401. Before entering you should walk round the exterior and cross the swing-bridge to view it from the opposite bank.

The castle (AM) is open from 9.30 to 4, 5,30, or 7, Sun. from 2 (summer 9.30–7). The main entrance is by the *King's Gate*, on the N side, surmounted by a mutilated figure of Edward II. The ground plan of the castle is an irregular oblong, originally divided into two wards by a cross wall. The walls, 8–14 ft thick and banded with stones of different colours, are strengthened by polygonal towers, crowned with 'finger turrets'. The corbelled arch seen in most of the doorways and windows is known as the 'Caernarvon' or 'shouldered' arch. Of the interior apartments the foundations alone have survived, but the wall walks may be explored. A small chamber on the first floor of the *Eagle Tower*, at the W end, is pointed out as the scene of the birth of Edward II (Edward of Caernarvon) in 1284, but it is said that in fact he was born in the Berwyn Hills, on the way to Caernarvon. In the base of this tower is a postern with steps descending to the water. From the *Queen's Gate*, at the E end, formerly approached by a drawbridge, the infant Edward is said to have been exhibited to the Welsh as "a Prince of Wales who can speak no English", but the story is apocryphal. Prince Edward (later Edward VIII) was invested here as Prince of Wales in 1911, and Prince Charles will be similarly invested in 1969.

The *Town Walls* (AM), $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in circuit, are coeval with the castle and still almost complete. The old church of *St Mary* is curiously incorporated with the wall at the NW angle.

In connection with his castles, Edward I set up seven 'English boroughs' in North Wales, at Caernarvon, Newborough, Nevin, Pwllheli, Criccieth, Bere, and Bala. English traders were settled in each borough, and the Welsh were forbidden to trade elsewhere.

From the dock on the N side of the town a passenger ferry plies to *Tal-y-Foel* in Anglesey. — On the SE outskirts of the town, l. of the Beddgelert road, are scanty remains of the Roman fort of *Segontium*, with a museum of finds (AM and NT; 9.30–4, 5.30, or 7, Sun. from 2).

From Caernarvon to *Capel Curig* or to *Beddgelert* (Snowdonia), see p. 241 or p. 242; to the *Lleyn*, *Portmadoc*, and *Aberystwyth*, see p. 220.

Anglesey

Anglesey, an administrative county with an area of 276 sq.m. and a population of 51,700, was the *Mona* of Tacitus and the chief seat of the Druids, conquered by Agricola A.D. 78. Rich in prehistoric antiquities and long a stronghold of the princes of Gwynedd, it has a predominantly Welsh-speaking population, so that the usual interpretation of its name as 'isle of the Angles' is doubtful. The unspoilt scenery of its rocky N and W coasts, with many sandy coves, is attractive; the interior is a bare and gently undulating plain, but with grand views of Snowdonia. The county town is *Llangefni* (p. 238).

RAIL (London Midland Region), in 40–60 min.: 1½ m. *Menai Bridge* (Caernarvonshire side). — 3½ m. *Llanfair.* — 6 m. *Gaerwen*, junction for (4½ m.) *Llangefni* and (18 m.) *Amlwch.* — 15½ m. *Ty Croes.* — 17 m. *Rhosneigr.* — 21 m. *Valley.* — 25 m. **Holyhead.**

ROAD. From Bangor to Holyhead there are three routes, which can be combined to form a circular drive round Anglesey: *A*, the direct main road (A 5), 24 m.; *B*, along the E and N coasts (A 545, B 5109, A 5025), 45½ m.; *C*, along the SW coast (A 4080, A 5), 39 m.

A. FROM BANGOR TO HOLYHEAD BY THE MAIN ROAD (A 5). The Holyhead Road curves right from the W end of the High Street, ascends to Upper Bangor, then descends to the **Menai Strait** (pr. men'eye), a sea channel 15 m. long, separating Anglesey from Caernarvonshire and extending from Bangor and Beaumaris to beyond Caernarvon. The ***Menai Suspension Bridge** was built by Telford in 1819–26 to carry his Holyhead Road across the strait and is his masterpiece. It was reconstructed and widened in 1938–41. Total length 1,060 ft (570 ft from pier to pier); roadway 39 ft wide, 100 ft above high water.

1 m. W, the **Britannia Tubular Bridge**, carrying the Holyhead railway across the strait. Constructed by Robert Stephenson in 1846–50, it consists of two parallel rectangular iron tubes resting on five piers. Total length 1,840 ft, each of the two central spans 460 ft; height of central tower 230 ft, of railway above water 104 ft.

2½ m. *Menai Bridge* (Victoria³, 10 R.; Anglesey Arms³, 20 R.; Gazelle³, 13 R.), an unattractive town at the NW end of the suspension bridge. Pop. 2,200. Excursion steamers from Liverpool and Llandudno. A causeway leads to an islet with the little 14th c. church of *Llantysilio*. R., the Beaumaris road, see below. — At 3 m. you pass (l.) *Cae Glan-y-Mor* (NT, 7 acres), given to preserve the view. Then (r.) the *Anglesey Column*, 90 ft high (*view from the top), bearing a statue of the 1st Marquis, who commanded the cavalry at Waterloo. Road l. to Plas Newydd, etc., see p. 240. — 4½ m. *Llanfairpwll* or *Llanfairpwllgwyngyll*, sometimes known as *Llanfair P.G.* The full name is facetiously said to consist of 58 letters. — 7½ m. *Gaerwen.* — The Amlwch road, diverging r. at 10 m., passes through (1 m.) *Llangefni* (Bull², 12 R.), which is the county town of Anglesey (pop. 3,300). — 14 m. *Gwalchmai.* — 20¼ m. *Valley* (Valley², 26 R.). Road and railway cross to Holyhead Island by the Stanley Embankment, ⅔ m. long.

24 m. **Holyhead** (pr. holly head), Welsh *Caergybi*, by far the largest town in Anglesey (pop. 10,500), has an important fishing harbour and is the principal port of embarkation for Ireland (mail steamers nightly to Dun Laoghaire, 64 m., for Dublin).

The harbour of refuge is protected by a breakwater 1½ m. long (1873). The parish church, mainly Perp., has points of interest.

The attraction of Holyhead Island is the coastal scenery of the *North* and the **South Stack*, with their lighthouses (road to the South Stack, 3½ m.). Near the latter is a group of hut circles (AM), and on the summit of *Holyhead Mountain* (719 ft; view) is a British fort. — 2½ m. S of Holyhead is the pleasant seaside resort of *Trearddur Bay* (Trearddur Bay², 31 R.; Beach², 30 R.; Fairway³, unlic., 10 R.). Thence you can regain Valley (3 m.; see above) via the Four Mile Bridge.

B. From Bangor to Holyhead via Beaumaris and Amlwch (E and N coasts of Anglesey). By A 5 to *Menai Bridge*, 2½ m., see p. 238. Turn r. on A 545, following the NW shore of the Menai Strait.

7 m. **Beaumaris** (pr. bo-márris), a quiet resort at the NE end of the Menai Strait (passenger ferry to Bangor), with grand views of Snowdonia. Pop. 1,900. The name is derived from the marshy site (beau marais). The parish church has an early 14th c. nave and an early 16th c. chancel, with stalls and monuments. The moated *Castle (AM; 9.30–4, 5.30, or 7, Sun. from 2, May–Sept. from 9.30), another of Edward I's Welsh fortresses (p. 225), has an interesting concentric ground-plan. It was built in 1296–8, but never quite finished. The castle proper is surrounded by an outer line of ramparts, strengthened by circular towers. The S gateway admits to a very beautiful inner ward. Above the N gateway is the great hall, lighted by five windows, and on the E side, likewise on the first floor, is a small vaulted chapel with a Dec. arcade.

Hotels. *Bulkeley Arms*¹, 40 R.; *Old Bull's Head*², 15 R.; *Wern-y-Wylan*², 14 R.; *Liverpool Arms*³, 12 R. — Unlicensed: *Sea View*³, 6 R.; *Townsend*³, 6 R.; *Olinda*³, 9 R.; etc.

4½ m. NNE of Beaumaris, beyond the ruined *Castell Lleiniog*, is **Penmon Priory* (AM), once a house of Austin canons: early Norman church (restored as the parish church), ruined refectory (13th c.), dovecote, St Seiriol's Well, etc. On the hill above, a sculptured cross of ca. 1100, badly worn. A little farther on is *Trwyn-du*, the E extremity of Anglesey, with lighthouse. *Puffin Island* or *Priest's Holm*, ½ m. off shore, is a breeding place of sea birds, with an ancient tower.

From Beaumaris you drive WNW, on B 5109, to (12½ m.) *Pentraeth*, where you join A 5025. This skirts *Red Wharf Bay*, where a vast extent of sand is exposed at low tide, and (16 m.) *Benllech Bay*, a modest seaside resort (Glanrafon², 26 R.; Breeze Hill², 16 R.; Rhostrefor³, 4 R.). — 23 m. *Penysarn*. *Parys Mountain* was from 1788 to 1883 famous for its copper mines. — 25 m. **Amlwch** (*Dinorben Arms², 16 R.; Grenville³, 18 R.), on the N coast, a resort with a decayed seaport. Pop. 3,000. *Llaneilian*

church, 1½ m. E, is interesting (rood screen, etc.). — 26 m. *Bull Bay* (Trecastell[2], 18 R.), another small resort. — 30 m. *Cemaes Bay* (Gadlys[3], 12 R.; Woburn Hill[4], 7 R.), with a sandy beach and good cliff scenery. 2 m. NE, *Dinas Gynfor*, the northernmost point of Wales, with an Iron Age hill fort (NT). — At 31 m. a side-road on the r. leads to the *Wylfa* nuclear power station, to be opened in 1968 (1,180 megawatts). — 42 m. *Valley*, and thence to **Holyhead**, 45½ m., see p. 238.

C. From Bangor to Holyhead via Newborough and Rhosneigr (SW coast of Anglesey), a circuitous route. From Bangor by A 5, via Menai Bridge, to the Anglesey Column, see p. 238. At 4½ m. you turn l. on A 4080. — 6 m. *Plas Newydd*, seat of the Marquis of Anglesey, a late 18th mansion 'gothicized' by James Wyatt, with a mural by Rex Whistler (adm. on written application). Part of the house is occupied by H.M.S. Conway, a merchant navy cadet school. In the park are two of the finest dolmens in Wales and a kistvaen, and 1 m. NW is the chambered tomb of **Bryn Celli Ddu* (AM; 9.30–4, 5.30, or 7, Sun. from 2).

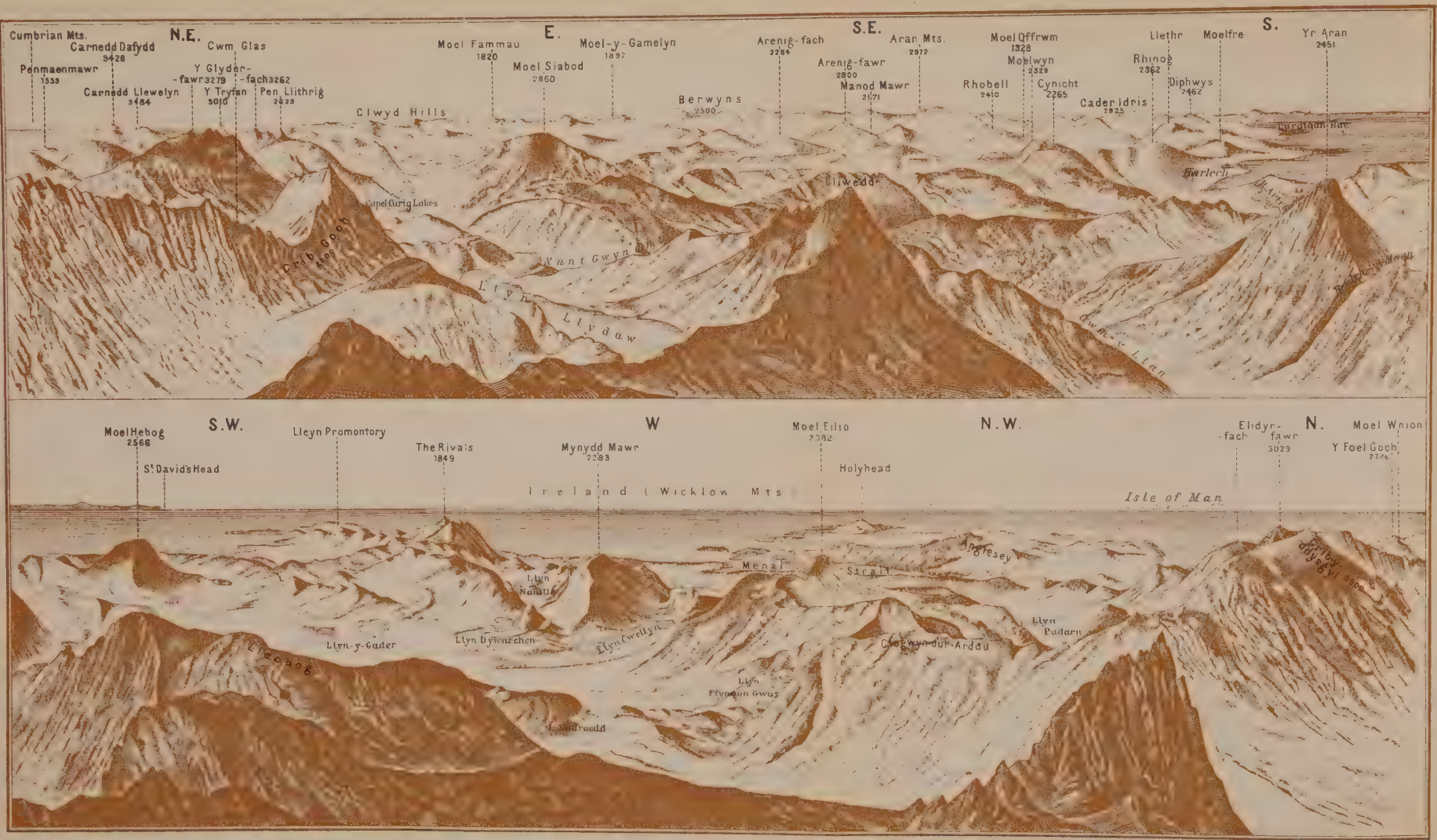
13½ m. **Newborough**, founded by Edward I (comp. p. 237) but now a mere village. *Newborough Warren* is a biologically rich tract of sand dunes with a maritime flora, now a nature reserve of 1,565 acres, including the 'island' of *Llanddwyn*, a promontory with a lighthouse and remains of an abbey church. Permit required away from the right of way.

A 4080 next crosses the *Malldraeth Marsh*. — 18 m. *Llangadwaladr*. — 20 m. *Aberffraw*, once the seat of the princes of Gwynedd. In the vicinity, the *Tycroes* guided missile range. — 24 m. **Rhosneigr**, an attractive seaside resort with sand dunes and good bathing (Bay[2], 47 R.; Bodelwyddan[3], 10 R.). — At 29 m. you rejoin A 5. Thence via *Valley* to **Holyhead**, 39 m., see p. 238.

24. Snowdonia

Snowdonia, a term of respectable antiquity, is generally considered to comprise the mountains of Caernarvonshire, with fourteen summits of over 3,000 ft, culminating in Snowdon (3560 ft). The **Snowdonia National Park**, however, as designated in 1951, covers a much greater area (845 sq.m.), for its boundaries run roughly on the NW from the outskirts of Conway through those of Penmaenmawr, Llanfairfechan, Aber, Bethesda, Llanberis, Betws Garmon, and Nantlle to Pantglas; then SE through the outskirts of Tremadoc to those of Penrhyndeudraeth; then S along the sea coast, excluding Barmouth and Towyn, to

SNOWDONIA
Beaumaris
Lavan Sands
BEAUMARIS
BAY
ANGLESEY
MENAI STRAITS
BANGOR
CARNARVON
CONTWY
ARNARVON
SNOWDON
Carnedd Llewelyn
Carnedd Dafydd
Elidyr-fawr
Llanberis
Y Glyder fawr
Y Glyder fach
Moel Siabod
Y Wyddfa
Y Garn
Y Foel Fras
Y Drosgl
Y Tryfan
Twll-du
Dwlwyn Kichen
Betws Garmon
Llanrug
Llanddeiniolen
Llandinam
Llanddeiniolen
Llanfair
Llanfairfechan
Llanfairfechan
Penmaenmawr
Penmaenmawr
Llandudno
Llandudno
Llandudno Junction
Conway
Conway
Deganwy
Llanrwst
Llanrwst
Llanrwst



Panorama from the Top of **Snowdon.**

Aberdovey; then NE, along the Dovey, excluding Machynlleth and the Corris slate quarries, to Mallwyd, and between Bala Lake and Lake Vyrnwy to Bala; finally NNW through Pentrefoelas past Llanrwst, Trefriw, and Dolgarrog back to Conway. The Blaenau Ffestiniog district is excluded.

Within the confines of the National Park lies the *Snowdonia National Forest Park* of the Forestry Commission, which consists of two portions: Gwydyr Forest, centred on Betws-y-Coed, and the Beddgelert Forest; total area 23,700 acres. — Information centres at Dolgellau, Llanrwst, and Tremadoc.

A. From Caernarvon to Betws-y-Coed via Llanberis

Caernarvon, see p. 236. The Llanberis road (A4086) leaves Castle Square by way of Pool St. and crosses the Seiont at (2 m.) *Pont Rug*. — Beyond (5 m.) *Cwmyglo* the road skirts the SW bank of *Llyn Padarn*, the larger (2 m. long) of the two Llanberis lakes. Snowdon rises ahead (r.).

7 m. **Llanberis** (370 ft above sea-level), situated near the head of Llyn Padarn, close to Llyn Peris (1¼ m. long) and the beginning of the Pass of Llanberis. *Dolbadarn Castle*, at the W end of Llyn Peris, consists of a circular keep of the early 13th c. (AM; 9.30–4, 5.30, or 7, Sun. from 2). The immediate environs of Llanberis are disfigured by slate quarries, the most important of which are the Dinorwic quarries on the N side of Llyn Peris, which, said to be the largest in the world, rise tier upon tier to a height of 2000 ft on the slopes of Elidyr Fawr.

HOTELS. **Royal Victoria*[2], 90 R.; *Padarn Lake*[2], 24 R.; *Dolbadarn*,[2] 14 R.; *Castle*[3], 11 R.; *Prince of Wales*[4], 15 R.; *Erw Fair*[4], 9 R.; *Grosvenor*[4], 10 R., *Bryngwyddfan*[4], 9 R., both unlicensed. — *YH*, Llwyn Celyn, ¾ m. SW.

Snowdon Mountain Railway and ascent of Snowdon on foot, see p. 245.

Moel Eilio (2382 ft), a splendid view-point SW of Llanberis, is easily ascended in 2 hrs. — *Elidyr Fawr* (3029 ft; p. 247) is best climbed via Old Llanberis (see below), in 2½ hrs. Old Llanberis also a starting point for *Glyder Fawr* (3279 ft; p. 242), 3 hrs.

Walkers from Llanberis to Beddgelert can cross the summit of Snowdon on the way (see pp. 245, 246), but the easiest route (about 9 m.) is via Llyn Cwellyn (2 hrs). This leads from the Ceunant Mawr waterfall up the valley of the *Arddu*, from which it diverges r. after 1¼ m. through the lonely *Maes Cwm* to (1 1¾ hrs) the *Bwlch-y-Maes-Cwm* (1550 ft), between Y Foel Goch (r.) and Moel-y-Cynghorion (l.). On the descent there is a view of Mynydd Mawr (r.) and Y Garn (l.), above the lake. Finally you join the Snowdon track and descend to *Llyn Cwellyn* (p. 242). Thence by road to *Beddgelert*, 5 m., see p. 243.

A4086 skirts the SW bank of Llyn Peris, passes (9½ m.) *Nant Peris* or *Old Llanberis* (14th c. church), and ascends (1 in 10) the ***Pass of Llanberis**, the wildest valley in Wales, between the precipices of Snowdon (r.) and Y Garn and the Glyders (l.). The

defile contracts as you ascend. R., **Cwm Glas*, the vast corrie between the cliffs of Grib-y-Ddysgyl and Crib Goch (access by the footbridge and easiest ascent by the ridge on the extreme r.). Beyond a group of huge boulders (l.) the road crosses the Pont-y-Gromlech and at 13 m. reaches the head of the pass, or *Pen-y-Pass* (1169 ft), with the *Gorphwysfa Hotel*, a climbers' inn. Views in both directions. Ascent of Snowdon, see p. 246. — Farther on the road makes a sharp turn to the l., with a charming view (r.) of Nant Gwynant (p. 243) and Cynicht in the background. Moel Siabod is prominent ahead. — 14 m. *Pen-y-Gwryd* (907 ft), with an inn[2] (17 R.) known to generations of climbers and anglers as P.Y.G. (interesting visitors' book). Here the road from Beddgelert via Nant Gwynant (p. 243) comes in on the r.

Pen-y-Gwryd is the starting point for the shortest, but least exciting, ascent (1½–2 hrs each) of *Glyder Fach* (3252 ft; pr. glidder), to the N, and *Glyder Fawr* (3279 ft; *view of Snowdon), to the NW. *Moel Siabod* (2860 ft; see below), to the ESE, takes 3 hrs.

A 4086 now descends the comparatively dull NANT-Y-GWRYD to (18 m.) **Capel Curig** (pr. kappel kerrig; Tyn-y-Coed[2], 11 R.; Bryn Tyrch[2], 18 R.; YH), a resort of climbers, anglers, artists and tourists, situated amid some of the best scenery of North Wales. The river *Gwryd*, after forming two small lakes, the *Llynau Mymbyr*, here falls into the *Llugwy*.

Among the ascents made from here, after *Snowdon*, are those of *Moel Siabod* (2860 ft; 2 hrs; *view); the *Creigiau Gleision* (1750 ft; 1¾ hrs), between Llyn Cowlyd and Llyn Crafnant (at the head of the Crafnant valley, the *Cwm Glas* nature reserve of 38 acres, permit required); *Pen Llithrig y Wrach* (2621 ft; 1¾ hrs), above Llyn Cowlyd on the W; *Pen Helig* (2731 ft), between Pen Llithrig and Carnedd Llewelyn; and the *Carnedds* (p. 247). — A pleasant walk may be taken over the hills to Trefriw (see p. 220). — Road to Bangor via *Llyn Ogwen*, see p. 247.

From Capel Curig to **Betws-y-Coed** (23½ m. from Caernarvon), see p. 220.

B. From Caernarvon to Betws-y-Coed via Beddgelert

Caernarvon (p. 236) is quitted via Castle Square and Pool St., from which you immediately fork r. on A 487, leaving Segontium on the l., passing *Llanbeblig* church (l.), the mother church of Caernarvon, and crossing the river Seiont and, beyond (3½ m.) *Waenfawr*, the *Gwyfai*. — 5 m. *Betws Garmon*. *Hafodty*, with the Nant Mill waterfalls and rock and water gardens, is open daily. L., Moel Eilio (p. 241); r., *Mynydd Mawr* (2290 ft; *view), with the precipitous Craig Cwm Bychan. — 7 m. *Llyn Cwellyn* or *Quellyn*, 1¼ m. long. Ahead, the summit of Snowdon, with the peak of Yr Aran to the r. Halfway along the lake, at 7½ m., the *Snowdon Ranger* (YH), a starting point for the ascent of Snowdon (see

p. 246). Hill walk to Llanberis, see p. 241. — 9 m. *Rhyd-ddu*, at the W base of Snowdon (ascent, see p. 246). To the SW stretches a range of hills known as the RED CAIRNS: *Y Garn* (2080 ft), *Trum-y-Ddysgl* (2329 ft), *Carnedd Goch* (2301 ft), and *Mynydd Craig Goch* (1986 ft; above Pantglas, p. 227).

A 487 next passes *Llyn-y-Gader* and reaches (10 m.) its highest point (826 ft) on this side of *Pitt's Head* (r.), a rock supposed to resemble that statesman and one of the starting points for the ascent of Snowdon (see p. 246). Then down the glen of the *Colwyn:* l., Yr Aran; r., Moel Hebog.

$12^{3}/_{4}$ m. ***Beddgelert** (pr. bethghéllert), 130 ft above sea-level, is "the gem of Welsh villages", charmingly situated at the junction of two mountain streams, the Colwyn and the *Glaslyn*, near the S base of Snowdon. In every respect it is one of the best tourist centres in N Wales, though it is liable to overcrowding in mid-summer.

Beddgelert owes its name, 'grave of Gelert', to the touching legend (paralleled in other countries) of Llywelyn's faithful hound. The grave is marked by a few rough stones, set up by an 18th c. landlord of the Goat Inn in a meadow S of the village. Beddgelert is also the principal scene of Southey's 'Madoc': Madog ab Owain Gruffydd (1150–80?), owner of Nant Gwynant, is said in a Welsh poem of the 15th c. to have gone to sea with ten ships and three hundred men; they never returned and are believed by some to have founded a colony in Florida.

HOTELS. *Royal Goat*[1], 36 R.; *Saracen's Head*[2], 23 R.; *Tanronen*[2], 10 R.; *Bryn Eglwys*[4], 7 R., *Plas Gwyn*[4], 6 R., both unlicensed.

Ascent of *Snowdon*, see p. 246. Yr Aran, its S spur, is climbed in 2 hrs. — Walk through the *Aberglaslyn Pass* and road to Portmadoc, Harlech, etc., see p. 226.

The top of **Moel Hebog** ('hill of hawks'; 2566 ft), 2 hrs WSW, affords a bird's eye *view of Beddgelert and a panorama including Snowdon, the Glyders, Moel Siabod, Cader Idris, the Rivals, and Cardigan Bay.

Road to *Ffestiniog*, via Penrhyndeudraeth, see p. 226. The best walking route (11 m.) is the old mountain road, which diverges l. $^{1}/_{4}$ m. beyond Pont Aberglaslyn (p. 226), crosses the valleys of *Nant Mor* and *Cwm Croesor*, and ends at Tan-y-Bwlch near Maentwrog (p. 225). The top of ***Cynicht** (2265 ft), the 'Welsh Matterhorn', is reached by the ridge on the NE side of Cwm Croesor, in 3 hrs from Beddgelert. **Moelwyn** (2527 ft) by the ridge on the SE side of the cwm. *Moelwyn Bach* (2334 ft) is S of Moelwyn. Robust walkers may ascend both Cynicht and the Moelwyns and descent to Ffestiniog in about 7 hrs.

For Capel Curig you bear l. (NE) at Beddgelert, to complete the circuit of Snowdon. The road (A 498) ascends the upper valley of the *Glaslyn* stream, known as *NANT GWYNANT, one of the loveliest valleys in Wales. L., after 1 m., is *Dinas Emrys*, a wooded hill reputed to have been the retreat of the legendary Vortigern, prince of SE Britain, who called in the Saxons to repel the northern tribes (ca. 450?). The site is associated also with

Merlin. Beyond the pretty *Llyn-y-Dinas*, a lake ¾ m. long, you have a view up *Cwm-y-Llan* of the summit of Snowdon (ascent from this point, see p. 246). Ahead, r., Moel Siabod. Then *Llyn Gwynant*, 1 m. long (on the S side, the Bryn Gwynant YH), beyond which is (r.) *Hafod Lwyfog* (NT, 322 acres), with a farmhouse dated 1638. L., the power station at the foot of *Cwm Dyli*. Steep ascent.

20 m. *Pen-y-Gwryd*, and thence to (24½ m.) **Capel Curig**, see p. 242. Thence to **Betws-y-Coed**, 30 m. from Caernarvon, see p. 220.

C. **Snowdon

Snowdon, Welsh *Eryri*, the highest mountain in England and Wales, though 846 ft lower than Ben Nevis, deserves its rank as the monarch of the Welsh mountains as much for the grandeur of its form as for its altitude. It has five main peaks: *Y Wyddfa* (3560 ft), the central summit; *Crib Goch* (3023 ft) and *Crib-y-Ddysgl* or *Garnedd Ugain* (3493 ft), on the N; *Lliwedd* (2947 ft), on the SE; and *Yr Aran* (2451 ft), on the S. The best general view of the group is from Capel Curig, while the summit is perhaps best seen from the Portmadoc embankment. The view from the Nantlle valley, too, is excellent.

Notwithstanding its name Snowdon is 800 ft below the snow line, and it is generally free from snow from April to the end of October. Like nearly all the mountains of N Wales, Snowdon belongs to the Cambrian and Silurian systems, consisting of slate, grit, and porphyry, surmounted by felspathic lava. The finest escarpments face E, and the most beautiful corries between the starfish-shaped ridges of Snowdon are Cwm Glas (p. 242) and Cwm Dyli (see above). Rock-climbing is much practised, and accidents are not infrequent. The best ridge walk in Wales is along the E 'horseshoe' of Snowdon: Pen-y-Pass, wall of Llanberis, Cwm Bendy Mawr, Crib Goch, Y Lliwedd, and back by the Pig Track to Pen-y-Pass. The flora of Snowdon is largely sub-arctic and alpine, and there is a nature reserve of 4,145 acres on the SE flank.

Snowdon Mountain Railway: from *Llanberis* (p. 241) to the summit, 4¾ m. in 1 hr, 5–7 trains daily from Easter to mid-Oct., weather permitting and subject to a minimum of twenty return fares. This, the only rack railway in Britain, was opened in 1896 and is constructed on the Abt (Swiss) system. The motive power is steam, the gauge 2 ft 7½ in., the maximum gradient 1 in 5, the speed 4 m. per hr.

Soon after leaving the lower terminus the train crosses a viaduct, with a view (l.) of the Ceunant Mawr waterfall. Then another

bridge, with a view of the Ceunant Bach. Beyond (2 m.) Hebron station the line ascends the slopes of *Llechog*, side by side with the bridle path, which it then crosses. R., a view of Moel Hebog. Then (3 m.) Halfway station. Elidyr Fawr and the Llanberis quarries come into view. At the top of the Llechog ridge (2520 ft) the line recrosses the bridle track and reaches (4 m.) *Clogwyn* station. On the l. opens a magnificent view of the Llanberis Pass, 2000 ft below, with Moel Siabod rising above it. After skirting the precipices of Clogwyn-du'r-Arddu (r.), the train runs along the W slopes of Crib-y-Ddysgl, reaching (4¾ m.) the upper terminus just below the summit, on its W side. Refreshments and snacks are obtainable at the Snowdon Summit Hotel (licensed), belonging to the mountain railway, but there is no bedroom accommodation.

The **View from Snowdon, though scarcely as grand as some of the mountain views in Scotland, is very extensive and varied, covering the great part of N Wales, more than twenty lakes and tarns, and a wide expanse of sea. It is usually at its best at sunrise or sunset, and in the clearest weather Scafell (105 m.) may be descried to the N and the Black Mountains (86 m.) to the S. Some of the finest effects are produced by the surging or dispersal of the mists that often swathe the summit.

Pedestrian Ascents. The five recognized routes are those from Llanberis, Pen-y-Pass, Beddgelert (Pitt's Head), Nant Gwynant (Watkin Path), and the Snowdon Ranger. None of these is attended with danger, if reasonable caution is observed and the beaten track kept to, but sudden mists are frequent and Snowdon has a long list of victims. The Llanberis bridle track is the easiest and most distinct, but also the least interesting. The best plan is to ascend from Beddgelert and descend to Pen-y-Pass. Those who start from and are returning to Llanberis should descend to Pen-y-Pass and return through the Llanberis Pass. Rock-climbers will find abundant opportunity of testing their skill among the precipices of Lliwedd, Crib Goch, Cwm Glass, and Clogwyn-du'r-Arddu.

From Llanberis (p. 241), 2½–3 hrs by an easy bridle path all the way to the top, which never strays far from the railway. A lane leaving the high road opposite the Royal Victoria Hotel ascends through a wood on the l. of the stream and the Ceunant Mawr waterfall. Soon after leaving the wood, the track turns sharp l. and climbs the ridge. The route beyond this can hardly be mistaken. In front the summit is seen to the r. of Crib-y-Ddysgl, while the view behind you includes Anglesey and the sea. After crossing the railway, you reach a refreshment hut (ca. 1750 ft). Farther on you pass a ruined hut, a few hundred yards to the r. of which is the lake called *Llyn-du'r-Arddu*. After crossing the railway again (views), the track ascends to the r. and passes another ruined hut and a

spring, short of which you should digress l. and climb to the top of Crib-y-Ddysgl for the *view into the abyss of Cwm Glas. The Snowdon Ranger track comes in on the l., the Pig Track on the r., and a stiff climb of ¼ hr brings you to the summit.

From Pen-y-Pass (p. 242), 2½–3 hrs, by the 'P.Y.G.' (i.e. Pen-y-Gwryd) or 'Pig Track', which starts opposite the Gorphwysfa Hotel. It leads via the *Bwlch Moch* ('pig's pass'), and runs along the steep slopes of Crib Goch, above Llyn Llydaw and Glaslyn. Where the track forks, keep r. and follow the cairns to *Bwlch Glas* (3258 ft), the gap between the summit and Crib-y-Ddysgl. Here you join the Llanberis track. — An alternative route from Pen-y-Pass leaves the road just E of the hotel and passes (l.) *Llyn Teyrn*. Farther on you cross a causeway over the E end of *Llyn Llydaw* (1420 ft), which is more than 1 m. long and is overhung by black and rugged cliffs. Keeping l. along the E bank, it turns r. after 10 min. and ascends through *Cwm Dyli* to the tarn of **Glaslyn* (1975 ft), at the foot of a precipice descending sheer from the summit. Thence you bear r. by a rough path ascending in zigzags to join the Pig Track.

From Beddgelert via Pitt's Head, 3½ -4 hrs. The track starts from a point a few yards short of *Pitt's Head* (2½ m. N; p. 243) and ascends r. past Ffridd-Uchaf farmhouse. Then across grass slopes to join a track ascending from Rhyd-ddu (p. 243). The path, ill-defined in places, bends slightly r. and passes through a wall near a sheepfold. It then climbs NE, with fine views towards Caernarvon and Anglesey, to the shoulder of *Llechog*, whence there is a view of Cwm Clogwyn (l.), with the summit of Snowdon rising beyond it. The well-marked path now ascends along the shoulder to the narrow saddle of **Bwlch-y-Maen*, where the cliffs descend almost sheer on either side (l. into the Cwm-y-Llan). A short but stiff climb brings you thence to the summit.

From Beddgelert via Nant Gwynant, 4–4¼ hrs. This fine route diverges l. from the Capel Curig road (p. 243) just beyond (3 m. NE) Bethania chapel, and you follow a cart track leading to some disused slate quarries. Here begins the 'Watkin Path' (constructed by the landowner, the late Sir Edward Watkin), which, with the summit in view, ascends on the W side of Lliwedd to the **Bwlch-y-Saethau* (2690 ft), i.e. the depression between Lliwedd and the summit. The final climb is steep and rough.

A good alternative descent to Beddgelert is to keep l. at the Bwlch-y-Maen, in the direction of *Yr Aran* (2451 ft), which is reached via the *Bwlch Cwm-y-Llan* (1600 ft). The descent thence is SW, by the ridge of Y Craig Wen, reaching the Caernarvon road a little NW of Beddgelert.

From the Snowdon Ranger (p. 242) on the bank of Llyn Cwellyn, in 2–2½ hrs. The well-marked track ascends through a farmyard, and after the route to Llanberis diverges l. (see p. 241) the general line towards the summit can scarcely be mistaken. Keep well up the hill to avoid the marshy ground on the W. Beyond the *Llyn Ffynnon-y-Gwas* (l.) the track zigzags steeply up the shoulder of *Clogwyn-du'r-Arddu*, with the Cwm Clogwyn on the r. These precipices provide some of the most difficult rock-climbing in Britain. The views from the last part of the track, which joins the route from Llanberis ¼ hr from the summit, are very fine indeed.

D. From Bangor to Betws-y-Coed

Bangor (p. 235) is quitted by the Conway road, but at (2 m.) *Llandegai* (p. 235) you fork r. on A 5 and ascend the valley of the *Ogwen*. — 5 m. **Bethesda** (Douglas Arms[2], 8 R.), an unattractive town (pop. 4,000) that owes its name to a chapel and its existence to the *Penrhyn Slate Quarries*, a huge amphitheatre in the mountainside, 1000 ft deep, dating from the 17th c. and among the largest in the world.

Bethesda is a starting point for the Carnedds, which are named after the Welsh patriot brothers. **Carnedd Llewelyn** (3484 ft), 3 hrs ESE, is ascended via the shoulder on the N side of Cwm Llafar, leading to the top of *Yr Elen* (3151 ft), whence the route to the summit is simple. The *descent may be made N, via *Y Foel Grach* (3195 ft) and the W slopes of *Yr Aryg* (2875 ft), to Aber (10 m.; p. 234). **Carnedd Dafydd** (3426 ft) is easily reached in 1 hr from Carnedd Llewelyn, via the intervening saddles. The splendid view covers most of N Wales and includes Snowdon, Tryfan, and Elidyr Fawr. Descent to Llyn Ogwen or Capel Curig.

The Ogwen valley above Bethesda, followed by A 5, is a green valley floor enclosed by steep mountains and is known as ***Nant Ffrancon**. L., the Carnedds; r., the Elidyrs; straight ahead, the Glyders. — 9 m. *Tynymaes* (Snowdonia Park Motel[2], 16 R.).

11 m. **Llyn Ogwen** (984 ft), a shallow lake 1 m. long, in a grand mountain setting. At its W end the river issues from the lake in a cascade known as the *Benglog Falls*. Here are Ogwen Cottage, a boarding house frequented by climbers, and Idwal Cottage YH.

½ m. S by a rough path, in a remarkable corrie, is ***Llyn Idwal** (1223 ft), which takes its name from a Welsh prince, son of Owain Gwynedd (p. 235), and said to have been drowned here by his stepfather. No bird, it is said, will fly across its sombre waters. High up in the rocks on the S side of *Cwm Idwal* (a nature reserve of 984 acres, with arctic-alpine flora) is a remarkable and ordinarily inaccessible cleft, the *Twll Du* or *Devil's Kitchen*, about 6 ft wide, 200–300 ft high, and 500 ft deep. This, with a few other spots in Snowdonia, is the only British habitat of Lloydia serotina or spiderwort. The climb from Cwm Idwal to the summit of Glyder Fawr (p. 242) is not for the inexperienced.

To the S of the far end of Llyn Ogwen rises the three-peaked ***Tryfan** (3010 ft), a great resort of rock-climbing beginners. The central peak is crowned by two upright rocks known as 'The Shepherd and his Wife': ascent via *Llyn Bochlwyd* and the W side in 1½ hrs. — *Carnedd Dafydd* and *Carnedd Llewelyn* (see above) may be climbed from the SE side, via the ridge connecting the two summits, in 3–3½ hrs. – *Elidyr Fawr* (3029 ft), WNW of Llyn Ogwen, is climbed (3 hrs) via the saddle between *Y Garn* (3104 ft) and *Y Foel Goch* (2726 ft) and the summit of the latter.

Beyond Llyn Ogwen A 5 reachest its highest point (1000 ft), then descends the valley of the *Llugwy* to (15 m.) **Capel Curig** (p. 242). Thence to **Betws-y-Coed**, 20 m. from Bangor, see p. 220.

INDEX

The index includes the names (printed in italics) of many of the artists, architects, and other celebrated persons mentioned in the handbook. The names of the counties, etc., are abbreviated as follows:

An = Anglesey (p. 237)
Bc = Buckingham (p. 1)
Bd = Bedford (p. 114)
Bk = Berkshire (p. 31)
Br = Brecknock (p. 185)
Cb = Cambridge
Cd = Cardigan (p. 203)
Cm = Carmarthen (p. 185)
Cr = Cheshire (p. 101)
Cv = Carnarvon (p. 229)
Dn = Denbigh (p. 212)
Dy = Derby (p. 114)
Fl = Flint (p. 229)
Ga = Glamorgan (p. 167)
Go = Gloucester (p. 31)
He = Hereford (p. 43)
Ht = Hertford (p. 67)
Hu = Huntingdon (p. 127)
Lc = Lancashire
Li = Lincoln (p. 149)
Lo = London
Lr = Leicester (p. 114)
Me = Merioneth (p. 212)
Mg = Montgomery (p. 207)
Mm = Monmouth (p. 167)
Nf = Norfolk
Nn = Northampton (p. 114)
Nt = Nottingham (p. 127)
Ox = Oxford (p. 1)
Pm = Pembroke (p. 186)
Ra = Radnor (p. 207)
Ru = Rutland (p. 127)
Sd = Stafford (p. 101)
Sr = Shropshire (p. 58)
Sy = Surrey
Wa = Warwick (p. 67)
Wi = Wiltshire (p. 31)
Wo = Worcester (p. 43)
YW = Yorkshire (West Riding)

Abberley (Wo) 210
Abbey Dore (He) 189
Abbot's Langley (Ht) 70
Abbotswood (Go) 33
Aber (Cv) 234
Aberavon (Ga) 173
Aberayron (Cd) 204
Abercastle (Pm) 203
Aberconwy (Cv) 233
Aberdare (Ga) 182
Aberdaron (Cv) 228
Aberdovey (Me) 221
Aberedw (Ra) 190
Aber Eiddy (Pm) 203
Aber Falls (Cv) 235
Abererch (Cv) 220
Aberfan (Ga) 182
Aberffraw (An) 240
Abergavenny (Mm) 187
Abergele (Dn) 231
Aberglaslyn (Cv) 226
Aber Glen (Cv) 235
Abergwesyn (Br) 193
Abergwili (Cm) 193
Abergwynant Valley 222
Abergynolwyn (Me) 221
Aberllynfi (Br) 192
Abermaw (Me) 224
Abermule (Mg) 207
Aberporth (Cd) 204
Abersoch (Cv) 228
Aberthaw (Ga) 172
Abertillery (Mm) 171
Aberystwyth (Cd) 206
Abingdon (Bk) 5
Acton Burnell (Sr) 64
– Turville (Go)38, 168
Adam, Robert 2, 71 77, 124, 125
Adderbury (Ox) 72
Addison, Joseph 17, 18, 163
Adlington (Cr) 140
Aeron, River 204
Air Serviees xvii
Alcester (Wa) 88
Alconbury Hill (Hu) 155
Aldbury (Ht) 70
Aldenham (Ht) 68
Alderley Edge (Cr) 116
Aldhelm, St 37
Aldworth (Bk) 35
Alford (Li) 164
Alfred the Great 18, 35
Alfreton (Dy) 128
Almondsbury (Go) 43
Alport (Dy) 145
Alsop-en-le-Dale (Dy) 142
Althorp (Nn) 118
Alton Towers (Sd) 141
Altrincham (Cr) 116
Alvaston (Dy) 115
Alveston (Go) 43
Alwalton (Nn) 119
Alwen Reservoir (Dn) 218
Ambergate (Dy) 144, 143
Amersham (Bc) 71
Amlwch (An) 239
Ampthill (Bd) 125
Amroth (Pm) 195
Andoversford (Go) 33
Angle (Pm) 198
Anglesey 237
Appleford (Bk) 6
Apsley (Ht) 67

Aran, River 223
Aran, Yr (Cv) 244, 246
– Benllyn (Me) 218
– Mawddwy (Me) 218
Arbor Low (Dy) 142
Arbury (Wa) 82
Arddu, River 241
Arden, Forest of (Wa) 69
Ardudwy (Me) 224
Arenig Fawr (Me) 218
Arnold, Matthew 7, 15, 24, 103
Arnold, Dr Thomas 7, 15, 103
Arrow, River 208
Arthog (Me) 222
Arthur's Stone (Ga) 185
Aryg, Yr (Cv) 247
Ashbourne (Dy) 141
Ashbury (Bk) 35
Ashby-de-la- Zouch (Lr) 122
Ashchurch (Go) 58
Ashdown House (Bk) 35
Ashford in the Water (Dy) 146
Ashop, River 149
Ashopton Viaduct (Dy) 149
Ashridge (Ht) 70
Ashwood Dale (Dy) 146
Asquith, Earl of Oxford and 5, 24
Astbury (Cr) 116
Aston Clinton (Bc) 70
– Hall (Wa) 98
– in Birmingham, University of 97
– Rowant (Ox) 3
Atcham (Sr) 66
Atherstone (Wa) 103
Atlantic College (Ga) 172
Attingham Park (Sr) 66
Ault Hucknall (Dy) 131
Aust (Go) 168
Avon, River (Wa) 46, 59, 88
Axe Edge (Dy) 143
Axholme, Isle of (Li) 161
Aylesbury (Bc) 70
Aynho (Nn) 72
Aynhoe Park (Nn) 72
Ayot Green (Ht) 132
– St Lawrence (Ht) 132

Bacon, *Francis* 75, 76
– , *Roger* 12
Badminton (Go) 38
Bagshaw (Dy) 147
Bakewell (Dy) 146
Bala (Me) 217
Baldock (Ht) 132
Baldwin, Stanley 61
Bamford (Dy) 148
Banbury (Ox) 72
Bangor (Cv) 235
Banwy, River 213
Barber's Hill (Dn) 216
Bardon Hill (Lr) 122
Bardsey (Cv) 228
Barlborough (Dy) 131
Barmouth (Me) 224
Barnack (Hu) 134
Barnsley (Go) 37
Barnwell (Nn) 119
Barrow-on-Humber (Li) 161
Barry (Ga) 172
– Island (Ga) 172
Barton-on-Humber (Li) 161
Basingwerk Abbey (Fl) 230
Baslow (Dy) 145
Battle (Br) 191
Battlefield Church (Sr) 66
Baxter, Richard 61
Baynards Green (Bc) 71
Beachley (Go) 169
Beacon Hill (Ox) 3
Beaconsfield (Bc) 2
Beaconsfield, Earl of 2
Beaumaris (An) 239
Beaupré Cas. (Ga) 171
Becket, Thomas à 117
Beckingham (Nt) 160
Beddau Gwyr Ardudwy (Me) 226
Beddgelert (Cv) 243
Bedford (Bd) 125
Bedfordshire 114
Beerbohm, Sir Max 16
Beeston Castle (Cr) 106
Belas Knap (Go) 34
Belton (Li) 153
Belvoir Castle (Lr) 134
Benglog Falls (Cv) 247
Benllech Bay (An) 239
Bennett, Arnold 108
Benson (Ox) 4
Benthall Hall (Sr) 62
Beresford Dale (Dy, Sd) 142
Berkeley (Go) 42
Berkeley, George 13
Berkeley, Sir William 16
Berkhamsted (Ht) 70
Berkshire 31
– Downs 35
Bernard, Sir Francis 3
Berrington Hall (He) 63
Berwyn (Dn) 217
– Hills (Dn, Me) 217
Bethesda (Cv) 247
Betws Garmon (Cv) 242
– -y-Coed (Cv) 218
Bevan, Aneurin 174
Bewdley (Wo) 61
Bibury (Go) 33
Bicester (Ox) 71
Biggleswade (Bd) 132
Bilhagh (Nt) 135
Bilston (Sd) 99
Birdlip (Go) 38
Bird Rock (Me) 222
Birdsgreen (Sr) 61
Birklands (Nt) 135
Birmingham (Wa) 92
– Reservoirs (Ra) 209
Birtsmoreton Court (Wo) 48
Bishop and his Clerks (Pm) 202
Bishop's Castle (Sr) 210
Bishop's Cleeve (Go) 34
Bishopston (Ga) 184
Bishopstone (Wi) 36
Black Country 98
Blacklow Hill (Wa) 90
Black Mountains (Br, He, Mm) 188
Black Pill (Ga) 184
Blackshaw Moor (Sd 140
Blackstone, Sir William 12, 19
Bladon (Ox) 44
Blaenannerch (Cd) 204
Blaenau Ffestiniog (Me) 226
Blaengwdi Farm (Br)191
Blake, Adm. 23
Blakenev (Nf) 169
Blakesley Hall (Wa) 95
Blenheim Palace (Ox) 44
Bletchley (Bc) 77
Blomfield, Sir Arthur 66, 111
– , *Sir Reginald* 73, 160
Blorenge (Mm) 188
Bloxham (Ox) 72
Blue John Mine (Dy) 147
Boar's Hill (Bk) 31
Bodelwyddan (Fl) 231

Bodley, G. F. 136
Bodnant (Dn) 219
Bodrhyddan (Fl) 231
Bolsover (Dy) 131
Bonsall (Dy) 144
Bontddu (Me) 224
Bontnewydd (Me) 212
Books lviii
Booth, William 137
Borrow, George 101
Borth (Cd) 221
Boscobel House (Sr) 100
Bosherston (Pm) 198
Boston (Li) 164
Bosworth Field (Lr) 103
Bottesford (Lr) 134
Botwnnog (Cv) 228
Boughrood (Ra) 186
Boughton House (Nn) 127
Bourn (Cb) 154
Bourne (Li) 155
Bourneville (Wa) 98
Bourton-on-the-Hill (Go) 45
– – –Water (Go) 33
Boveney Lock (Bc, Bk) 7
Bowdon (Cr) 116
Brackley (Nn) 72
Bradenham (Bc) 3
Bradford Valley 145
Bradgate House (Lr) 122
Braich-y-Pwll (Cv) 228
Bramall Hall (Cr) 140
Brampton (Hu) 133
Brangwyn, Sir Frank 183
Braunston (Nn) 78
Breakspear, Nicholas 70
Brecknock (Br) 190
Brecknockshire 185
Brecon (Br) 190
– Beacons (Br) 191
– – National Park 188
Breconshire 185
Bredenbury (He) 208
Bredon (Wo) 60
Bredwardine (He) 192
Breidden Hills (Mg) 213
Bridgend (Ga) 171
Bridgetown (Sd) 107
Bridgnorth (Sr) 61
Brigg (Li) 161
Bringewood Chase (He) 63
Brington (Nn) 118
Bristol Channel 43
Britannia Tubular Bridge (An, Cv) 238
Briton Ferry (Ga) 173
Brixworth (Nn) 119
Broad Haven (Pm) 200
Broadheath (Wo) 210
Broadway (Wo) 46
Brockhampton (He; near Bromyard) 208
– (He; near Ross-on-Wye) 62
Brocklesby (Li) 166
Brockley Hill (Lo) 68
Brockworth (Go) 38
Bromborough (Cr) 106
Bromsgrove (Wo) 52
Bromyard (He) 208
Bronllys (Br) 189
Bron-y-Mor (Me) 221
Brooke (Ru) 129
Brooke, Rupert 103
Broseley (Sr) 58
Broughton Castle (Ox) 72
Brown, 'Capability' 38, 44, 63, 107, 168
Browning, Elizabeth Barrett 48
Broxbourne (Ht) 153
Brunel, I. K. 169
Brycheiniog 185
Bryn Celli Ddu (An) 240
Bryncrug (Me) 221
Bryn Eglwys (Dn) 215
Brynmawr (Br) 174
Bryn Teify (Cm) 205
Buckden (Hu) 133
Buckingham (Bc) 77
Buckinghamshire 1
Buckland (Go) 46
Buck Stone (Go) 55
Buildwas Abbey (Sr) 62
Builth Road (Br) 186
– Wells (Br) 190
Bull Bay (An) 240
Bunster (Sd) 142
Buntingford (Ht) 153
Bunyan, John 125
Burcot (Ox) 5
Burford (Ox) 32
Burgh-le-Marsh (Li) 162
Burghley House (Nn) 133
Burke, Edmund 2
Burnaston (Dy) 124
Burne-Jones, Sir Edward 13, 14, 23, 26, 94, 96
Burry Port (Cm) 183
Burton, Robert 13, 14, 20
Burton-on-Trent (Sd) 122
Buscot (Bk) 36
Buses xvii
Butler, Samuel 63, 66
Butterfield, William 24, 26, 103
Buxton (Dy) 142
Bwlch (Br) 190
– Cwm-y-Llan (Vv) 246
– Drws Ardudwy (Me) 225
– Glas (Cv) 246
– Moch (Cv) 246
– Oerddrws (Me) 214
– Tyddiad (Me) 225
– y-ddeufaen (Cv) 234
– y-Fedwen (Mg) 213
– y-Groes (Me) 214
– y-Maen (Cv) 246
– y-Maes-Cwm (Cv) 241
– y-Saethau (Cv) 246
Byron, Lord 130, 135, 137

Cader Idris (Me) 223
Cae Glan-y-Mor (An) 238
Caer Caradog (Sr) 64
– Drewyn (Me) 217
Caerfai Bay (Pm) 202
Caerfyrddin (Cm) 194
Caergybi (An) 238
Caerhun (Dn) 220
Caerleon (Mm) 171
Caernarvon (Cv) 236
Caernarvonshire 229
Caerphilly (Ga) 181
Caersws (Mg) 211
Caerwent (Mm) 170
Caldey (Pm) 196
Caldicot Cas. (Mm) 170
Calendar xlvii
Cambridge (Go) 42
Camping xxii
Canaston Bridge (Pm) 199
Cannock (Sd) 100
Capel Curig (Cv) 242
– Garmon (Dn) 219
– y-Ffin (Br) 188
Capesthorne (Cr) 116
Caravanning xxii
Cardiff (Ga) 175
Cardigan (Cd) 204
Cardiganshire 203
Cardingmill (Sr) 64
Cardington (Bd) 126
Careg Gwastad Point (Pm) 203
Carew Castle (Pm) 197
– Cheriton (Pm) 197

Carlwark (Dy) 148
Carmarthen (Cm) 194
Carmarthenshire 185
Carmarthen Van (Br, Cm) 192
Carnarvon (Cv) 236
Carnedd Dafydd (Cv) 247
– Goch (Cv) 243
Carn Goch (Cm) 193
Carnedd Llewelyn (Cv) 247
Carningli (Pm) 204
Carn Llidi (Pm) 202
Carno (Mg) 211
Carreg Cennen (Cm) 193
– Fawr (Cv) 234
Carroll, Lewis 13, 103
Castel Coch (Ga) 182
Castell Dinas Bran (Dn) 216
– Lleiniog (An) 239
– y Bere (Me) 222
Casterton (Ru) 134
Castle Ashby (Nn) 119
Castle Combe (Wi) 168
– Donington (Lr) 123
Castlemartin (Pm) 198
Castleton (Dy) 147
Castor (Hu) 152
– Hanglands (Nn) 152
Caswell Bay (Ga) 184
Cat & Fiddle (Cr) 140
Catherine of Aragon 125, 151
Cavell, Edith 151
Caversham (Bk) 7
Caythorpe (Li) 153
Cefntilla Court (Mm) 187
Cefn-y-Bryn (Ga) 185
Ceiriog, River 214, 215
Cemaes Bay (An) 240
Cemmaes Head (Pm) 204
– Road (Mg) 211
Cenarth (Cm) 205
Ceredigion 204
Cerrigydrudion (Dn)218
Chacombe Priory (Nn, Ox) 72
Chadwich Manor (Wo) 52
Chalfont St Giles (Bc) 2
– St Peter (Bc) 71
Chalford (Go) 38
Chalgrove (Ox) 3
Chamberlain, Joseph 93, 98
Champneys, Basil 15, 23, 26
Chantrey, Sir Francis 98, 105, 123
Chapel-en-le-Frith (Dy) 147
Charlbury (Ox) 32
Charlecote (Wa) 88
Charles I 15, 72, 110, 120, 135, 137
– *II* 49, 99, 100
– *Edward, the Young Pretender* 123, 124
Charney Manor (Bk) 35
Charnwood Forest (Lr) 122
Chartley Castle (Sd) 106
– Moss (Sd) 106
Chastleton House (Ox) 45
Chatsworth (Dy) 145
Chatteris (Cb) 154
Cheadle (Cr) 116
– Heath (Cr) 143
Chedworth (Go) 33
Chee Dale (Dy) 146
Chee Tor (Dy) 146
Chelmorton (Dy) 142
Cheltenham (Go) 33
Chepstow (Mm) 169
Chequers Court (Bc) 71
Chertsey (Sy) 7
Cherwell, River 6, 9, 72
Cheshire 101
Cheshunt (Ht) 153
Chester (Cr) 109
Chesterfield (Dy) 128
Chichele, Abp 19, 23, 25, 126
Childrey (Bk) 35
Childs Wickham (Go) 46
Chiltern Hills 1, 70, 71
Chinley (Dy) 143
Chippenham (Wi) 168
Chipping Campden (Go) 45
– Norton (Ox) 45
– Sodbury (Go) 168
Chirk (Dn) 214
Cholsey (Bk) 1
Churchill, Sir Winston 44, 45
Church Stoke (Mg) 210
– Stretton (Sr) 64
Churn, River 37
Churnet Valley (Sd) 141
Chwilog (Cv) 220
Cilgerran Cas. (Pm) 204
Cilmery (Br) 193
Cinderford (Go) 55
Cirencester (Go) 37
Claerwen Valley 209
Clarbeston Road (Pm) 186
Claydon House (Bc) 71
Claypole (Li) 134
Cleddau, River 199, 200
Clee (Li) 165
– Hills (Sr) 63
Cleethorpes (Li) 165
Cleeve Hill (Go) 34
Clewer (Bk) 7
Cliff (Li) 153
Clifton Hampden (Ox) 5
Clipper Down (Bc) 70
Clive, Lord 66, 107, 213
Cliveden Woods (Bc) 7
Clogwyn-du'r-Arddu (Cv) 246
Clopton House (Wa) 87
Clumber Park (Nt) 136
Clun (Sr) 210
Clwyd, River 216, 230
Clydach, River 174
Clynderwen (Cm) 186
Clyngwyn Falls (Br) 175
Clynnogfawr (Cv) 229
Clyro (Ra) 192
Clywedog (Me) 222
Coaches xvii
Coalbrookdale (Sr) 62
Coalport (Sr) 58
Coalville (Lr) 122
Coate Farm (Wi) 36
Cobridge (Sd) 108
Coed y Rhygen (Me) 224
Coity (Ga) 171
Coleford (Go) 55
Coln, River 33
Colne, River 2, 7
Colsterworth (Li) 134
Colwyn, River 243
– Bay (Dn) 232
Compton Wynyates (Wa) 69
Condover (Sr) 64
Congleton (Cr) 116
Conway (Cv) 233
–, River (Cv, Dn) 218, 219, 233
– Falls (Cv, Dn) 219
Coombe Hill (Bc) 71
Corby (Nn) 129
Corn Du (Br) 191
Corris (Me) 222
Corve, River 63
Corwen (Me) 217

Cothi Valley 193
Coton Hall (Sr) 61
Cotswold Hills (Go) 32, 33
Coughton Court (Wa) 88
Coventry (Wa) 78
Cowbit (Li) 163
Cowbridge (Ga) 171
Cowley (Ox) 5
Cowper, William 70, 128, 154
Coychurch (Ga) 171
Cox, David 94
Craig Cerrig Gleisiad (Br) 175
– Ddwrg (Me) 225
– y Cilau (Br) 190
– y-Nos (Br) 192
– yr Aderyn (Me) 222
Craik, Mrs 60
Cranfield (Bd) 125
Cranmer, Abp 19, 24, 25
Cranwell (Li) 155
Cratcliff Tor (Dy) 145
Craven Arms (Sr) 64
Creigiau Gleision (Cv) 242
Cressage (Sr) 62
Crewe (Cr) 106
Crib Goch (Cv) 244
– y-Ddysgl (Cv) 244
Criccieth (Cv) 227
Crich (Dy) 144
– Stand (Dy) 144
Crick (Nn) 102
Crickhowell (Br) 190
Cricklade (Wi) 36
Croes-goch (Pm) 203
Croft (Li) 165
– Ambry (He) 62
– Castle (He) 62
Cromford (Dy) 144
Cromwell, Oliver 49, 120 154, 155
Cross Foxes (Me) 214
– Gates (Ra) 208
– Hands (Cm) 183
Crossway Green (Wo) 61
Crow Castle (Dn) 216
Crowland (Li) 163
Croyland (Li) 163
Croxden Abbey (Sd) 141
Cuisine xxiv
Culham (Ox) 5
Culver Hole (Ga) 185
Curzon, Marquis 19, 24
Cwmbran (Mm) 171
Cwm Bychan (Me) 225
– Croesor (Me) 243
Cwm Dyli (Cv) 244, 246
– Einion (Cd) 221
– Glas (Cv) 242
– Idwal (Cv) 247
– Prysor (Me) 225
– Rhaiadr (Cd) 221
Cwmyglo (Cv) 241
Cwm-y-Llan (Cv) 244
Cycling xix
Cyfarthfa Castle (Ga) 174
Cyfrwy (Me) 223
Cymmer Abbey (Me) 224
Cynfal (Me) 226
Cynicht (Cv, Me) 243
Cynon Valley 182
Cynwyd (Me) 217

Dale (Pm) 199
– Abbey (Dy) 124
Dane, River 140, 143
Danelaw 137, 120, 123, 156
Daneway House (Go) 38
Darley Dale (Dy) 144
Darwin, Charles 66
Datchet (Bc) 7
Daventry (Nn) 78
Davies, W. H. 170
Daw, River 172
Dawley (Sr) 100
Dean, Forest of (Go) 55
Dee, River (Cr, Dn, Me) 109, 215–7, 231
Deerhurst (Go) 59
Deganwy (Cv) 233
Deheubarth 185
Delamere Forest (Cr) 108
Delapré Abbey (Nn) 117
Denbigh (Dn) 216
Denbighshire 212
Denstone College (Sd) 141
Denton (Lc) 149
De Quincey, Thomas 29, 113
Derby (Dy) 123
Derbyshire 114
– Peak 139
Derwent, River 123, 143–6, 148, 149
– Estate (YW, Dy) 149
Desborough (Nn) 115
Devil's Bridge (Cd) 206
– Kitchen (Cv) 247
Didcot (Bk) 1
Dinas (Pm) 203
– Dinlle (Cv) 229
– Emrys (Cv) 243
– Gynfor (An) 240
– Mawddwy (Me) 214
Dinmore (He) 62
Disley (Cr) 143
Disraeli, see *Beaconsfield*
Ditchley Park (Ox) 45
Doddington Hall (Li) 160
Dodington House (Go) 38, 168
Dolaucothi (Cm) 193
Dolbadarn Cas. (Cv) 241
Dolbenmaen (Cv) 227
Dolgarrog (Cv) 220
Dolgellau (Me) 222
Dolgelley (Me) 222
Dolgoch (Me) 221
Dolmelynllyn (Me) 224
Dolwyddelan (Cv) 219
Donington (Li) 163
Dorchester-on Thames (Ox) 4
Dore (Dy) 147
–, River 189
Dorfold Hall (Cr) 106
Dorridge (Wa) 67
Dorrington (Sr) 64
Dove, River 122, 140–2
Dovedale (Dy, Sd) 141
Dove Holes (Dy) 142
Dover's Hill (Go) 46
Dovey, River 211, 213, 221
– Junction (Mg) 220
Dowlais (Ga) 174
Down Hatherley (Go) 42
Drayton Basset (Sd) 103
– Manor (Sd) 103
Droitwich (Wo) 52
Dronfield (Dy) 128
Drosgl, Y (Cv) 234
Druid (Me) 217
Dryslwyn Cas. (Cm) 193
Dudley (Wo) 99
Duffield (Dy) 143
Dulas Valley 222
Dunchurch (Wa) 69
Dunraven Cas. (Ga) 172
Dunstable (Bd) 77
Dunston (Sd) 102
– Pillar (Li) 155
Dursley (Go) 39

Dwygyfylchi (Cv) 234
Dwyryd, River 226
Dyfed 186
Dyffryn-Ardudwy (Me) 224
Dyffryn Castell (Cd) 209
Dynevor Cas. (Cm) 193
Dysynni Valley 222

Ealing (Lo) 67
Eardisland (He) 208
Eardisley (He) 186
Earls Barton (Nn) 119
East Hagbourne (Bk) 35
Eastham (Cr) 106
East Hendred (Bk) 35
Eastnor Castle (He) 48
Eastwood (Nt) 139
Eaton Hall (Cr) 113
– Socon (Bd) 133
Ebbw, River 171
– Vale (Mm) 174
Ecton (Nn) 118
Edale (Dy) 148
Edensor (Dy) 145
Edeyrnion, Vale of (Me) 217
Edgar, King 110
Edgbaston (Wa) 97
Edgehill Tower (Wa) 72
Edward I 46, 225, 231, 233
– *II* 40–2, 91, 181, 237
– *III* 138
– *V* 64
– *VII* 13
– *VIII* 17, 237
Edwinstowe (Nt) 135
Eglwyseg Rocks (Dn) 216
Eifl, Yr (Cv) 228
Einion, River 213
Eisteddfa Curig (Mg) 209
Eleanor, Queen 158, 160
Eleanor Crosses 117
Elen, Yr (Cv) 247
Elgar, Sir Edward 47, 50, 210
Elidyr Fawr (Cv) 241, 247
Eliot, George 82, 160
–, *T. S.* 16
Eliseg's Pillar (Dn) 216
Elizabeth I 132
Elkstone (Go) 38
Ellastone (Sd) 141
Ellesmere (Sr) 107
– Port (Cr) 106
Elmley Castle (Wo) 60
Elmore Court (Go) 42
Elstow (Bd) 125
Elton (Hu) 119
Elvaston (Dy) 115
Elwy, River 230
Ely, River 172
Enstone (Ox) 45
Epstein, Sir Jacob 22, 80, 105, 180
Epworth (Li) 160
Erddig Hall (Dn) 215
Ermine Street 133, 134, 161
Erwood (Ra) 189
Eryri (Cv) 244
Evans, Caradoc 205
Evelyn, John 24
Evenlode (Go) 33
Evesham (Wo) 46
Ewelme (Ox) 4
Ewenny (Ga) 173
Ewerby (Li) 155
Ewloe Castle (Fl) 230
– Green (Fl) 230
Ewyas, Vale of (Mm) 188
Exton (Ru) 134
Eyam (Dy) 148
Eye (Hu) 163
– Manor (He) 63
Eynsham (Ox) 32

Fairbourne (Me) 222
Fairfax, Gen. 120
Fairford (Go) 37
Fairy Glen (Lledr Valley; Cv, Dn) 219
– – (near Penmaenmawr; Cv) 234
Falfield (Go) 43
Faringdon (Bk) 36
Farnborough Hall (Wa) 73
Fathew, Valley 221
Fawley Court (Bc) 7
Fazeley (Sd) 103
Fen District 162
Fenny Stratford (Bc) 77
Ffair-rhos (Cd) 206
Ffestiniog (Me) 225
Fforest-fach (Ga) 183
Filton (Go) 43
Finedon (Nn) 126
Fingest (Bc) 3
Firsby (Li) 162
Fishguard (Pm) 203
Flash (Sd) 143
Flaxley Abbey (Go) 169
Flaxman, John 98
Fletton (Hu) 150
Flint (Fl) 231
Flintshire 229
Foel Fras, Y (Cv) 235
– Goch, Y (Cv) 247
– Grach, Y (Cv) 247
Fonmon Cas. (Ga) 172
Fotheringhay (Nn) 119
Four Crosses (Cv) 228
Fox, Chas. Jas. 22
–, *George* 77
Frampton-on-Severn (Go) 42
Frankley Beeches (Wo) 52
Freshwater West (Pm) 198
Friog (Me) 222
Frithsden (Ht) 70
Frocester (Go) 39
Fulbeck (Li) 153
Furnace (Cd) 221

Gaer, Y (Br) 191
Gaerwen (An) 238
Gailey (Sd) 102
Gainsborough (Li) 160
Gallt-y-Foel (Dn) 219
Ganllwyd Glen (Me) 223
Garn, Y (Glyder group; Cv) 247
– – (near Nantlle; Cv) 243
Garnedd Ugain (Cv) 244
Garn Fawr, Y (Pm) 203
Garrick, David 54
Garsdon (Wi) 38
Garth (Cv) 236
– Hill (Br) 182
Garway (He) 187
Gaskell, Mrs 109
Gateholm (Pm) 199
Gaunt, John of 91
Gawsworth (Cr) 140
Gayton Manor (Nn) 118
Gedney (Li) 163
German War Cementery (Sd) 100
Gerrards Cross (Bc) 2
Gibbon, Edward 17
Gibbons, Grinling 44
Gibbs, James 20, 45, 77, 88, 123
Gibraltar Point (Li) 165
Gilbert, Sir Alfred 126
Gill, Eric 25, 189
Gilwern (Br) 174
Gladstone, W. E. 13, 229

Glamorganshire 167
Glan Conway (Dw) 219
Glandyfi (Cd) 221
Glangrwyney (Br) 190
Glasbury (Ra) 192
Glaslyn (Cv) 246
–, River 226, 243
Glendower, Owen 217, 221, 227, 230
Glinton (Hu) 155
Glossop (Dy) 149
Gloucester (Go) 39
Gloucestershire 31
Glyder Fach (Cv) 242
– Fawr (Cv) 242
Glyndyfrdwy (Me) 217
Glyn Neath (Ga) 175
Gobowen (Sr) 212
Godmanchester (Hu) 154
Godstow (Ox) 31
Golden Grove (Cm) 193
– Valley (He) 189, 192
Goodrich (He) 56
Goodwick (Pm) 203
Gorhambury (Ht) 76
Goring (Ox) 34
Gosberton (Li) 163
Gower Peninsula (Ga) 184
Gowerton (Ga) 185
Goyt Valley (Cr, Dy) 143
Grantham (Li) 134
Grassholm (Pm) 200
Great Brington (Nn) 118
– Casterton (Ru) 134
– Coxwell (Bk) 36
– Hampden (Bc) 71
– Haywood (Sd) 105
– Longstone (Dy) 143
– Missenden (Bc) 71
– North Road 131
– Orme's Head (Cv) 232
– Tew (Ox) 45
– Witcombe (Go) 38
– Witley (Wo) 210
Greene, Graham 24, 70
Grey, Lady Jane 122
Grey's Court (Ox) 4
Grimsby (Li) 166
Grindleford Bridge (Dy) 148
Grongar Hill (Cm) 193
Grosmont (Mm) 189
Gumfreston (Pm) 196
Gunby Hall (Li) 162
Guyhirne Bridge (Cb) 152
Guy's Cliffe (Wa) 90
Gwalchmai (An) 238
Gwbert-on-Sea (Cd) 204
Gwendraeth, River 183
Gwryd, River 242
Gwydir Cas. (Cv) 219
Gwyfai, River 242

Haddon Hall (Dy) 146
Hafod Lwyfog (Cv) 244
Hafodty (Cv) 242
Hailes Abbey (Go) 34
Haileybury Coll. (Ht) 153
Halfhead (Sd) 106
Halfway (Cm) 192
Halkin Mt (Fl) 230
Hambleden (Bc) 7
Hampden, John 3, 17, 71
Hampden, Great (Bc) 71
Hamps, River 140
Hampton (Lo) 8
– Court (Lo) 8
– in Arden (Wa) 67
Hanbury Hall (Wo) 52
Handsworth (Wa) 98
Harby (Nt) 160
Hardwick Hall (Dy) 130
Haresfield Beacon (Go) 39
Harlaxton (Li) 134
Harlech (Me) 225
Haroldston West (Pm) 200
Harpenden (Ht) 124
Hartington (Dy) 142
Hartlebury Cas. (Wo) 61
Hartwell House (Bc) 71
Harvey, William 16
Harvington Hall (Wo) 61
Harwell (Bk) 35
Hatfield (Ht) 131
– (YW) 166
Hathersage (Dy) 148
Hatton (Wa) 67
Haughmond Abbey (Sr) 66
Haverfordwest (Pm) 199
Hawarden (Fl) 229
Hawksmoor, Nicholas 18, 19, 21, 44
Hay-on-Wye (Br) 192
Haydock Jct (Lc) 102
Hayfield (Dy) 148
Hayles Abbey (Go) 34
Hazel Grove (Cr) 140
Headington (Ox) 3
Heads of the Valleys Road 174
Heckington (Li) 155
Heeley (YW) 147
Hellens (He) 48
Hell's Mouth (Cv) 228
Helpston (Hu) 155
Hemel Hempstead (Ht) 70
Hendon (Lo) 68
Henley-in-Arden (Wa) 69
– on-Thames (Ox) 3
Henrhyd Falls (Br) 175
Henry II 117
– *III* 40
– *IV* 66
– *V* 57
– *VI* 73, 117
– *VII* 197
Hepste, River 175
Herbert, George 210
Herbrandston (Pm) 199
Hereford (He) 52
Herefordshire 43
– Beacon (He) 48
Hertford (Ht) 153
Hertfordshire 67
Hetty Pegler's Tump (Go) 39
Hidcote Manor (Go) 47
Higham Ferrers (Nn) 126
High Cross (Wa, Lr) 103
– Tor (Dy) 144
– Vinnals (He) 63
Highway Code xix
High Wycombe (Bc) 2
Hillmorton (Wa) 102
Hinchingbrooke (Hu) 154
Hinckley (Lr) 103
Hinwick House (Bd) 126
Hirnant (Mg) 213
Hirwaun (Br) 175
History xxix
Hitchin (Ht) 132
Hobbes, Thomas 22, 37, 131
Hockley Heath (Wa) 69
Hockliffe (Bd) 77
Hoddesdon (Ht) 153
Hodgeston (Pm) 196
Hodnet (Sr) 107
Holbeach (Li) 163
Holland (Li) 149

Hollybush Hill (Wo) 48
Holme Fen (Hu) 154
Holmes Chapel (Cr) 108
Holt Heath (Wo) 61
Holyhead (An) 238
– Mountain (An) 239
Holywell (Fl) 230
Honeybourne (Go) 44
Hooper, Bp 41
Hope (Dy) 147
– Valley (Dy) 147
Horncastle (Li) 161
Horseshoe Pass (Dn) 216
Hotels xx
Houghton (Hu) 155
– House (Bd) 125
Housman, A.E. 25, 60, 61, 63
Howden Reservoir (Dy, YW) 149
Hoyle's Mouth (Pm) 195
Hucknall (Nt) 130
Hugglescote (Lr) 122
Hugh, St 138
Hughenden Manor (Bc) 2
Hulme End (Sd) 142
Humber, River 166
Huntingdon (Hu) 154
Huntingdonshire 127
Huntley (Go) 55
Hurley (Bk) 3
Hutloft (Li) 165
Huxley Lower Hall (Cr) 106
Hyde (Cr) 149

Iffley (Ox) 31
Ilam (Sd) 141
Ilmington (Wa) 69
Immingham Docks (Li) 166
Imperial Services College (Ht) 153
Information lx
Inland Waterways xl
Irfon, River 192, 193
Ingoldmills (Li) 165
Ironbridge (Sr) 62
Isis, River 6, 15
Islip (Nn) 119
Ithon, River 208
Ivinghoe (Bc) 70
– Beacon (Bc) 70

Jefferies, Richard 36
Jeffreys, Judge 66
Jenner, Edward 43
Jodrell Bank (Cr) 108
John, King 51, 135
John, Augustus 195
Johnson, Dr Samuel 12, 103, 104
Johnston (Pm) 186
Jones, Inigo 78, 129
Jordans (Bc) 2
Juniper Green (Bc) 72

Keadby Bridge (Li) 166
Keble, John 15, 19, 26
Kedleston Hall (Dy) 124
Keele, University of (Sd) 107
Kegworth (Lr) 123
Kelham (Nt) 135
Kelmarsh (Nn) 120
Kelmscott (Ox) 36
Kemble (Go) 32, 37
Kempley (Go) 48
Kenfig (Ga) 173
Kenilworth (Wa) 91
Kennet, River 7
Kent, William 38, 40, 45, 77
Kentchurch Ct (He) 189
Kerne Bridge (He) 56
Kerry (Mg) 210
Kesteven (Li) 149
Kettering (Nn) 127
Kibworth (Lr) 120
Kidderminster (Wo) 61
Kidwelly (Cm) 183
Kilgetty (Pm) 195
Kilpeck (He) 189
Kilsby Jct (Nn) 68
Kimbolton (Hu) 133
Kinder Scout (Dy) 148
Kingham (Ox) 32
King's Langley (Ht) 70
– Sutton (Nn) 72
Kingsthorpe (Nn) 119
Kingston Lisle (Bk) 35
– on-Thames (Lo) 8
Kington (He) 208
Kinmel Bay (Dn) 232
Kipling, Rudyard 140
Kirby Hall (Nn) 129
– Muxloe (Lr) 121
Kirk Langley (Dy) 141
Kirkstead (Li) 162
Kirton-in-Lindsey (Li) 161
Kittle (Ga) 184
Knebworth (Ht) 132
Knelston (Ga) 185
Knighton (Ra) 208
Knightsford Br. (Wo) 208
Knockin (Sr) 214
Knowle (Wa) 73
Knutsford (Cr) 109
Kymin (Mm) 57

Ladybower Res. (Dy) 149
Laleham (Sy) 7
Lambourn (Bk) 36
Lampeter (Cd) 205
Lamphey (Pm) 196
Landor, W.S. 88, 103, 188
Langham (Ru) 129
Langland Bay (Ga) 184
Langley Chapel (Sr) 64
Lathkill Valley 145
Latimer, Bp 19, 21, 24, 25
Laud, Abp 25
Laugharne (Cm) 194
Lavan Sands (Cv) 234
Lawrence, D.H. 139
–, *T.E.* 23, 227
Lea (He) 56
–, River 125, 153
Leadenham (Li) 153
Leam, River 90
Leamington (Wa) 90
Lechlade (Go) 37
Leckhampton (Go) 32
Ledbury (He) 48
Lee, Robert E. 61
–, River 125
Leek (Sd) 140
Leicester (Lr) 120
Leicestershire 114
– Wolds 130
Leighton Buzzard (Bd) 77
Lenton (Nt) 138
Leominster (He) 62
Le Sueur, Hubert 20, 25 99
Letchworth (Ht) 132
Lichfield (Sd) 103
Lickey Hills (Wo) 52
Liddington (Ru) 129
Lilleshall Abbey (Sr) 107
Lincoln (Li) 156
Lincolnshire 149
– Wolds 161, 164
Lindsey (Li) 149
Littledean (Go) 55
Little Doward (He) 57
– Gaddesden (Ht) 70
– Haven (Pm) 200
– Kimble (Bc) 3
– Missenden (Bc) 71

Littlemore (Ox) 5
Little Moreton Hall (Cr) 116
– Orme's Head (Cv) 233
– Sodbury (Go) 168
Llanaber (Me) 224
Llanaelhaiarn (Cv) 229
Llanarmon-Dyffryn-Ceiriog (Dn) 215
Llanarth (Cd) 204
Llanbadarn Fawr (Cd) 209
Llanbeblig (Cv) 242
Llanbedr (Me) 224
Llanbedrog (Cv) 228
Llanberis (Cv) 241
Llanybyther (Cm) 205
Llandaff (Ga) 178
Llandderfel (Me) 217
Llanddeusant (Cm) 192
Llanddewi Brefi (Cd) 205
Llanddwyn (An) 240
Llandegai (Cv) 235
Llandegley Rocks (Ra) 208
Llandeilo (Cm) 193
Llandinabo (He) 62
Llandinam (Mg) 209
Llandogo (Mm) 57
Llandovery (Cm) 192
Llandowror (Pm) 195
Llandrillo (Me) 217
Llandrindod Wells (Ra) 208
Llandudno (Cv) 232
Llandwrog (Cv) 229
Llandyssul (Cd) 205
Llanegryn (Me) 222
Llaneilian (An) 239
Llanelieu (Br) 189
Llanelli (Cm) 183
Llanelltyd (Me) 224
Llanelly (Cm) 183
Llanengan (Cv) 228
Llanerfyl (Mg) 213
Llanfair Caereinion (Mg) 213
Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd (Dn) 216
Llanfairfechan (Cv) 234
Llanfairpwll (An) 238
Llanfihangel-Nant-Melan (Ra) 208
Llanfyllin (Mg) 213
Llangadfan (Mg) 213
Llangadog (Cm) 193
Llangadwaladr (An) 240
Llangammarch Wells (Br) 193
Llangefni (An) 238
Llangollen (Dn) 215
Llangorse Lake (Br) 186
Llangranog (Cd) 204
Langurig (Mg) 209
Llangyfelach (Ga) 175
Llangynog (Mg) 214
Llanhamlach (Br) 190
Llanidloes (Mg) 209
Llanmadoc (Ga) 185
Llan-melin (Mm) 170
Llanon (Cd) 204
Llanrhaeadr ym Mochnant (Mg) 214
Llanrhaiadr (Dn) 216
Llanrhidian (Ga) 185
Llanrhystyd (Cd) 204
Llanrian (Pm) 203
Llanrwst (Dn) 219
Llansamlet (Ga) 175
Llansantffraed (Br) 190
– Court (Mm) 187
Llansantffraid-Glyn-Ceiriog (Dn) 215
Llanstephan (Cm) 194
Llanthony Abbey (Mm) 188
Llantrisant (Ga) 171
Llantwit Major (Ga) 172
Llantysilio (An) 238
– (Dn) 217
– Mountain (Dn) 216
Llanuwchllyn (Me) 218
Llanvihangel Crucorney (Mm) 188
Llanwern (Mm) 170
Llanwnda (Pm) 203
Llanwrda (Cm) 193
Llanwrtyd Wells (Br) 192
Llanyblodwell (Sr) 214
Llanystumdwy (Cv) 228
Llawhaden (Pm) 198
Llechog (Cv) 245
Lledr, River 218, 219
Lleyn (Cv) 227
Llithfaen (Cv) 228
Lliwedd (Cv) 244
Lloyd George, David 227, 228, 236
Llugwy, River 218, 220, 242, 247
Llwyngwril (Me) 222
Llwynmawr (Dn) 215
Llyfnant Valley (Cd, Mg) 221
Llyn Aran (Me) 223
Llynau Mymbyr (Cv) 242
Llyn Bochlwyd (Cv) 247
Llynclys (Sr) 214
Llyn Conway (Cm) 218
– Cowlyd (Cv) 220
– Crafnant (Cv) 220
– Cwellyn (Cv) 242
– Cynwch (Me) 222
– du'r-Arddu (Cv) 245
– Elsi (Cv) 219
– Ffynnon-y-Gwas (Cv) 246
– Geironydd (Cv) 220
– Gwernan (Me) 223
– Gwynant (Cv) 244
– Idwal (Cv) 247
– Llydaw (Cv) 246
– Morwynion (Me) 226
– Myngil (Me) 222
– Ogwen (Cv) 247
– Padarn (Cv) 241
– Quellyn (Cv) 242
– Tegid (Me) 217
– Teyrn (Cv) 246
– y-Cau (Me) 223
– y-Dinas (Cv) 244
– y-Gader (Cv) 243
– – – (Me) 223
– y-Gafr (Me) 223
Llyswen (Br) 189
Llywelyn the Great 183, 193, 219, 243
Locke, John 13
Loddon, River 7
Long Crendon (Bc) 3
Longhope (Go) 54
Longhouse (Pm) 203
Long Mountain (Mg) 213
– Mynd (Sr) 64
Longnor (Sd) 142
Longshaw (Dy) 148
Long Sutton (Li) 163
Longthorpe Tower (Hu) 152
Long Wittenham (Bk) 6
Lord Herford's Knob (Br) 189
Lord's Seat (Dy) 148
Lose Hill (Dy) 148
Loughborough (Lr) 123
Loughor (Ga) 183
–, River 183
Loughton (Bc) 78

Louis XVIII 71
Louth (Li) 165
Lower Berryhill (Go) 55
– Brockhampton (He) 208
– Peover (Cr) 109
– Slaughter (Go) 33
– Swell (Go) 33
Lowick (Nn) 119
Lud Church (Sd) 143
Luddington (Wa) 87
Ludford (Sr) 63
Ludlow (Sr) 63
Lugg, River 62, 208
Luton (Bd) 125
– Hoo (Bd) 125
Lutterworth (Lr) 115
Lutyens, Sir Edwin 12, 33, 121
Lydham (Sr) 210
Lydiard Mansion (Wi) 36
– Tregoze (Wi) 36
Lydney (Go) 169
Lydstep (Pm) 196
Lyme Park (Cr) 143
Lytton, Lord 132
Lyveden New Building (Nn) 119

Mablethorpe (Li) 165
Macclesfield (Cr) 140
Machno, River 218, 219
Machynlleth (Mg) 221
Mackworth (Dy) 141
Maen Achwyfan (Fl) 231
Maentwrog (Me) 225
Maes Cwm (Cv) 241
– Garmon (Fl) 230
– y-Garnedd (Me) 225
Maidenhead (Bk) 3
Malldraeth Marsh (An) 240
Mallwyd (Me) 213
Malmesbury (Wi) 37
Malvern (Wo) 47
– Hills (He, Wo) 48
Mam Tor (Dy) 147
Manchester Ship Canal 108
Manifold, River 141, 142
Manod Mawr (Me) 226
Manorbier (Pm) 196
Mansfield (Nt) 130
Mapledurham (Ox) 7
Maps lix
March (Cb) 154
Marcross (Ga) 172
Margam (Ga) 173
Market Bosworth (Lr) 103
– Deeping (Li) 155
– Drayton (Sr) 107
– Harborough (Lr) 120
– Rasen (Li) 161
Markyate (Ht) 77
Marlborough, Duke of 44
Marloes (Pm) 199
Marshland (Nf) 152
Marton (Li) 160
Mary I 65
–, Queen of Scots 119, 122, 144, 145, 151
Masefield, John 31, 48
Masson (Dy) 144
Mathern (Mm) 170
Mathry (Pm) 203
Matlock (Dy) 144
Mawddach, River 222–4
Mayfield (Sd) 140
May Hill (Go) 55
Measham (Lr) 122
Melbourne (Dy) 124
Mellte, River 175
Melton Mowbray (Lr) 130
Menai Bridge (An) 238
– Strait (An, Cv) 238
– Suspension Bridge (An, Cv) 238
Meriden (Wa) 78
Merionethshire 212
Mersey, River 108
Merthyr Mawr (Ga) 173
– Tydfil (Ga) 174
Mewslade Bay (Ga) 185
Middletown (Mg) 213
Middlewich (Cr) 108
Midlands, East 114
–, West 1
Midsummer Hill (He) 48
Milford (Dy) 144
– Haven (Pm) 199
Mill Dale (Sd) 142
Miller's Dale (Dy) 146
Millstone Edge (Dy) 148
Milton (Bk) 5
– (Pm) 197
– Keynes (Bc) 78
Milton, John 2
Minffordd (Cader Idris; Me) 222
Minfordd (Portmadoc; Me) 226
Minster Lovell (Ox) 32
Minton Hill (Sr) 64
Missenden, Gt. (Bc) 71
Mitcheldean (Go) 55
Mitchel Troy (Mm) 187
Moat Lanedet (Mg) 186
Moel Cynwch (Me) 223
– Eilio (Cv) 241
– Fammau (Fl) 216
– Ferna (Me) 217
Moelfre (Cv) 234
– (Me) 224
Moel Hebog (Cv) 243
– Llys (Cv) 234
– Offrwm (Me) 223
– Siabod (Cv) 242
– Sych (Me) 217
– Wnion (Cv) 235
Moelwyn (Me) 243
– Bach (Me) 243
Moel-y-Gamelin (Dn) 216
– y-Geraint (Dn) 216
– y-Gest (Cv) 227
Mold (Fl) 230
Molesey Lock (Lo, Sy) 8
Monks Risborough (Bc) 3
– Wood (Hu) 155
Monkton Priory (Pm) 197
Monmouth (Mm) 57
Monmouthshire 167
Monnow, River 57, 187
Monsal Dale (Dy) 146
Montford Bridge (Sr) 214
Montfort, Simon de 46, 120
Montgomery (Mg) 210
Montgomeryshire 207
Moore, Henry 118, 153
More, Sir Thomas 15
Moreton Corbet Castle (Sr) 66
– in-Marsh (Go) 45
– Say (Sr) 107
Morfa Duffryn (Me) 224
– Harlech (Me) 225
– Mawddach (Me) 220
– Nefyn (Cv) 228
– Rhuddlan (Dn) 231
Morris, William 13, 23, 26, 36, 96

Morriston (Ga) 175
Moseley Old Hall (Sd) 99
Moss Cottage (Mm) 58
Mostyn (Fl) 231
Motoring xviii
Mottram-in-Longdendale (Cr) 149
Moulsford (Bk) 6
Moulton (Li) 163
Mountain Ash (Ga) 182
Mount St Mary's College (Dy) 131
Mountsorrel (Lr) 123
Mow Cop (Cr) 116
Much Hadham (Ht) 153
– Marcle (He) 48
– Wenlock (Sr) 61
Mumbles (Ga) 184
Myddfai (Cm) 192
Mynach, River 206
Mynydd Craig Goch (Cv) 243
– Eppynt (Br) 192
– Illtyd (Br) 192
– Mawr (Cv) 242
– Moel (Me) 223
Mytham Bridge (Dy) 148

Nailbridge (Go) 55
Nailsworth (Go) 39
Nannau (Me) 222
Nanteos (Cd) 207
Nant Ffrancon (Cv) 247
Nantgarw (Ga) 182
Nant Gwynant 243
– Irfon (Br) 193
Nantlle (Cv) 227
Nant Mor (Cv) 243
– Peris (Cv) 241
Nantwich (Cr) 106
Nant-y-Gwryd (Cv) 242
Narberth (Pm) 198
Naseby (Nn) 120
Nash, Beau 23
–, *John* 66, 189
Nash Lighthouses (Ga) 172
National Parks xxxviii
National Trust xxxviii
Nature Reserves xxxix
Navenby (Li) 153
Neath (Ga) 175
–, River 173, 175
–, Vale of (Ga) 175
Nefyn (Cv) 228
Nene, River 117–9, 126, 129, 133, 152, 163
Nesscliff (Sr) 214
Nether Broughton (Lr) 130
– Winchendon (Bc) 3
Nettlebed (Ox) 4
Nettleden (Ht) 70
Nevern (Pm) 204
–, River 204
Nevin (Cv) 228
Newark (Nt) 134
Newborough (An) 240
New Bridge (Ox) 31
Newbridge-on-Wye (Ra) 190
Newcastle Emlyn (Cm) 205
– Salop (Sr) 210
– under-Lyme (Sd) 107
Newgale (Pm) 200
New Holland (Li) 161
Newland (Go) 55
Newman, Cardinal 5, 15, 19, 24, 97
Newnham (Go) 169
– (Wo) 210
Newport (Mm) 170
– (Pm) 203
– (Sr) 107
– Pagnell (Bc) 117
New Quay (Cd) 204
– Radnor (Ra) 208
Newstead Abbey (Nt) 130
Newton, Sir Isaac 134, 163
Newtown (Mg) 210
Neyland (Pm) 199
Nibley Knoll (Go) 43
Nicholaston (Ga) 185
Nightingale, Florence 71
Noe, River 148
Nolton Haven (Pm) 200
Norbury (Dy) 141
Norman Cross (Hu) 133
Northampton (Nn) 117
Northamptonshire 114
Northleach (Go) 33
Northop (Fl) 230
North Somercotes (Li) 165
Northwich (Cr) 108
Nottingham (Nt) 137
Nottinghamshire 127
Nuffield, Viscount 5, 30
Nuneaton (Wa) 103
Nuneham Courtenay (Ox) 5
– Park (Bk) 5

Oakham (Ru) 129
Offa's Dyke 210
Ogmore, River 173
– by-Sea (Ga) 173
Ogwen, River 235, 247
Oldbury (Go) 43
Old Colwyn (Dn) 232
– Leake (Li) 165
– Llanberis (Cv) 241
– Radnor (Ra) 208
– Sodbury (Go) 168
– Warden (Bd) 133
Ollerton (Nt) 135
Olney (Bc) 128
Ombersley (Wo) 61
Orielton (Pm) 198
Orme's Head (Cv) 232, 233
Oswestry (Sr) 214
Oundle (Nn) 119
Ouse, River 78, 114, 117, 125, 128, 133, 152, 154, 155
Over Kiddington (Ox) 45
Owen, Robert 210
Owlpen Manor (Go) 39
Oxford (Ox) 8
  All Souls College 19
  Ashmolean Mus. 27
  – –, Old 21
  Balliol College 24
  Bodleian Library 20, 21
  Botanic Garden 17
  Brasenose Coll. 20
  Broad Street 24
  – Walk 15
  Campion Hall 12
  Carfax 11
  Castle 30
  Cathedral 13
  Christ Church 12
  – – Meadow 15
  Clarendon Bldg 21
  – Press 29
  Congregation Ho. 19
  Convocation Ho. 21
  Cornmarket St. 30
  Corpus Christi College 15
  Cowley Fathers 17

OXFORD
Divinity School 21
Examination Schools 18
Exeter College 23
Folly Bridge 12
Golden Cross 30
Greyfriars Hall 17
Hertford College 22
High Street 16
Holywell Music Room 22
– Street 22
Indian Institute 21
Jesus College 23
Keble College 26
Lady Margaret Hall 30
Linacre House 12
Lincoln College 24
Magdalen Bridge 17
– College 16
Manchester Coll. 26
Martyrs' Memorial 25
Merton College 16
Modern Art, Museum of 16
New College 22
Nuffield Coll. 30
Old Palace 12
Oriel College 15
Oxfam 29
Parks 26
Pembroke Coll. 12
Pitt Rivers Museum 26
Port Meadow 31
Post Office 12
Proscholium 21
Queen Elizabeth House 29
Queen's College 18
Radcliffe Camera 19
– Infirmary 29
– Library 26
Regent's Park College 25
Rhodes House 25
Ruskin College 29
St Aldate's 12
St Aloysius 29
St Anne's Coll. 30
St Antony's Coll. 29
St Benet's Hall 25
St Catherine's College 26
St Cross 26
St Edmund Hall 18

OXFORD
St Giles's Ch. 29
– – Street 25
St Hilda's Coll. 17
St Hugh's Coll. 30
St John's Coll. 25
St Martin's Ch. 11
St Mary Magdalen's 25
St Mary the Virgin's 19
St Michael's 30
St Peter-le-Bailey 30
St Peter's College 30
St Peter's-in-the-East 18
Science, Museum of the History of 21
Sheldonian Theatre 21
Sommerville Coll. 30
Taylor Inst. 27
Town Hall 12
Trinity College 24
Turl Street 23
Union Society 30
University College 18
– Museum 25
– Parks 26
– Press 29
Wadham College 23
Worcester Coll. 29
Oxfordshire 1
Oxwich (Ga) 185
Oystermouth (Ga) 184

Pabo Hill (Cv) 233
Packwood House (Wa) 69
Painswick (Go) 39
Pandy Mill (Betws-y-Coed; Cv) 219
Pangbourne (Bk) 34
Pant Mawr (Mg) 209
Papworth (Hu) 154
Park Mill (Ga) 184
Parson's Bridge (Cd) 206
Partney (Li) 164
Partrishow (Br) 190
Parys Mountain (An) 239
Passports xi
Paviland Cliff (Ga) 185
Paxton, Joseph 145
Peak Castle (Dy) 147
– Cavern (Dy) 147
– District (Dy) 139
Peakirk (Hu) 155

Peel, Sir Robert 13, 103
Pembridge (He) 208
– Castle (He) 57
Pembrey (Cm) 186
Pembroke (Pm) 197
– Dock (Pm) 198
Pembrokeshire 186
Penally (Pm) 196
Penard Castle (Ga) 184
Penarth (Ga) 172
Pencader (Cm) 203
Pen Caer (Pm) 203
Penclawdd (Ga) 185
Pencraig (He) 56
Pendine (Cm) 195
Penegoes (Mg) 211
Pen Helig (Cv) 242
Penhow (Mm) 170
Penkillan Head (Cv) 228
Penkridge (Sd) 102
Penllergaer (Ga) 183
Pen Llithrig y Wrach (Cv) 242
Penmaenbach (Cv) 234
Penmaenmawr (Cv) 234
Penmaenpool (Me) 222
Penmark (Ga) 172
Penmon Priory (An) 239
Penn, William 2, 13
Pennal (Me) 221
Pennant Melangell (Mg) 214
Pennard Cas. (Ga) 184
Pennine Way 148
Penrhyn Bay (Cv) 232
– Castle (Cv) 235
– Quarries (Cv) 247
Penrhyndeudraeth (Me) 226
Penrice Castle (Ga) 185
Pensarn (Dn) 231
Penton Hook Lock (Sy) 7
Pentraeth (An) 239
Pentre Cwrt (Cm) 205
– Evan (Pm) 204
Pentrefoelas (Dn) 218
Pentre Ifan (Pm) 204
Penybont (Me) 224
Pen-y-Bont (Mg) 213
Penybont (Ra) 208
Penybontfawr (Mg) 214
Penychain (Cv) 220
Pen-y-Crug (Br) 191
Penyfan (Br) 191
Pen-y-Gader (Me) 223
– y-Gaer (Cv) 220
– y-Genfordd (Br) 189

Penygroes (Cv) 227
Pen-y-Gwryd (Cv) 242
– y-Pass (Cv) 242
Penysarn (An) 239
Peover, Lower (Cr) 109
Pepperstock Jct (Bd) 68
Pepys, Samuel 133, 154
Perddyn, River 175
Perry Green (Ht) 153
Pershore (Wo) 46
Peterborough (Hu) 150
Peterchurch (He) 189
Peterstow (He) 62
Peveril Cas. (Dy) 147
Picton Castle (Pm) 199
Piercefield Park (Mm) 58
Pilning (Go) 167
Pinchbeck (Li) 163
Piper, John 81, 180
Pistyll Rhaiadr (Dn) 214
– – y-Llyn (Cd, Mg) 221
– y-Cain (Me) 224
Pitchcombe (Go) 39
Pitchford Hall (Sr) 64
Pitstone Windmill (Bc) 70
Pitt, Wm., the Elder 24
Pitton Cliff (Ga) 185
Pitt's Head (Cv) 243
Plas Newydd (An) 240
– yn-Iâl (Dn) 215
– yn-Rhiw (Cv) 228
Pleasley (Dy) 130
Plinlimmon (Cd) 209
Plynlimon (Cd) 209
Pont Aberglasly (Cv) 226
Pontardulais (Ga) 183
Pont Cyfyng (Cv) 220
Ponterwyd (Cd) 209
Pont Llanio (Cd) 205
Pontneathvaughan (Br) 175
Pont Nedd Fechan (Br) 175
– Newydd (Me) 218
Pontrhydfendigaid (Cd) 205
Pontrhydygroes (Cd) 206
Pontrilas (He) 189
Pont Rug (Cv) 241
– y-Cysyllt au (Dn) 215
– y-Pant (Cv) 212
Pontipool (Mm) 171
Pontypridd (Ga) 182
Pope, Alexander 163
Poppit Sands (Pm) 204
Port Dinorwic (Cv) 236
– Eynon (Ga) 185
Porthcawl (Ga) 173
Porth-gain (Pm) 203
Porthkerry (Ga) 172
Porth Nigel (Cv) 228
– Tocyn (Cv) 228
– yr-Ogof (Br) 175
Portmadoc (Cv) 227
Portmeirion (Me) 226
Port Penrhyn (Cv) 236
– Sunlight (Cr) 106
– Talbot (Ga) 173
Postal Information xxvi
Potteries (Sd) 107
Powick (Wo) 47
Powiş Castle (Mg) 213
Powys, J. C. 226
Poynton (Cr) 140
Precipice Walk (Me) 222
Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood 94
Prescelly Hills (Pm) 200
Prestatyn (Fl) 231
Prestbury (Cr) 140
Presteigne (Ra) 208
Preston Montford (Sr) 214
Priestley, Joseph 93
Priest's Holm (An) 239
Princes Risborough (Bc) 3
Prinknash Abbey (Go) 39
Puffin Island (An) 239
Pugin, A. W. N. 48, 66, 97, 118, 138
Pumpsaint (Cm) 193
Pwllcrochan (Pm) 198
Pwll-du Bay (Ga) 184
Pwllheli (Cv) 228
Pyle (Ga) 173

Quarndon (Dy) 124
Quarry Woods (Bk) 7
Queen's Ferry (Fl) 231
Quorn (Lr) 123

Radley College (Bk) 5
Radnor, New (Ra) 208
– Old (Ra) 208
– Forest (Ra) 208
Radnorshire 207
Raglan (Mm) 187
Ragley Hall (Wa) 88
Railways xv
Raleigh, Sir Walter 15
Ramsey (Hu) 154
– (Pm) 202
Raunds (Nn) 126
Raven Falls (Me) 225
Reading (Bk) 1
Redberth (Pm) 197
Redbrook (Go) 57
Red Cairns (Cv) 243
– Roses (Cm) 195
– Wharf Bay (An) 239
Remenham (Bk) 7
Renishaw (Dy) 131
Repton (Dy) 122
Repton, Humphry 2, 66, 109
Restaurants xxiii
Retford (Nt) 128
Reynoldston (Ga) 185
Rhaiadr Cwm (Me) 226
– Ddu (Dolgellau: Me) 223
– – (Maentwrog; Me) 225
Rhayader (Ra) 209
Rheidol, River 206, 209
Rheola Forest (Ga) 175
Rhinog Fach (Me) 225
– Fawr (Me) 225
Rhiw Goch (Cv) 219
Rhobell Fawr (Me) 218
Rhodes, Cecil 15, 25
Rhondda (Ga) 182
– Valley 182
Rhoose (Ga) 172
Rhosneigr (An) 240
Rhos-on-Sea (Dn) 232
Rhossilly (Ga) 185
Rhuddlan (Fl) 231
Rhydspence (Ra, He) 192
Rhyd-ddu (Cv) 243
Rhyl (Fl) 231
Rhymney, River 167, 171
Riber Castle (Dy) 144
Richard II 231
– *III* 64, 103, 119, 120
Ridley, Bp 19, 21, 24, 25
Ripley (Dy) 128
Rivals (Cv) 228
Roaches (Sd) 140
Roade (Nn) 67
Robeston Wathen (Pm) 198

Robin Hood's Stride (Dy) 145
Rocester (Sd) 141
Roch Castle (Pm) 200
Rock Ferry (Cr) 101
Rockingham (Nn) 129
Rode Heath (Cr) 108
Rollright Stones (Ox) 45
Rolls Royce Ltd 124
Roman Bridge (on the Lledr; Cv) 219
– Steps (Me) 225
Romney Lock (Bc, Bk) 7
Rosamund, Fair 31
Ross-on-Wye (He) 56
Rostherne Mere (Cr) 116
Rothamsted (Ht) 124
Rothwell (Nn) 127
Roubiliac, L. F. 51, 123, 215
Rousham (Ox) 31
Rowlstone (He) 189
Rowsley (Dy) 145
Rowton Moor (Cr) 110
Rowter Rocks (Dy) 145
Royston (Ht) 154
Ruabon (Dn) 215
Ruardean Hill (Go) 55
Rudyard Lake (Sd) 140
Rufford Abbey (Nt) 135
Rugby (Wa) 102
Rugeley (Sd) 105
Rumney (Ga) 171
Runcorn (Cr) 108
Runnymede (Sy) 7
Rushden (Nn) 126
Rushton Hall (Nn) 127
Rushup Edge (Dy) 147
Ruskin, John 13, 25
Russell, Bertrand 226
Ruthin (Dn) 216
Rutland 127
Rysbrack, J. M. 45
Ryton-on-Dunsmore (Wa) 69

Sageston (Pm) 196
St Albans (Ht) 73
St Ann's Head (Pm) 199
St Arvans (Mm) 58
St Asaph (Fl) 230
St Athan (Ga) 172
St Briavels (Go) 57
St Bride's Bay (Pm) 200
– – Major (Ga) 172
Saintbury (Go) 46
St Clears (Cm) 194
St David's (Pm) 200
– – Head (Pm) 202
St Devereux (He) 189
St Dogmaels (Pm) 204
St Donat's Cas. (Ga) 172
St Govan's Chapel (Pm) 198
– – Head (Pm) 198
St Ives (Hu) 155
St Mellons (Mm) 171
St Neots (Hu) 133
St Nicholas (Ga) 171
St Non (Pm) 202
St Tudwal's Islands (Cv) 228
St Winefride's Well (Fl) 230
Sale (Cr) 116
Salop 58
Saltfleet (Li) 165
Saltfleetby (Li) 165
Saltney (Cr) 229
Sandbach (Cr) 108
Sandford-on-Thames (Ox) 5
Sandy (Bd) 150
Sandon (Sd) 106
Sapperton (Go) 38
Sarn (Cv) 228
Sarnau (Cd) 204
Sarn Badrig (Me) 221
– y-Bwch (Me) 221
Saundersfoot (Pm) 195
Saxilby (Li) 160
Scott, Sir George Gilbert 14, 23, 25, 50, 111, 145, 201
–, *Sir Giles Gilbert* 2, 30
Scrivelsby Court (Li) 161
Scunthorpe (Li) 166
Scwd Eimon Gam (Ga, Br) 175
– Gwladys (Ga, Br) 175
Seaside Resorts xli
Segontium 237
Seiont, River 236
Selly Oak (Wa) 98
Sennybridge (Br) 192
Seven Springs (Go) 37
Severn, River 39, 42, 59–62, 65, 168, 209, 210, 213, 214
– Bridge 168
– Tunnel 167
– Wild Fowl Trust (Go) 42
Sezincote (Go) 45
Shakespeare, William 30, 83–8
Shallowford (Sd) 106
Shardeloes (Bc) 71
Sharpness (Go) 43
Shaw, G. B. 132
Shawell (Lr) 115
Shaw's Corner (Ht) 132
Shelley, P. B. 18, 227
Shelsley Walsh (Wo) 210
Shelton (Sr) 214
Shepperton (Sy) 8
Sheridan, R. B. 100
Sherston (Wi) 38
Sherwood Forest (Nt) 136
Shifnal (Sr) 100
Shillingford (Ox) 4
Shiplake (Ox) 7
Shipston-on-Stour (Wo) 69
Shipton (Ox) 32
Shire Combe (Ga) 184
Shobdon (He) 208
Shotover Hill (Ox) 31
Shottery (Wa) 87
Shrewsbury (Sr) 64
Shrivenham (Bk) 36
Shropshire 58
Shugborough Park (Sd) 105
Sibsey (Li) 164
Silk Willoughby (Li) 155
Silsoe (Bd) 125
Silverstone (Nn) 78
Singleton Abbey (Ga) 184
Sinodun Hills (Bk) 4
Sirhowy (Mm) 174
Six Hills (Ht) 132
Skegness (Li) 165
Skenfrith (Mm) 187
Skewen (Ga) 175
Skirrid Fach (Mm) 188
– Fawr (Mm) 188
Skokholm (Pm) 199
Skomer (Pm) 199
Slaughters, The (Go) 33
Sleaford (Li) 155
Slebech Park (Pm) 199
Slimbridge (Go) 42
Slough (Bc) 1
Smallthorne (Sd) 108
Smatcher (Ra) 208
Smirke, Sir Robert 159
Snake Inn (Dy) 149

Snowdon (Cv) 244
Snowdonia 240
Snowdon Ranger (Cv) 242
Snowshill (Go) 46
Soar, River 120, 123
Solihull (Wa) 73
Solva (Pm) 200
Somercotes (Li) 165
Somersby (Li) 164
Southerndown (Ga) 172
Southey, Robert 24
South Killingholme Haven (Li) 166
– Somercotes (Li) 165
– Wales Motorway 167, 168
Southwell (Nt) 135
Sow, River 100
Spalding (Li) 163
Speech House (Go) 55
Speedwell Mine (Dy) 147
Spence, Sir Basil 80, 81, 224
Spilsby (Li) 164
Sponson (Dy) 124
Sports and Games 1
Stackpole Court (Pm) 198
Stack Rocks (Pm) 198
Stacks (An) 239
Stafford (Sd) 100
Staffordshire 101
– County Museum 105
Stagsden (Bd) 126
Stamford (Li) 133
Stanford Hall (Lr) 103
Stanner Rocks (Ra) 208
Stanton (Go) 34
– Moor (Dy) 145
Stanway (Go) 34
Stanwick (Nn) 126
Stapleford Park (Lr) 130
Staunton (Go) 55
– Harold Hall (Lr) 122
Staverton (Go) 33
Steamers xviii
Steele, Sir Richard 194
Steeple Aston (Ox) 31
Steetley (Dy) 137
Stephen, King 30
Stephenson, George 128
–, *Robert* 238
Stevenage (Ht) 132
Stewkley (Bc) 77
Stickney (Li) 164
Stilton (Hu) 133
Stockton Heath (Cr) 109
Stoke Bruern (Nn) 78
– Dry (Ru) 129
– Golding (Lr) 103
– Goldington (Bc) 117
Stokenchurch (Bc) 3
Stoke-on-Trent (Sd) 108
Stoke Park (Nn) 78
Stokesay Cas. (Sr) 64
Stone (Sd) 106
Stonebridge (Wa) 69
Stonehouse (Go) 32
Stoneleigh Abbey (Wa) 90
Stoney Middleton (Dy) 148
Stony Stratford (Bc) 78
Stour, River 69
Stourport-on-Severn (Wo) 61
Stow (Li) 160
Stowe (Bc) 77
– (Sd) 105
Stow-on-the-Wold (Go) 33
Strata Florida (Cd) 205
Stratford-on-Avon (Wa) 83
– – – Canal (Wa) 88
Streatley (Bk) 34
Stretton (Ru) 134
Stroud (Go) 38
Strumble Head (Pm) 203
Sturton-le-Steeple (Nt) 160
Styche Hall (Sr) 107
Sudbury (Dy) 122
Sudeley Castle (Go) 34
Sugar Loaf (Mm) 188
– – Pass (Cm, Br) 192
Sulgrave (Nn) 72
Sunbury-on-Thames (Mx) 8
Sunrising Hill (Ox) 72
Sutherland, Graham 80, 82, 118
Sutton (Cb) 155
– Coldfield (Wa) 101
– Courtenay (Bk) 5
– on-Sea (Li) 165
Swallow Falls (Cv) 220
Swansea (Ga) 182
Swarkeston Bridge (Dy) 124
Swift, River 115
Swinburne, A. 24
Swindon (Wi) 36
Sychnant Pass (Cv) 234
Symond's Yat (He) 56
Synod (Cd) 204
Sywell (Nn) 118

Taddington (Dy) 146
Taf, River 194, 198
Taff, River 176, 182
Taff's Well (Ga) 182
Talbenny (Pm) 200
Talgarth (Br) 189
Talke (Sd) 108
Talley Abbey (Cm) 193
Talsarnau (Me) 225
Talybont (Cd) 221
– (Cv) 220
– on-Usk (Br) 190
Tal-y-Cafn (Dn) 219
– y-Fan (Cv) 234
– y-Foel (An) 237
– y-Llyn (Me) 222
Tame, River 103
Tamworth (Sd) 103
Tanat, River 214
Taplow (Bc) 1
Tarporley (Cr) 106
Tattershall Cas. (Li) 162
Tatton Park (Cr) 109
Tawe, River 175, 182
Taylor, Jeremy 169, 193
Teifi, River 204, 205
– Pools (Cd) 206
Telephone xxviii
Telford, Thomas 42, 61, 65, 66, 214, 215, 233, 238
Teme, River 47, 63, 208, 210
Temple Lock (Bc, Bk) 7
Tempsford (Bd) 133
Tenbury Wells (Wo) 63
Tenby (Pm) 195
Tennyson, Lord 115, 164, 165
Tern Hill (Sr) 107
Tetbury (Go) 37
Tettenhall (Sd) 99
Tewkesbury (Go) 59
Thame (Ox) 3
–, River 3, 4, 6
Thames, River 5–8, 34–7
– Ditton (Sy) 8
– Head (Go) 37

Theddlethorpe St John (Li) 165
Thelwall Viaduct (Cr, Le) 102
Thomas, Dylan 183, 195
Thornbury (Go) 43
Thorney (Cb) 152
Thornton Abbey (Li) 166
– Curtis (Li) 166
Thorpe (Dy) 141
– Cloud (Dy) 142
Thor's Cave (Sd) 142
Thrapston (Nn) 119
Three Cliffs Bay (Ga) 184
– Cocks (Br) 192
Thurba Head (Ga) 185
Tickencote (Ru) 134
Tidenham (Go) 169
Tideswell (Dy) 146
Tilney All Saints (Nf) 152
Time xiv
Tinkinswood Long Cairn (Ga) 171
Tintern (Mm) 57
Tissington (Dy) 142
Tivyside 205
Tomen-y-Mur (Me) 224
Tong (Sr) 99
Tongwynlais (Ga) 182
Torksey (Li) 160
Torrent Walk (Me) 222
Tortworth Court (Go) 43
Tours xliii
Tove, River 78
Towcester (Nn) 78
Towy, River 192–4
Towyn (Dn) 232
– (Me) 221
Treath Mawr (Me) 227
Traveller's Rest (Ga) 182
Trawsfynydd (Me) 224
Treak Cliff Cavern (Dy) 147
Trearddur Bay (An) 239
Trecastle (Br) 192
Tredegar (Mm) 174
– Park (Mm) 171
Treffgarne (Pm) 200
Teefriw (Cv) 220
Tregaron (Cd) 205
Tremadoc (Cv) 227
Trent (Dy) 115
–, River 105, 107, 108, 115, 122–4, 130, 135, 137, 160, 166
– Bridge (Nt) 130
Trentham (Sd) 107
Tre'r Ceiri (Cv) 229
Tretower (Br) 189
Trevecca (Br) 189
Trevine (Pm) 203
Trevithick, Richard 174
Tring (Ht) 70
Trum-y-Ddysgl (Cv) 243
Trwyn-du (An) 239
Tryfan (Cv) 247
Tryweryn Valley 218
Tudweiliog (Cv) 228
Tunstead (Dy) 146
Tutbury (Sd) 122
Tutshill (Go) 169
Twelve Apostles (Mm) 58
Twll Du (Cv) 247
Twm Shon Catti's Cave (Cm) 192
Twyford (Bk) 1
Tycroes (An) 240
Ty-gwyn (Cm) 194
Tyndale, William 43, 168
Tynygroes (Cv) 220
Tynymaes (Cv) 247
Tyrau Mawr (Me) 223

Uffington (Bk) 35
– Castle (Bk) 35
Ulceby (near Grimsby; Li) 166
– crossroads (near Spilsby; Li) 164
Uley (Go) 39
Upper Killay (Ga) 185
– Slaughter (Go) 33
Uppingham (Ru) 129
Upton (Cr) 113
– House (Ox) 72
– on-Severn (Wo) 60
– St Leonards (Go) 39
Usk (Mm) 187
–, River 167, 170, 174, 187, 190
Uttoxeter (Sd) 141

Valle Crucis (Dn) 216
Valley (An) 238
Vanbrugh, Sir John 44, 77, 133
Ver, River 73
Verulamium 75
Vyrnwy, Lake (Mg) 213

Waddesdon (Bc) 71
Waenfawr (Cv) 242
Wainfleet (Li) 165
Wall (Sd) 107
Waller, Edmund 2
Wallingford (Bk) 4
Walpole St Peter (Nf) 152
Walsall (Sd) 100
Walsoken (Nf) 152
Walton (Ra) 208
Walton, Izaak 100, 106, 142
–, *Sir William* 13
Walton-on-Thames (Sy)
Wanborough (Wi) 36
Wansford (Hu) 133
Wantage (Bk) 35
Warboys (Hu) 154
Ware (Ht) 153
Wargrave (Bk) 7
Warkton (Nn) 127
Warkworth (Nn) 72
Warmington (Nn) 119
– (Wa) 73
Warren (Pm) 198
Warwick (Wa) 88
–, University of 82
Warwickshire 67
Wash, The 165
Washington, Lawrence 72, 118
Waterhouse, Alfred 24, 111
Waterhouses (Sd) 140
Waterways Museum (Nn) 78
Watling Street 77, 102
Wat's Dyke 210
Watt, James 98
Watts, G. F. 159
Waun Fach (Br) 188
Wayland's Smithy (Bk) 35
Webb, Sir Aston 97
Wednesbury (Sd) 99
Weedon (Nn) 78
Weekley (Nn) 127
Welbeck Abbey (Nt) 136
Welford-on-Avon (Wa) 87
Welland, River 120, 129, 133, 155, 163
Wellingborough (Nn) 129
Wellington (Sr) 100
Well Vale (Li) 164
Welsh Newton (He) 57
Welshpool (Mg) 213
Welwyn (Ht) 132
Wendover (Bc) 71
Wenlock Abbey (Sr) 61
– Edge (Sr) 61

Wentlloog Level (Mm) 171
Wesley, Charles 13, 24, 161
–, *John* 13, 19, 24, 166
West Bridgford (Nt) 130
– Bromwich (Sd) 99
Westbury-on-Severn (Go) 169
West Felton (Sr) 214
Weston (Li) 163
Westonbirt (Go) 37
Weston-on-Trent (Sd) 106
– Park (Sd) 107
– under-Lizard (Sd) 107
–– Penyard (Go) 56, 54
– Underwood (Bc) 128
West Walton (Nf) 152
– Wycombe (Bc) 2
Weybridge (Sy) 56
Whaley Bridge (Cr) 143
Whaplode (Li) 163
Whatstandwell (Dy) 144
Wheatley (Ox) 3
Whipsnade (Bd) 77
Whirlow Bridge (YW) 148
Whissendine (Ru) 129
Whiston (Nn) 119
Whitchurch (Dn) 217
– (He) 57
– (Ox) 6
– (Sr) 107
White, Gilbert 15
White Castle (Mm) 187
Whiteford (Ga) 185
White Horse, Vale of the (Bk) 35
–– Hill (Bk) 35
Whiteladies (Sr) 100
Whiteleaf Cross (Bc) 3
Whitesand Bay (Pm) 202
Whitland (Cm) 198
Whitney-on-Wye (He) 192
Whittington (Dy) 128
– (Sr) 214
– Court (Go) 33
Whittlesey (Cb) 154
Whitton Court (Sr) 64
Wickhamford (Wo) 46
Widmerpool (Nt) 130
Widnes (Lc) 108
Wiggenhall St Mary the Virgin (Nf) 152
Wightwick Manor (Sd) 99
Wilde, Oscar 17
Wilderhope Manor (Sr) 61
Wilkes, John 7
Willenhall (Wa) 78
Willersey (Go) 46
Willesden (Lo) 67
William the Conqueror 70, 159
William of Waynflete 16, 71, 165
– *of Wykeham* 22
Willoughby (Li) 164
Wilmcote (Wa) 87
Wilmslow (Cr) 116
Wilson, Harold 23, 106
–, *Richard* 211, 230
Wilton (He) 56
Wiltshire 31
Wimpole Hall (Cb) 154
Winchcombe (Go) 34
Windrush, River 32, 33
Windsor (Bk) 7
Wing (Bc) 77
Wingfield Manor (Dy) 144
Winnats (Dy) 147
Winsford (Cr) 108
Winster (Dy) 145
Wirksworth (Dy) 144
Wirral (Cr) 106
Wisbech (Cb) 152
Wiseman's Bridge (Pm) 195
Witcombe, Gt (Go) 38
Witham, River 134, 156, 162, 164
Witney (Ox) 32
Wittenham Clumps (Bk) 4
Wnion, River 218, 222
Woburn (Bd) 117
– Sands (Bd) 117
Wolds (Li) 161, 164
Wolfe, General 112
Wolf's Castle (Pm) 200
Wollaton Hall (Nt) 138
Wolsey, Cardinal 12, 15, 17, 121
Wolvercote (Ox) 32
Wolverhampton (Sd) 99
Wolverton (Bc) 78
Wood, John 180
Woodchester (Go) 39
Woodhall Spa (Li) 162
Wood Norton Hall (Wo) 46
Woodstock (Ox) 44
Woodwalton Fen (Hu) 154
Woofferton (Sr) 63
Woolsthorpe (Li) 134
Wooltack Point (Pm) 199
Woolton (Lc) 108
Woore (Sd) 106
Wootton Hall (Sd) 141
Worcester (Wo) 49
Worcestershire 43
– Beacon (Wo) 48
Worksop (Nt) 136
Worms Head (Ga) 185
Wragby (YW) 161
Wrawby (Li) 161
Wrekin (Sr) 100
Wren, Sir Christopher 12, 19, 21, 23, 24, 88, 159
Wren's Nest Hill (Wo, Sd) 99
Wrest Park (Bd) 125
Wrexham (Dn) 215
Wroxeter (Sr) 66
Wroxton Abbey (Ox) 7
Wyastone Leys (He) 57
Wyatt, James 2, 15, 2[illegible] 38, 53, 70, 104, 13[illegible] 166, 168, 240
Wybunbury Moss (Cr) 106
Wyche (He) 48
Wycherley, William 18, 66
Wychwood Forest (Ox) 32
Wycliffe, John, 16, 24, 115
Wyddfa, Y (Cv) 244
Wye, River (Dy) 142, 145, 146
–– (Wales) 52, 56–8, 168, 189, 192, 209
Wylfa (An) 240
Wyndcliff (Mm) 58
Wynds Point (Wo, He) 48
Wynnstay (Dn) 215
Wyre Forest (Sr, Wo) 6

Yat Rock (Go, He) 57
Yaxley (Hu) 150
Y Gyrn-ddu (Cv) 229
Youlgrave (Dy) 145
Youth Hostels xxi
Ysbyty Ifan (Cv) 218
– Ystwyth (Cd) 206
Yspytty Cynfin (Cd) 20
Ystradfellte (Br) 175
Ystwyth, River 206

1:2 500 000
0 25 50 75 100 Kilometer
0 25 30 75 Statute Miles
Northern Ireland
BELFAST
Irish Sea
(Irische See)
I. of Man
Douglas
Isle of Anglesey
Holy I.
Caernarvon Bay
Cardigan Bay
St George's Channel
Bristol Channel
English Channel
Liverpool Bay
Morecambe Bay
Barrow in Furness
Lancaster
BLACKPOOL
PRESTON
Southport
LIVERPOOL
MANCHESTER
WALLASEY
BIRKENHEAD
Chester
Crewe
Stoke on Trent
Flint
Rhyl
Bangor
Caernarvon
Conwy
Llandudno
Colwyn Bay
Aberystwyth
Cardigan
Fishguard
Haverfordwest
Milford Haven
Pembroke
Tenby
Carmarthen
Carmarthen Bay
SWANSEA
Gower Pen.
Worms Head
Rhossili
Mumbles
Port Talbot
Neath
Barry
CARDIFF
NEWPORT
Monmouth
Chepstow
Severn Bridge
Severn Estuary
Bridgwater Bay
Weston-super-Mare
BRISTOL
Bath
Gloucester
Cheltenham
Tewkesbury
Worcester
Malvern Hills
Malvern
Hereford
Ross-on-Wye
Ludlow
Shrewsbury
Oswestry
Wrexham
Llangollen
Denbigh
Ruthin
Llandrindod Wells
Brecon
Brecon Beacons
Black Mt.
Black Mts.
Abergavenny
Merthyr Tydfil
Aberdare
Pontypridd
RHONDDA
Cambrian Mts.
Plynlimon
Aberystwyth
Aberayron
Cemmaes Hd
Strumble Hd
St David's Hd
Ramsey I.
St Brides Bay
The Smalls
Skomer I.
Skokholm
St Ann's Hd
Milford Haven
Caldy I.
St Gowan's Hd
Lundy I.
Illfracombe
Morte Pt
Barnstaple Bay
Hartland Pt
Bideford
Great Torrington
Bude-Stratton
Bude Bay
Boscastle
Camelford
Padstow
Wadebridge
Newquay
St Agnes
St Ives Bay
St Ives
Redruth
Camborne
Hayle
Penzance
St Just
Land's End
Sennen
Mount's Bay
Helston
Falmouth Bay
Falmouth
Manacle Pt
Greennap Hd
Lizard
Lizard Pt
Eddystone Rocks
Plymouth Sd
PLYMOUTH
Dartmouth
Brixham
Torbay
Start Bay
Start Pt
Prawle Pt
Salcombe
Kingsbridge
Bigbury Bay
Torquay
Paignton
Teignmouth
Newton Abbot
Exeter
Exmouth
Lyme Bay
Portland
Bill of Portland
Weymouth
Portland Bill
Chesil Beach
Abbotsbury
Bridport
Lyme Regis
Seaton
Sidmouth
Topsham
Okehampton
Launceston
Tavistock
Dartmoor
Dartmoor Forest
Exmoor
Exmoor Forest
Brendon Hills
Quantock Hills
Mendip Hills
Cheddar
Wells
Glastonbury
Taunton
Wellington
Tiverton
Crediton
Honiton
Axminster
Sherborne
Yeovil
Blandford Forum
Dorchester
Weymouth
Poole
Bournemouth
Poole Harbour
Swanage
Isle of Purbeck
Studland
Needles
I. of Wight
Ventnor
Sandown
Shanklin
Cowes
Newport
Ryde
Southampton
Fareham
Gosport
PORTSMOUTH
Chichester
Arundel
Littlehampton
Worthing
Shoreham-by-Sea
BRIGHTON
Newhaven
Seaford
Eastbourne
Beachy Hd
Hastings
Bexhill
Rye
Dungeness
New Romney
Hythe
Folkestone
Dover
Str. of Dover
Pas de Calais
Calais
Boulogne
Wissant
Cap Gris Nez
Le Touquet-Paris-Plage
Etaples
Berck
Le Crotoy
St-Valery-s.-Somme
Cayeux-s.-Mer
Rue
Abbeville
Montreuil
Hesdin
Lumbres
Desvres
Samer
Marquise
Guines
Ardres
St-Omer
Aire
Lillers
Bethune
Arras
Doullens
Albert
Amiens
Peronne
Bapaume
Cambrai
Valenciennes
Lille
Roubaix
Tourcoing
Armentieres
Ypres
Poperinghe
Dunkirk
Gravelines
Bergues
Furnes
Nieuport
Ostend
Zeebrugge
Blankenberge
Knokke
Sluis
Terneuzen
Flushing
Vlissingen
Walcheren
Middelburg
Veere
Ghent
Bruges
Antwerp
Brussels
Mons
Charleroi
Namur
Dinant
Liege
Verviers
Eupen
Malmedy
Aachen
Maastricht
Tongres
Hasselt
Diest
Louvain
Tirlemont
Wavre
Waterloo
Ardennes
Meuse
Sambre
Scheldt
Rhine
Moselle
Luxembourg
Arlon
Bastogne
Neufchateau
Virton
Longwy
Thionville
Metz
Nancy
Toul
Verdun
Commercy
Bar-le-Duc
Vitry-le-Francois
Epernay
Reims
Soissons
Laon
Chateau-Thierry
Meaux
Paris
Versailles
Fontainebleau
Melun
Provins
Troyes
Sens
Auxerre
Avallon
Montbard
Dijon
Beaune
Chalon-sur-Saone
Macon
Autun
Le Creusot
Nevers
Cosne
Gien
Montargis
Orleans
Pithiviers
Etampes
Dreux
Evreux
Rouen
Le Havre
Honfleur
Deauville
Trouville
Caen
Bayeux
Cherbourg
Cotentin
Coutances
Granville
Avranches
Mont St-Michel
St-Malo
Dinard
Dinan
Lamballe
St-Brieuc
Paimpol
Lannion
Morlaix
Roscoff
Brest
Ushant
Pointe du Raz
Douarnenez
Quimper
Concarneau
Pont-l'Abbe
Audierne
Lorient
Quiberon
Belle-Ile
Auray
Vannes
Morbihan
Gulf of Morbihan
Carnac
Quiberon Bay
Pornic
Nantes
St-Nazaire
Guerande
La Roche-sur-Yon
Les Sables-d'Olonne
Chateau-d'Olonne
Noirmoutier
Ile d'Yeu
Pointe de Grouin
Pointe du Roc
Pointe de Penmarch
Pointe de Raz
Pointe du Van
Pointe de Corsen
Pointe de Pen-Hir
Pointe de Dinan
Pointe de Barfleur
Pointe de la Hague
Pointe de Jobourg
Pointe de Saire
Pointe de Carteret
Pointe de Pirou
Pointe de Agon
Pointe de Hoc
Pointe de Ver
Pointe de Grave
Pointe de Suzac
Pointe de Chassiron
Pointe de Chauveau
Pointe de Chef-de-Baie
Pointe de Chef-de-Bois
Pointe de Chef-de-Bois
Pointe de Chef-de-Bois

Baedeker's
GUIDE BOOKS

*

HANDBOOKS

Berlin
Cologne/Bonn
Frankfurt
Great Britain
London*
Munich
Paris*
Rome*
Salzburg
Southern Bavaria
Tyrol and Salzburg

TOURING GUIDES

Austria
Benelux
France
Germany*
Italy
Scandinavia
Spain and Portugal
Switzerland
Turkey*
Yugoslavia

* In preparation

KARL BAEDEKER

JOHN O' GROAT'S
INVERNESS
ABERDEEN
DUNDEE
III
EDINBURGH
GLASGOW
NEWCASTLE
STRANRAER
CARLISLE
YORK
BLACKPOOL
LEEDS
MANCHESTER
DONCASTER
HOLYHEAD
LIVERPOOL
SHEFFIELD
LINCOLN
II
NOTTINGHAM
NORWICH
SHREWSBURY
ABERYSTWYTH
LEICESTER
BIRMINGHAM
CAMBRIDGE
FISHGUARD
GLOUCESTER
OXFORD
CARDIFF
BRISTOL
LONDON
SOUTHAMPTON
BRIGHTON
DOVER
EXETER
BOURNEMOUTH
PORTSMOUTH
PLYMOUTH

KW-641-592